

Lec 22

Theorems about basis

Def Recall basis of v.s. $V :=$ set of lin. indep. vecs that spans V

Thm If $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ is basis of v.s. V , then $v \in V$ can be written as a unique linear combo $v = c_1 b_1 + \dots + c_n b_n$

Proof Let $v \in V$, since B spans V , $v = c_1 b_1 + \dots + c_n b_n$
Suppose $v = d_1 b_1 + \dots + d_n b_n$

$$\text{Then } \vec{0} = v - v = (d_1 - c_1) b_1 + \dots + (d_n - c_n) b_n$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 - c_1 = 0, \dots, d_n - c_n = 0$$

since B lin. indep.

$$\Rightarrow d_1 = c_1, \dots, d_n = c_n$$

Thm If $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ spans v.s. V , then $A = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\} \subseteq V$ with $|A| > |B|$ is lin. dep.

Proof WTS there is a non-trivial $c_1 v_1 + \dots + c_m v_m = \vec{0}$

Since B spans V ,

$$v_1 = a_{11} b_1 + \dots + a_{1n} b_n$$

\vdots

$$v_m = a_{m1} b_1 + \dots + a_{mn} b_n$$

Then $c_1 v_1 + \dots + c_m v_m$

$$= c_1 (a_{11} b_1 + \dots + a_{1n} b_n) + \dots + c_m (a_{m1} b_1 + \dots + a_{mn} b_n)$$

$$= (c_1 a_{11} + \dots + c_m a_{m1}) b_1 + \dots + (c_1 a_{1n} + \dots + c_m a_{mn}) b_n = \vec{0}$$

But then

$$c_1 a_{11} + \dots + c_m a_{m1} = 0, \dots, c_1 a_{1n} + \dots + c_m a_{mn} = 0$$

If we solve for c_j , there are m unknowns and n equations, so there will be free variables.

So we can choose some c_j to be non zero to make $c_1 v_1 + \dots + c_m v_m$ have non-trivial solution.

Thm If $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ is lin indep. and $m < n$, then $\{v_1, \dots, v_m\} \subseteq W = \text{span}(B)$ cannot span W .

Proof suppose $\text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_m) = \text{span}(b_1, \dots, b_n)$ but then $\{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ is lin dep. since $n > m$, that contradicts B being lin indep.

Thm If $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ is a basis for v.s. V , then any other basis for V has to have n vectors

Proof
more than $n \Rightarrow$ not lin. indep.
less than $n \Rightarrow$ can't span

Def The number of vecs in a basis is the dimension of the v.s.

Spaces

Thm Doing elem. row ops does not change row space of matrix