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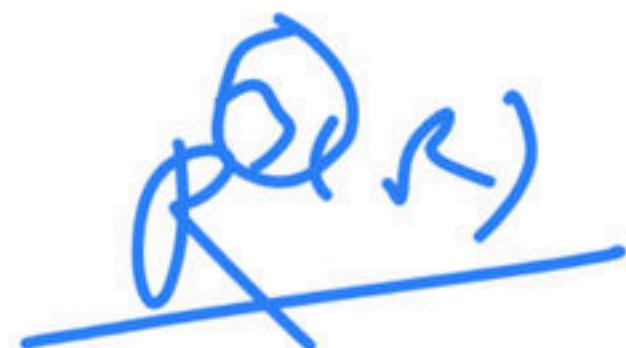
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Bases & Dimension

~~Basis of vector space~~ : A subset 'S' of a vector space $V(F)$ is said to be basis of $V(F)$, if



(i) S consist of LI vectors.

(ii) $L(S) = V$ i.e. each vector in V is a linear combination of a finite number of element of S .

~~\mathbb{R}^2 v/s~~

$T_S = \langle \underline{(1,0)}, \underline{(0,1)} \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}L(S) &= \left\{ \alpha(1,0) + \beta(0,1) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \\&= \langle \underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta} \rangle \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} = \underline{n \times k}\end{aligned}$$

$R(x)$

$$S = \langle \underline{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots} \rangle \leftarrow$$

$$L(S) = \langle 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots = R(x) \rangle$$

$R_n(x)$

$$S = \langle \underline{1, 2, 3, \dots, n} \rangle$$

$$L(S) = (1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n) = R_n(x)$$

$$\dim(R_n(x)) = n+1$$

$$M_2 \prec_2 (R)$$

$$M_{\text{min}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \overbrace{\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}}^{\prec(S)} \\ L(S) &= \underbrace{\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\prec_1 \rho_1 \gamma_1 \delta \in \mathbb{N}} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dim(M_{\text{max}}) = \overbrace{m \cdot n}^{\text{min}} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} \prec & \rho \\ \cdot & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \mid \prec_1, \rho_1, \gamma_1, \delta \in \mathbb{N} \right)$$

~~Dimension~~ : Let $V(F)$ be a vector space over F then number of elements in basis of $V(F)$ is called dimension of $V(F)$

Finitely generated & infinitely generated vector space :

If dimension of any vector space is finite then this type of vector space is called finitely generated vector space. Otherwise it is infinitely generated vector space.

Result : Number of LI arbitrary in V constant is dimension of V

$$\underline{\text{rk}(c)} = 1$$

$$\underline{\text{rk}(P)}$$

$$\underline{\text{rk}(Q)}$$

$$G_i + i \circledast j$$

$$\alpha \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot 1$$

$$\underline{\text{rk}(c)} = 1$$

$$\underline{\text{rk}(P)} = 2$$

$$\underline{\text{rk}(Q)} = \infty$$

Q.1. Let us define a sequence $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of real number to be a Fibonacci like sequence if $a_n = \underline{a_{n-1}} + \underline{a_{n-2}}$ for $n \geq 3$. What is the dimension of the R-vector space of Fibonacci like sequence?

(a) 1

~~(b) 2~~ $a_2 = \underline{a_1 + a_2}$

(c) Infinit & countable

(d) Infinite & uncountable

~~1, 1, 2, 3, 5~~

~~a_{n-1}~~

~~a_{n-2}~~

Some Important Example :

(1) Let $V = \mathbb{C}^n / \underline{\mathbb{R}^n(\mathbb{R})}$

Results :

$W = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) | 'k' LI condition\}$ then $\text{Dim } W = n - k$

(b) $W_2 = \left\{ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid \sum_{i=1}^n i a_i = 0 \right\}$ then $\text{Dim } W_2 = n - 1$

$$(a) \underline{W_1} = \left\{ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 0 \right\} \text{ then } \text{Dim} W_1 = \cancel{n-1} \times \cancel{2} \quad \overset{\textcircled{1}}{2} \times \overset{\textcircled{1}}{3}$$

$$(b) W_2 = \left\{ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid \sum_{i=1}^n i a_i = 0 \right\} \text{ then } \text{Dim} W_2 = \cancel{(n-1)} \times \cancel{n}$$

$$(c) W_3 = \left\{ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid a_{2i} = 0 \right\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \times$$

