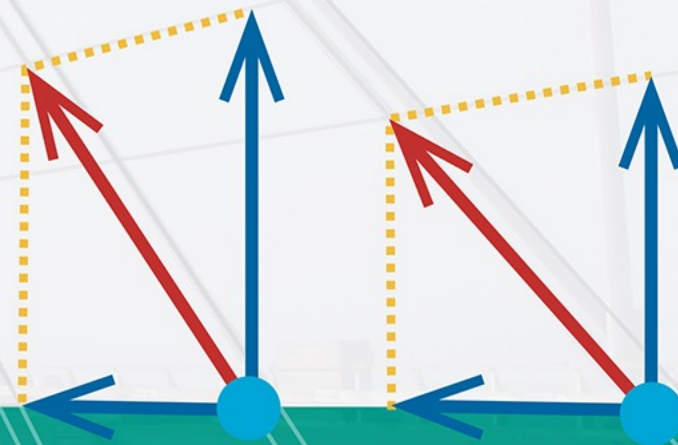


Mastering Mathematics for Engineers

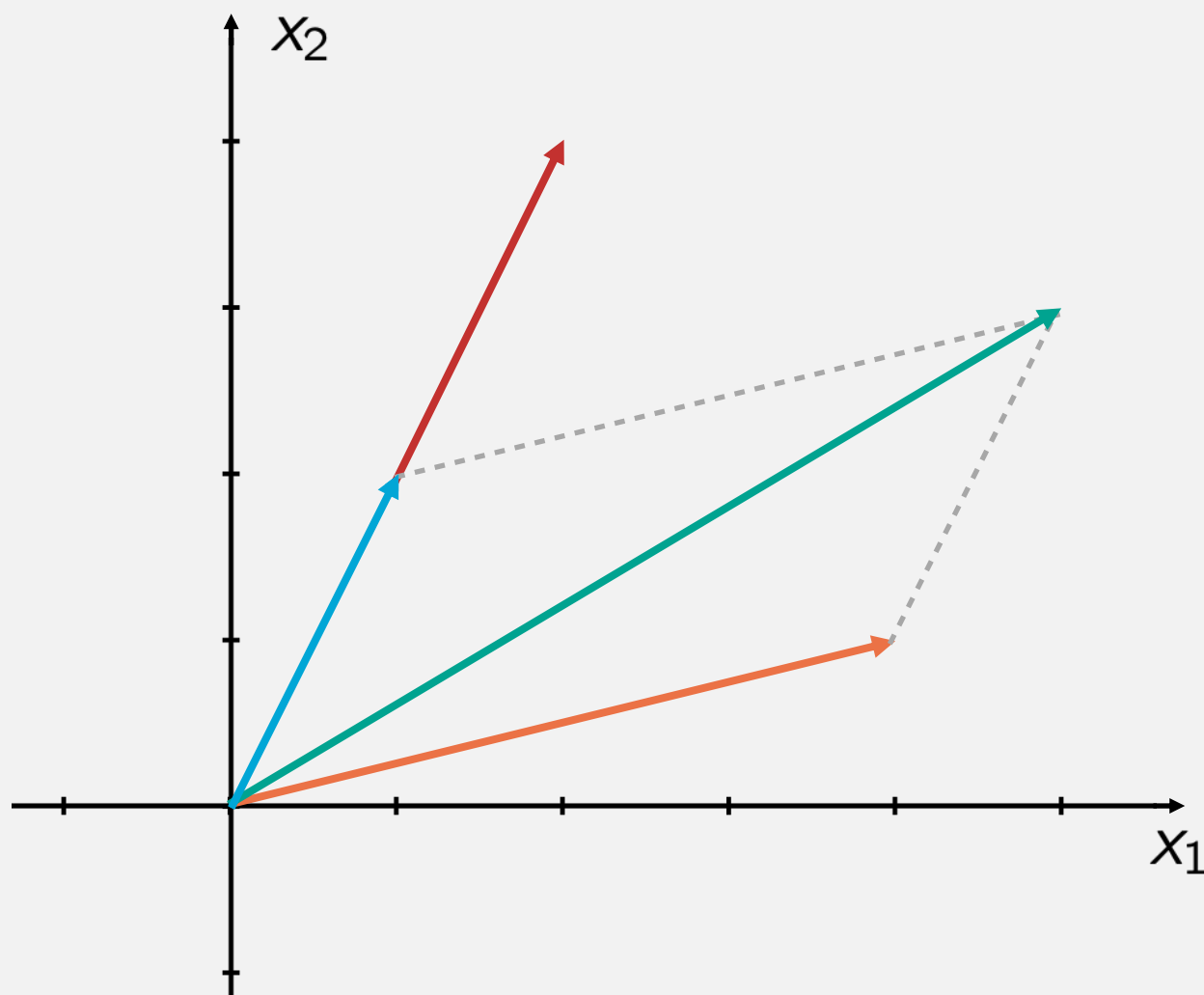
Linear Algebra part 1: vectors and linear equations

