Section V.3

Activity V.3.1 *(∼5 min)* How many vectors are required to span $\mathbb{R}^2$? Sketch a drawing in the xy plane to support your answer.

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

(e) Infinitely Many

Activity V.3.2 *(∼5 min)* How many vectors are required to span $\mathbb{R}^3$?

(a) 1

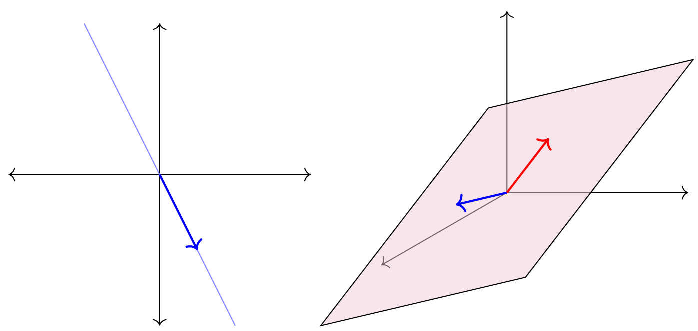
(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

(e) Infinitely Many

Fact V.3.3 At least n vectors are required to span $\mathbb{R}^n$.



Activity V.3.4 *(∼15 min)* Choose a vector $\begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$ that is not in span $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ by using CoCalc to verify that RREF $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & ? \\ -1 & 0 & ? \\ 0 & 1 & ? \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$. (Why does this work?)

Fact V.3.5 The set $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_m\}$ fails to span all of $\mathbb{R}^n$ exactly when RREF$[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \ldots \ \mathbf{v}_m]$ has a row of zeros:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & a \\ -1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1 & c \end{array}\right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \text{ for some choice of vector } \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

Activity V.3.6 *(∼5 min)* Consider the set of vectors $S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$. Does $\mathbb{R}^4 = \operatorname{span} S$?

Activity V.3.7 *(∼10 min)* Consider the set of third-degree polynomials

$$S = \left\{ 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 1, 2x^3 + 3, 3x^3 + 13x^2 + 7x + 16, -x^3 + 10x^2 + 7x + 14, 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2 \right\}.$$

Does $\mathcal{P}^3 = \operatorname{span} S$? (Hint: first rewrite the question so it is about Euclidean vectors.)

Activity V.3.8 *(∼10 min)* Consider the set of matrices

$$S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Does $M_{2,2} = \operatorname{span} S$?

Activity V.3.9 *(∼10 min)* Let $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3 \in \mathbb{R}^7$ be three vectors, and suppose $\mathbf{w}$ is another vector with $\mathbf{w} \in \operatorname{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$. What can you conclude about $\operatorname{span}\{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$?

(a) $\operatorname{span}\{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$ is larger than $\operatorname{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$.

(b) $\operatorname{span}\{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\} = \operatorname{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$.

(c) $\operatorname{span}\{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$ is smaller than $\operatorname{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$.