

Source: 2020MATH530/KBe2020math530floIndex.md

#flo #disorganized #incomplete

1 | Administrative bits

- Will present problems from 2.B and/or 2.C next week
- Mini quiz, stop yourself after an hour
- and give your subconscious a chance to think about things
- **No need to say “clearly”, “obviously”, “evidently”**

2 | #icr Axler2.C

#source Axler Linear Algebra Done Right 2.C ## Polynomials are vectors - because you can add and scale them and they are kind of nice in general ## The box under 2.38 - You can't understand a vector space just by knowing the vectors inside - you also need to know the field that you are in - See 2.A ex5 - The field that you are over changes your dimension: usually we think of \mathbb{C} as a vector space over \mathbb{R} , but in this class we think of it as over \mathbb{C} , which means $\dim \mathbb{C} = 1$

2.1 | Axler2.41

- It's my question! See [KBe20math530floQuestions](#)

2.2 | Axler2.42

- #tip If it's a spanning list that's the right length, then it's a basis and therefore linearly independent.
- If it's a linearly independent list and it's the right length, then it's a basis and therefore spanning.

2.3 | Axler2.43 Dimension of a Sum

2.3.1 | An Example

- If you have two planes in 3 space, and they intersect at exactly one line, then you can't just add the dimension of the two planes ($2+2 = 4$ which is more than 3 space can allow).
 - If the planes are parallel, and both subspaces, then we know they both go through the origin and thus are the same plane.

2.3.2 | Some tips

- Usually easiest to get a basis of a subspace by building on instead of taking out
 - for example if you have a slanty plane in 3 space, and you start with standard basis, then you won't even get the slanty plane.

2.3.3 | The span is $U_1 + U_2$

- Because it's a double containment

- $\text{span} \subset U_1 + U_2$
 - $v \in \text{span} \implies v = a_1 u_1 + \dots + a_m u_m + b_1 v_1 + \dots$
 - For all u in the span, you can write it as something in U_1 + something in U_2
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