

Module V

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Module V: Vector Spaces

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What is a vector space?

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At the end of this module, students will be able to...

- V1. Vector property verification.** ... show why an example satisfies a given vector space property, but does not satisfy another given property.
- V2. Vector space identification.** ... list the eight defining properties of a vector space, infer which of these properties a given example satisfies, and thus determine if the example is a vector space.
- V3. Linear combinations.** ... determine if a Euclidean vector can be written as a linear combination of a given set of Euclidean vectors.
- V4. Spanning sets.** ... determine if a set of Euclidean vectors spans \mathbb{R}^n .
- V5. Subspaces.** ... determine if a subset of \mathbb{R}^n is a subspace or not.

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Readiness Assurance Outcomes

Before beginning this module, each student should be able to...

- Add Euclidean vectors and multiply Euclidean vectors by scalars.
- Add complex numbers and multiply complex numbers by scalars.
- Add polynomials and multiply polynomials by scalars.
- Perform basic manipulations of augmented matrices and linear systems
E1,E2,E3.

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The following resources will help you prepare for this module.

- Adding and subtracting Euclidean vectors (Khan Academy):
<http://bit.ly/2y8A0wa>
- Linear combinations of Euclidean vectors (Khan Academy):
<http://bit.ly/2nK3wne>
- Adding and subtracting complex numbers (Khan Academy):
<http://bit.ly/1PE3ZMQ>
- Adding and subtracting polynomials (Khan Academy):
<http://bit.ly/2d5SLGZ>

Module V Section 0

Activity V.0.1 (~ 20 min)

Consider each of the following vector properties. Label each property with \mathbb{R}^1 , \mathbb{R}^2 , and/or \mathbb{R}^3 if that property holds for Euclidean vectors/scalars \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} of that dimension.

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1 Addition associativity.

$$\mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{w}.$$

2 Addition commutivity.

$$\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u}.$$

3 Addition identity.

There exists some \mathbf{z} where $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v}$.

4 Addition inverse.

There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where
 $\mathbf{v} + (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{z}$.

5 Addition midpoint uniqueness.

There exists a unique \mathbf{m} where the distance from \mathbf{u} to \mathbf{m} equals the distance from \mathbf{m} to \mathbf{v} .

6 Scalar multiplication associativity.

$$a(b\mathbf{v}) = (ab)\mathbf{v}.$$

7 Scalar multiplication identity.

$$1\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$$

8 Scalar multiplication relativity.

There exists some scalar c where either $c\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w}$ or $c\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v}$.

9 Scalar distribution.

$$a(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = a\mathbf{u} + a\mathbf{v}.$$

10 Vector distribution.

$$(a + b)\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{v} + b\mathbf{v}.$$

11 Orthogonality.

There exists a non-zero vector \mathbf{n} such that \mathbf{n} is orthogonal to both \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} .

12 Bidimensionality.

$$\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} \text{ for some value of } a, b.$$

Definition V.0.2

A **vector space** V is any collection of mathematical objects with associated addition and scalar multiplication operations that satisfy the following properties. Let $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ belong to V , and let a, b be scalar numbers.

- **Addition associativity.**
 $\mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{w}.$
- **Addition commutativity.**
 $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u}.$
- **Addition identity.**
There exists some \mathbf{z} where
 $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v}.$
- **Addition inverse.**
There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where
 $\mathbf{v} + (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{z}.$
- **Scalar multiplication associativity.**
 $a(b\mathbf{v}) = (ab)\mathbf{v}.$
- **Scalar multiplication identity.**
 $1\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$
- **Scalar distribution.**
 $a(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = a\mathbf{u} + a\mathbf{v}.$
- **Vector distribution.**
 $(a + b)\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{v} + b\mathbf{v}.$

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Definition V.0.3

The most important examples of vector spaces are the **Euclidean vector spaces** \mathbb{R}^n , but there are other examples as well.

Module V Section 1

Definition V.1.1

A **vector space** V is any collection of mathematical objects with associated addition and scalar multiplication operations that satisfy the following properties. Let $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ belong to V , and let a, b be scalar numbers.