Linear combinations and span

Bart van den Dries



Operations in Linear Algebra



Addition

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scalar multiplication

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Combining vectors

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linear combinations of \mathbf{v}_1 , \mathbf{v}_2 and \mathbf{v}_3

$$2\mathbf{v}_1 + 3\mathbf{v}_2 - 2\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -7 \\ 0 \\ 22 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3\mathbf{v}_1 + 0\mathbf{v}_2 + 1\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linear combination and span

Definition:

Suppose vectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ in \mathbb{R}^n are given.



Linear combination and span

Definition:

Suppose vectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ in \mathbb{R}^n are given.

A vector \mathbf{w} is called a linear combination of v_1, \dots, v_k if

$$\mathbf{w} = c_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \dots + c_k \mathbf{v}_k,$$

weights

for some scalars c_1, \dots, c_k .

Definition:

Suppose vectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ in \mathbb{R}^n are given.

The set of *all possible* linear combinations of these vectors is called the span of the vectors.

Combining vectors

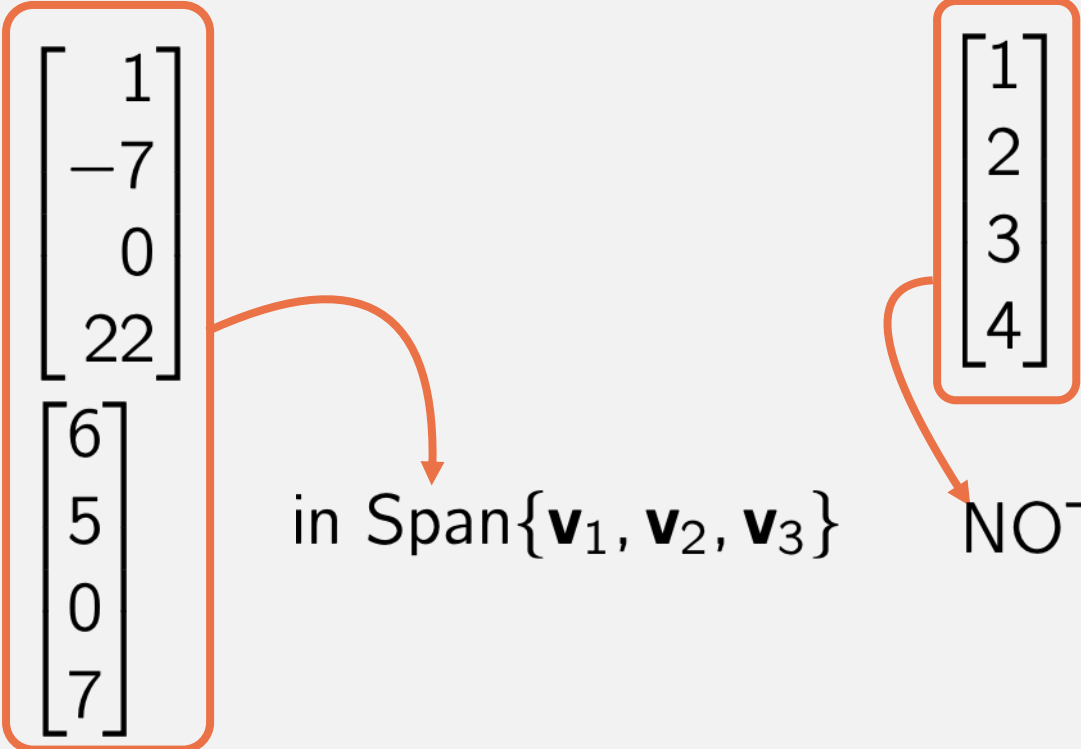
$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2\mathbf{v}_1 + 3\mathbf{v}_2 - 2\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -7 \\ 0 \\ 22 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$3\mathbf{v}_1 + 0\mathbf{v}_2 + 1\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