$\omega = (a_1, \cancel{a_2}, \cancel{a_3}, a_4, \cancel{a_5}, \cancel{a_6}) \quad |a_i = 0$
 if $i \mid 5$
 $= (0, 0, 0, \cancel{a_4}, \cancel{a_5}, 0)$

$$\text{then } \text{Dim} W_3 = \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor \times$$

~~(d)~~ $W_4 = \{(\underline{a_1}, \underline{a_2}, \dots, \underline{a_n}) \mid \underline{a_i} = 0 \text{ if } i \mid n\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\text{then } \text{Dim } W_4 = (n - \tau(n)) \cancel{\times} 6 \cancel{- 4} = 2$$



(2) Let $V = \underline{\mathbb{C}^n(\mathbb{R})}$

(a) $W_1 = \left\{ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 0 \right\}$ then $\text{Dim } W_1 = 2(n - 1)$

(b) $W_2 = \left\{ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid \sum_{i=1}^n i a_i = 0 \right\}$ then $\text{Dim } W_2 = 2(n - 1)$

(c) $W_3 = \left\{ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid a_{2i} = 0 \right\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, \left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil$

then $\text{Dim } W_3 = 2 \left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil$

(d) $W_4 = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid a_i = 0 \text{ if } i/n\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

then $\text{Dim } W_4 = 2(n - \tau(n))$

$i+1$

$C(\mathbb{R}) = 2$

$C^2(\mathbb{R}) = 2 \times 2$

$C^3(\mathbb{R}) = 3 \times 2$

(3) Let $V = C^{m \times n}(C)/ R^{m \times n}(R)$

(a) $W_1 = \left\{ [a_{ij}] \mid \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m \right\}$ then $\text{Dim } W_1 = mn - m$

(b) $W_2 = \left\{ [a_{ij}] \mid \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \right\}$ then $\text{Dim } W_2 = mn - n$

(c) $W_3 = \{ [a_{ij}] \mid a_{ij} = 0 \text{ if } i \nmid n \}$ then $\text{Dim } W_3 = mn - n \cdot \tau(m)$

(d) $W_4 = \{ A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} \mid \text{Tr}(A) = 0 \}$ then $\text{Dim } W_4 = n^2 - 1$

(e) $W_5 = \{ A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n} \mid A^T = A \}$ then $\text{Dim } W_5 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ + +$$

$$\text{Tr}(A) = a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn}$$



(f) $W_6 = \{A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n} / A^T = -A\}$ then $\text{Dim } W_3 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

(g) $W_7 = \{A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} / A \text{ is upper triangle}\}$

then $\text{Dim } W_3 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

(h) $W_8 = \{A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} / A \text{ is diagonal}\}$ then $\text{Dim } W_3 = n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{bmatrix}$$



4×4

$x_2 + x_3$

$\text{max} \sim$

$\begin{cases} c \\ a \\ -b - c \end{cases}$

$(x_1 + x_2) \leftarrow \dots$

$n(m)$

T^2



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(4) Let $V = \mathbf{R}[x]$

(a) $W_1 = \{p(x) / \deg(p(x)) \leq n\}$ then $\text{Dim } W_1 = n + 1$

(b) $W_5 = \{p(x) \in F_n[x] / \underline{p(\alpha) = 0}, \alpha \in F\}$ then $\text{Dim } W_5 = \textcircled{n}$

(c) $W_7 = \{p(x) \in F_n[x] / p(x) = p(1 - x)\}$

$$\text{then } \text{Dim } W_7 = \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] + 1$$

=

$$\frac{a+bx^n + cx^m}{\text{---}} = a + b(1^n) + c(1^m)$$

$$\textcircled{(2)} \quad \tau$$

$$a + b(1^n) = a + b(1^m) \\ a + b^n + a + b^m \\ 2b^n - b^m = 0$$

$$\frac{b(2^n - 1)}{\text{---}} = 0 \\ b = 0$$

(d) $W_8 = \{p(x) \in F_n[x] \mid p(\alpha) = p(\beta)\}$ then **Dim = n**

(e) $W_{11} = \{p(x) \in F_n[x] \mid \underline{p(x) = p(-x)}\}$

The handwritten derivation shows the simplification of a polynomial equation. It begins with a circled term $a + b$ and cxy . Below it, another circled term $a + b + cxy$ is shown. A horizontal line with a break separates these from the next part, where $a - b$ and cxy are circled. Below this, a circled equation $b = 0$ is shown.