- **Addition associativity.**
 $\mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{w}.$
- **Addition commutativity.**
 $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u}.$
- **Addition identity.**
There exists some \mathbf{z} where
 $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v}.$
- **Addition inverse.**
There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where
 $\mathbf{v} + (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{z}.$
- **Scalar multiplication associativity.**
 $a(b\mathbf{v}) = (ab)\mathbf{v}.$
- **Scalar multiplication identity.**
 $1\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$
- **Scalar distribution.**
 $a(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = a\mathbf{u} + a\mathbf{v}.$
- **Vector distribution.**
 $(a + b)\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{v} + b\mathbf{v}.$

Remark V.1.2

The following sets are examples of vector spaces, with the usual/natural operations for addition and scalar multiplication.

- \mathbb{R}^n : Euclidean vectors with n components.
- \mathbb{R}^∞ : Sequences of real numbers (v_1, v_2, \dots) .
- $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$: Matrices of real numbers with m rows and n columns.
- \mathbb{C} : Complex numbers.
- \mathcal{P}^n : Polynomials of degree n or less.
- \mathcal{P} : Polynomials of any degree.
- $C(\mathbb{R})$: Real-valued continuous functions.

Activity V.1.3 (~ 25 min)

Consider the following set that models motion along the curve $y = e^x$. Let

$V = \{(x, y) : y = e^x\}$. Let vector addition be defined by

$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 y_2)$, and let scalar multiplication be defined by

$c \odot (x, y) = (cx, y^c)$.

Activity V.1.3 (~ 25 min)

Consider the following set that models motion along the curve $y = e^x$. Let

$V = \{(x, y) : y = e^x\}$. Let vector addition be defined by

$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 y_2)$, and let scalar multiplication be defined by

$c \odot (x, y) = (cx, y^c)$.

Part 1: Which of the vector space properties are satisfied by V paired with these operations?

- **Addition associativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus (\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) \oplus \mathbf{w}.$$

- **Addition commutativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{u}.$$

- **Addition identity.**

There exists some \mathbf{z} where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Addition inverse.**

There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{z}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication associativity.**

$$a \odot (b \odot \mathbf{v}) = (ab) \odot \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication identity.**

$$1 \odot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar distribution.**

$$a \odot (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) = (a \odot \mathbf{u}) \oplus (a \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

- **Vector distribution.**

$$(a + b) \odot \mathbf{v} = (a \odot \mathbf{v}) \oplus (b \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

Activity V.1.3 (~ 25 min)

Consider the following set that models motion along the curve $y = e^x$. Let

$V = \{(x, y) : y = e^x\}$. Let vector addition be defined by

$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 y_2)$, and let scalar multiplication be defined by

$c \odot (x, y) = (cx, y^c)$.

Part 1: Which of the vector space properties are satisfied by V paired with these operations?

- **Addition associativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus (\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) \oplus \mathbf{w}.$$

- **Addition commutativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{u}.$$

- **Addition identity.**

There exists some \mathbf{z} where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Addition inverse.**

There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{z}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication associativity.**

$$a \odot (b \odot \mathbf{v}) = (ab) \odot \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication identity.**

$$1 \odot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar distribution.**

$$a \odot (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) = (a \odot \mathbf{u}) \oplus (a \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

- **Vector distribution.**

$$(a + b) \odot \mathbf{v} = (a \odot \mathbf{v}) \oplus (b \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

Part 2: Is V a vector space?

Activity V.1.4 (~ 10 min)

Let $V = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$, where $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + b_1 + a_2 + b_2 \\ a_1^2 + b_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$c \odot \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^c \\ a_2 + c \end{bmatrix}$. Show that this is not a vector space by finding a counterexample that does not satisfy one of the vector space properties.