in $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \neq c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + c_3\mathbf{v}_3$$

NOT in $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$

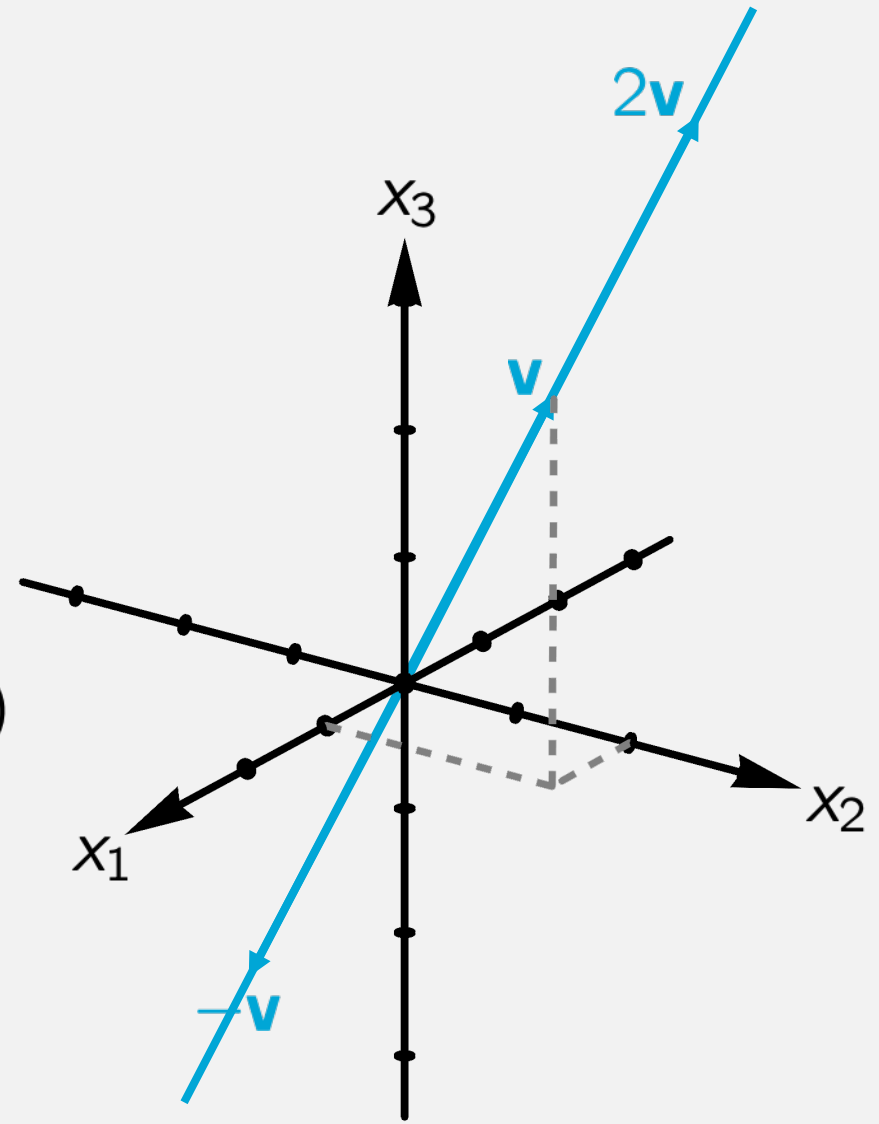


The geometric picture

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linear combinations: $c\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ 2c \\ 3c \end{bmatrix}$ (for c in \mathbb{R})

