

Assignment 12

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Download codes from

<https://github.com/KUSUMAPRIYAPULAVARTY/assignment12>

of \mathbf{B}' and this continues for any e^n present in the basis.

From this we can conclude that the vector space \mathbf{V} of real numbers is not finite dimensional over the field of rational numbers Q

1 QUESTION

Let \mathbf{V} be the set of real numbers. Regard \mathbf{V} as a vector space over the field of rational numbers, with usual operations. Prove that this vector space is not finite-dimensional.

2 SOLUTION

Given \mathbf{V} is a vector space over field Q (rational numbers)

It is finite dimensional if every vector \mathbf{v} in \mathbf{V} can be written as

$$\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \alpha_i \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\text{where } c_i \in Q \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\text{and } \mathbf{B} = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\} \quad (2.0.3)$$

is the basis with linearly independent α_i

To denote the vectors $\{e, e^2, e^3, \dots\}$ lying in the vector space \mathbf{V} , the basis vectors have to contain e raised to some value.

Let e is one of the basis vectors and no other higher powers of e are in the basis

$$e^2 = e.e \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\text{So, for rational } c_i, e^2 \neq \sum c_i \alpha_i \quad (2.0.5)$$

Since e^2 does not lie in span of \mathbf{B}

$$\mathbf{B}' = \mathbf{B} \cup \{e^2\} \quad (2.0.6)$$

also has linearly independent vectors and can be the basis of \mathbf{V} . But \mathbf{B}' also cannot span the whole \mathbf{V} since it cannot generate e^3 by any combinations