

Section S.2

Definition S.2.1 A **basis** is a linearly independent set that spans a vector space.

The **standard basis** of \mathbb{R}^n is the set $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n\}$ where

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{e}_n = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For \mathbb{R}^3 , these are the vectors $\mathbf{e}_1 = \hat{i} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{e}_2 = \hat{j} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{e}_3 = \hat{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Observation S.2.2 A basis may be thought of as a collection of building blocks for a vector space, since every vector in the space can be expressed as a unique linear combination of basis vectors.

For example, in many calculus courses, vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 are often expressed in their component form

$$(3, -2, 4) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

or in their standard basic vector form

$$3\mathbf{e}_1 - 2\mathbf{e}_2 + 4\mathbf{e}_3 = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}.$$

Since every vector in \mathbb{R}^3 can be uniquely described as a linear combination of the vectors in $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3\}$, this set is indeed a basis.

Activity S.2.3 (~ 15 min) Label each of the sets A, B, C, D, E as

- SPANS \mathbb{R}^4 or DOES NOT SPAN \mathbb{R}^4
- LINEARLY INDEPENDENT or LINEARLY DEPENDENT
- BASIS FOR \mathbb{R}^4 or NOT A BASIS FOR \mathbb{R}^4

by finding RREF for their corresponding matrices.

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} & B &= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\
 C &= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} & D &= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\
 E &= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Activity S.2.4 (~ 10 min) If $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_4\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^4 , that means $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \ \mathbf{v}_3 \ \mathbf{v}_4]$ doesn't have a non-pivot column, and doesn't have a row of zeros. What is $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \ \mathbf{v}_3 \ \mathbf{v}_4]$?

$$\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \ \mathbf{v}_3 \ \mathbf{v}_4] = \begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix}$$

Fact S.2.5 The set $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^n if and only if $m = n$ and $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \dots \ \mathbf{v}_n] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

That is, a basis for \mathbb{R}^n must have exactly n vectors and its square matrix must row-reduce to the so-called **identity matrix** containing all zeros except for a downward diagonal of ones. (We will learn where the identity matrix gets its name in a later module.)

Observation S.2.6 Recall that a **subspace** of a vector space is a subset that is itself a vector space.

One easy way to construct a subspace is to take the span of set, but a linearly dependent set contains “redundant” vectors. For example, only two of the three vectors in the following image are needed to span the planar subspace.



Activity S.2.7 (~ 10 min) Consider the subspace $W = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ of \mathbb{R}^4 .

Part 1: Mark the part of RREF $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ that shows that W 's spanning set is linearly dependent.

Part 2: Find a basis for W by removing a vector from its spanning set to make it linearly independent.

Fact S.2.8 Let $S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m\}$. The easiest basis describing $\text{span } S$ is the set of vectors in S given by the pivot columns of $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \dots \mathbf{v}_m]$.

Put another way, to compute a basis for the subspace $\text{span } S$, simply remove the vectors corresponding to the non-pivot columns of $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \dots \mathbf{v}_m]$.

Activity S.2.9 (~ 10 min) Let W be the subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 given by

$$W = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Find a basis for W .

Activity S.2.10 (~ 10 min) Let W be the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3 given by

$$W = \text{span} \{x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 1, 2x^3 - x^2 + x + 2, 4x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x, 3x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1\}$$

Find a basis for W .