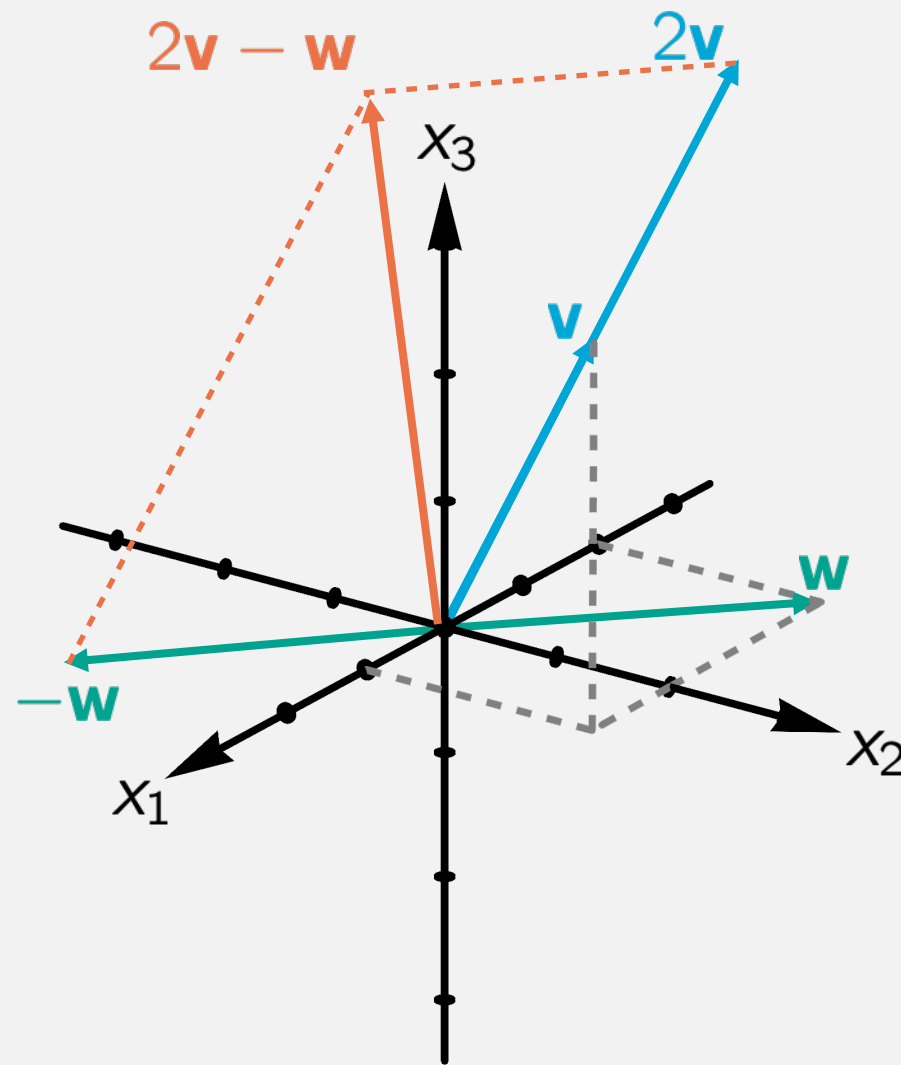
$\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}\}$: line through \mathbf{v}