- **Addition associativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus (\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) \oplus \mathbf{w}.$$

- **Addition commutativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{u}.$$

- **Addition identity.**

There exists some \mathbf{z} where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Addition inverse.**

There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{z}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication associativity.**

$$a \odot (b \odot \mathbf{v}) = (ab) \odot \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication identity.**

$$1 \odot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar distribution.**

$$a \odot (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) = (a \odot \mathbf{u}) \oplus (a \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

- **Vector distribution.**

$$(a + b) \odot \mathbf{v} = (a \odot \mathbf{v}) \oplus (b \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

Definition V.1.5

A **linear combination** of a set of vectors $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m\}$ is given by $c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_m\mathbf{v}_m$ for any choice of scalar multiples c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m .

For example, we say $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

since

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Definition V.1.6

The **span** of a set of vectors is the collection of all linear combinations of that set:

$$\text{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m\} = \{c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \cdots + c_m\mathbf{v}_m \mid c_i \text{ is a real number}\}$$

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Activity V.1.7 (~ 10 min)

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

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Activity V.1.7 (~ 10 min)

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Part 1: Sketch $c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ in the xy plane for $c = 1, 3, 0, -2$.

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Activity V.1.7 (~ 10 min)

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Part 1: Sketch $c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ in the xy plane for $c = 1, 3, 0, -2$.

Part 2: Sketch a representation of all the vectors given by $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ in the xy plane.

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Activity V.1.8 (~ 10 min)

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

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Activity V.1.8 (~ 10 min)

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Part 1: Sketch the following linear combinations in the xy plane: $1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

$0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

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Activity V.1.8 (~ 10 min)

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Part 1: Sketch the following linear combinations in the xy plane: $1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

$0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 2: Sketch a representation of all the vectors given by $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ in the xy plane.

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Activity V.1.9 (~ 5 min)

Sketch a representation of all the vectors given by $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ in the xy plane.

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Activity V.2.1 (*~15 min*)

The vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ exactly when the vector equation $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ holds for some scalars x_1, x_2 .

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Activity V.2.1 (*~15 min*)

The vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ exactly when the vector

equation $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ holds for some scalars x_1, x_2 .

Part 1: Reinterpret this vector equation as a system of linear equations.

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Activity V.2.1 (*~15 min*)

The vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ exactly when the vector

equation $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ holds for some scalars x_1, x_2 .

Part 1: Reinterpret this vector equation as a system of linear equations.

Part 2: Solve this system. (Remember, you should use a calculator to help find RREF.)

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Activity V.2.1 (*~15 min*)

The vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ exactly when the vector

equation $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ holds for some scalars x_1, x_2 .

Part 1: Reinterpret this vector equation as a system of linear equations.

Part 2: Solve this system. (Remember, you should use a calculator to help find RREF.)

Part 3: Given this solution, does $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belong to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$?

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Fact V.2.2

A vector \mathbf{b} belongs to $\text{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ if and only if the linear system corresponding to $[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \dots \ \mathbf{v}_n \mid \mathbf{b}]$ is consistent.

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Remark V.2.3

To determine if \mathbf{b} belongs to $\text{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$, find $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \dots \ \mathbf{v}_n \mid \mathbf{b}]$.

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Activity V.2.4 (*~10 min*)

Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ by row-reducing an appropriate matrix.

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Activity V.2.5 (*~5 min*)

Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -9 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ by row-reducing an appropriate matrix.

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Observation V.2.6

So far we've only discussed linear combinations of Euclidean vectors. Fortunately, many vector spaces of interest can be reinterpreted as an **isomorphic** Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n ; that is, a Euclidean space that mirrors the behavior of the vector space exactly.

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Activity V.2.7 (*~5 min*)

We previously checked that $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ does not belong to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Does $f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 5$ belong to $\text{span}\{x^3 - 3x + 2, -x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 + 2x + 2\}$?

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Activity V.2.8 (*~10 min*)

Does the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ belong to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$?

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Activity V.2.9 (~ 5 min)

Does the complex number $2i$ belong to $\text{span}\{-3 + i, 6 - 2i\}$?

