Application Activities - Module S Part 3 - Class Day 14

Fact 14.1 To compute a basis for the subspace $\operatorname{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_m\}$, simply remove the vectors corresponding to the non-pivot columns of $\operatorname{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ldots \mathbf{v}_m]$.

Activity 14.2 Find all subsets of $S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ that are a basis for $\operatorname{span} S$ by changing the order of the vectors in S.

Activity 14.3 Assume $\mathbf{w}_1 \neq \mathbf{w}_2$ are distinct vectors in V, which has a basis containing a single vector: $\{\mathbf{v}\}$. Could $\{\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2\}$ be a basis?

Fact 14.4 All bases for a vector space are the same size.

Definition 14.5 The **dimension** of a vector space is given by the cardinality/size of any basis for the vector space.

Activity 14.6 Find the dimension of each subspace of $\mathbb{R}^4$.

a) $\operatorname{span}\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

b) $\operatorname{span}\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

c) $\operatorname{span}\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

d) $\operatorname{span}\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

e) $\operatorname{span}\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Activity 14.7 What is the dimension of the vector space of 7th-degree (or less) polynomials $\mathcal{P}^7$?

a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) infinite

Activity 14.8 What is the dimension of the vector space of all polynomials $\mathcal{P}$?

a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) infinite

Observation 14.9 Several interesting vector spaces are infinite-dimensional:

- The space of polynomials $\mathcal{P}$ (consider the set $\{1, x, x^2, x^3, \ldots\}$).

- The space of continuous functions $C(\mathbb{R})$ (which contains all polynomials, in addition to other functions like $e^x = 1 + x + x^2/2 + x^3/3 + \ldots$).
- The space of real number sequences $\mathbb{R}^\infty$ (consider the set $\{(1, 0, 0, \ldots), (0, 1, 0, \ldots), (0, 0, 1, \ldots), \ldots\}$).

Fact 14.10 Every vector space with finite dimension, that is, every vector space with a basis of the form $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ is isomorphic to a Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^n$:

$$c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \cdots + c_n\mathbf{v}_n \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$$