The geometric picture

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

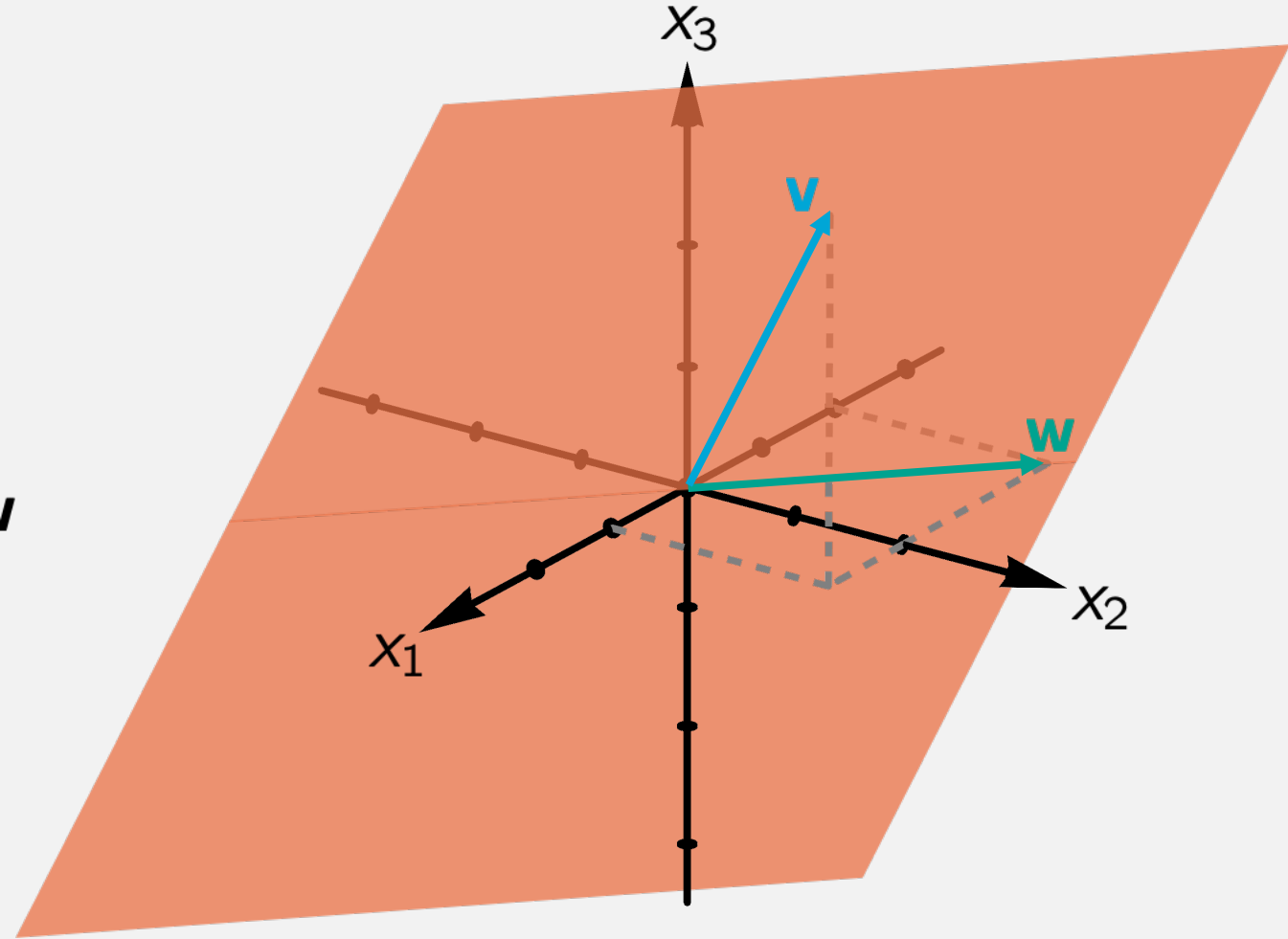
Linear combinations: $a\mathbf{v} + b\mathbf{w}$, for a, b in \mathbb{R}



The geometric picture

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$: plane through \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w}



Feeding your cat



Feeding your cat

cat's needs
(gr / day)

brand 1

brand 2

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{fat} \\ \text{protein} \\ \text{carbo-hydrate} \\ \text{fiber} \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 30 \\ 35 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} m_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} + m_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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