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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

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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

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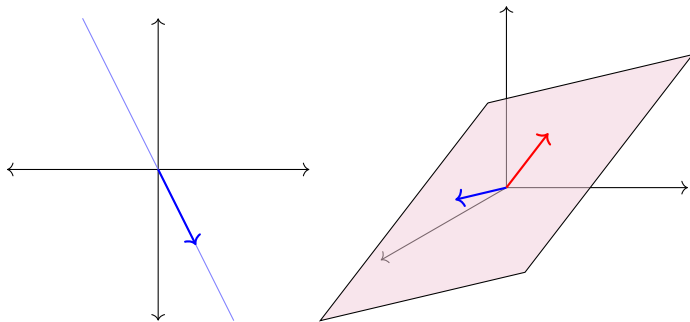
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Fact V.3.3

At least n vectors are required to span \mathbb{R}^n .



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Activity V.3.4 (~ 10 min)

Choose a vector $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$ in \mathbb{R}^3 that is not in $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ by ensuring

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & a \\ -1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1 & c \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]. \quad (\text{Why does this work?})$$

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Fact V.3.5

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & | & a \\ -1 & 0 & | & b \\ 0 & 1 & | & c \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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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

 $\mathbb{R}^4 = \text{span } S$?

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Activity V.3.7 (*~10 min*)

Consider the set of third-degree polynomials

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

Does $\mathcal{P}^3 = \text{span } S$?

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Definition V.4.1

A subset of a vector space is called a **subspace** if it is itself a vector space.

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Remark V.4.2

To prove that a subset S is a subspace of a vectorspace V , you need only verify that the operations on V restrict to the subset S ; that is you must check two things:

- The set is **closed under addition**: i.e. for any $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in S$, $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}$ is also in S .
- The set is **closed under scalar multiplication**: i.e. for any $\mathbf{x} \in S$ and scalar $c \in \mathbb{R}$, the product $c\mathbf{x}$ is also in S .

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Activity V.4.3 (*~15 min*)

$$\text{Let } S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mid x + 2y + z = 0 \right\}.$$

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Activity V.4.3 (~ 15 min)

$$\text{Let } S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mid x + 2y + z = 0 \right\}.$$

Part 1: Let $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix}$. Show that if $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in S$, then $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} \in S$ as well.

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Activity V.4.3 (~ 15 min)

$$\text{Let } S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mid x + 2y + z = 0 \right\}.$$

Part 1: Let $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix}$. Show that if $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in S$, then $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} \in S$ as well.

Part 2: Let $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix}$ and let $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Show that if $\mathbf{v} \in S$, then $c\mathbf{v} \in S$ as well.

Therefore S is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3

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Activity V.4.4 (*~10 min*)

Prove that $P = \{ax^2 + b \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is a subspace of the vector space of all degree-two polynomials by showing it is closed under addition and scalar multiplication.

Module V

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Activity V.4.5 (*~10 min*)

Let P be the set of all positive real numbers. Determine if P is a subspace of \mathbb{R} or not.

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Remark V.4.6

Since 0 is a scalar and $0\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$ for any vector \mathbf{v} , a set that is closed under scalar multiplication must contain the zero vector.

Therefore, if a set does **not** contain the zero vector, it is **not** a subspace.

Module V

Section V.0

Section V.1

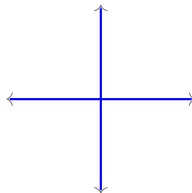
Section V.2

Section V.3

Section V.4

Activity V.4.7 (*~10 min*)

Consider the subset of \mathbb{R}^2 where at least one coordinate of each vector is 0.



Determine if this is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 or not.

Module V

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Section V.3

Section V.4

Activity V.4.8 (*~5 min*)

Show that the set of 2×2 matrices

$$S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & -a \end{bmatrix} : a, b \text{ are real numbers} \right\}$$

is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$.

Module V

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Activity V.4.9 (~ 10 min)

Let W be a subspace of a vector space V . How are $\text{span } W$ and W related?

- (a) $\text{span } W$ is bigger than W
- (b) $\text{span } W$ is the same as W
- (c) $\text{span } W$ is smaller than W

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Fact V.4.10

If S is a subset of a vector space V , then $\text{span } S$ is a subspace of V . In fact, it is the smallest subspace of V containing S .