finite dimensional space

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1 span and linear independence

1.1 Notation list of vectors

we will usually wirite lists of vectors without surrounding parentheses.

1.2 definition linear combination

a **linear combination** of list $v_1, ..., v_m$ of vectors in V is a vector of the form

$$a_1v_1 + ... + a_mv_m,$$

where $a_1, ..., a_m \in F$

1.3 definition span

the set of all linear combination of a list of vectors $v_1, ..., v_m$ in V is called the span of $v_1, ..., v_m$, denoted span$(v_1, ..., v_m)$. in other words,

$$span(v_1, ..., v_m) = \{a_1v_1 + a_2v_2 + ... + a_mv_m : a_1, ..., a_m \in F\}.$$

the span of the empty list () is defined to be { 0}

1.4 span is the smallest containing subspace

the span of a list of vectors in V is the smallest subspace in of V containing all the vectors in the list.

1.5 definition spans

if span $(v_1, ..., v_m)$ equals V, we say that $v_1, ..., v_m$ spans V.

1.6 definition polynoomial, $\rho(F)$

- A function $\rho:$ F -> F is called a polynoomial with coefficients in F if there exists $a_0, ..., a_m \in F$ sunch that

$$\rho(z) = a_o + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + ... + a_m z^m$$

for all z $\in$ F

- ρ is set of all polynoomial with coefficients $\in$ F

1.7 degree of a polynoomial, deg(p)

- A polynoomial $p \in \rho(F)$ is said to hve degree m if there exists scalars $a_0, ..., a_m \in F$ with $a_m \neq 0$ sunch that

$$\rho(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + ... + a_m z^m$$

for all $z \in F$ if p has degree m, we write deg(p) = m

- the polynoomial that is identically 0 is said to have degree $-\infty$