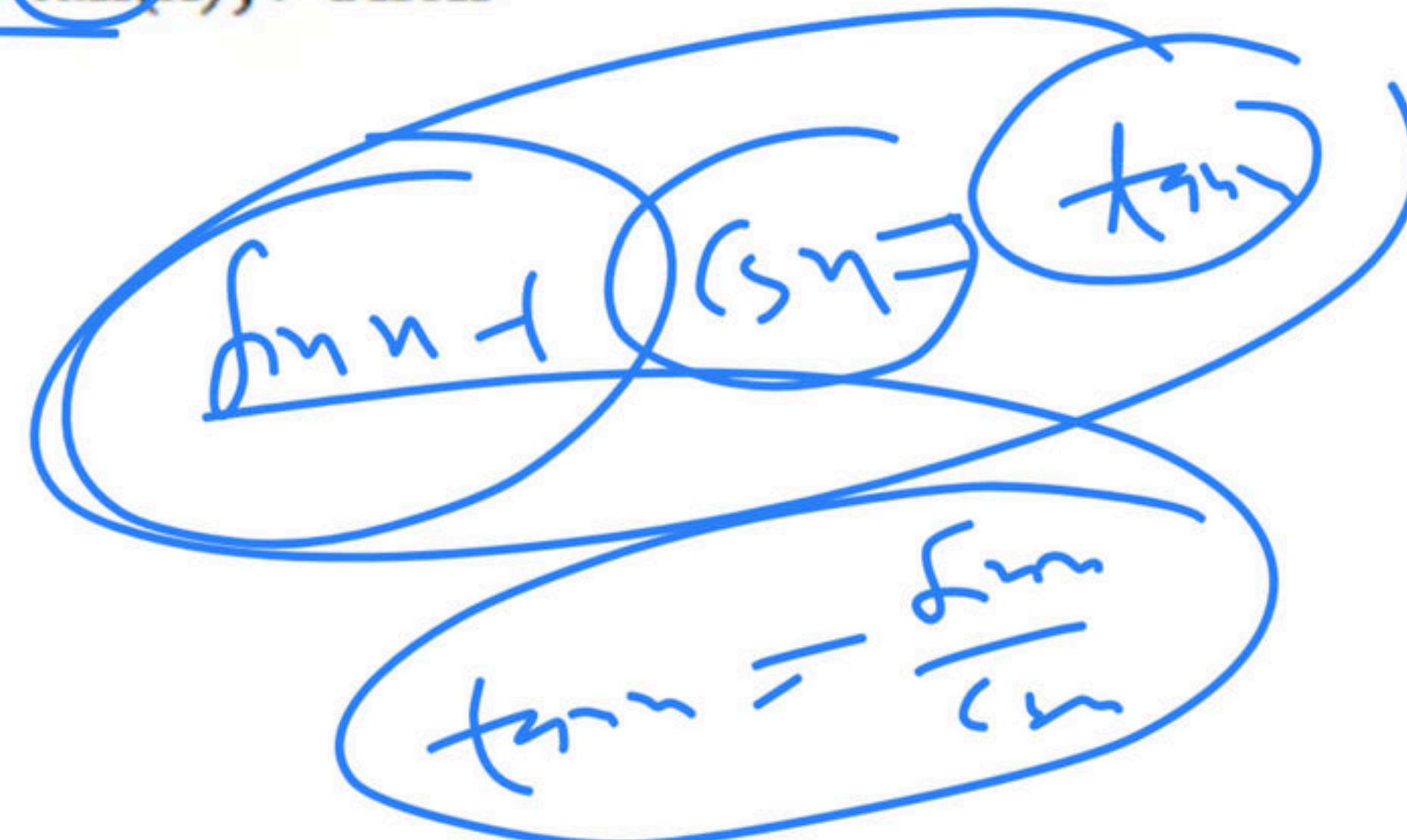
Q.1 Let V be the vector space of all 6×6 real matrices then dimension of subspace of V consisting of all symmetric matrices is

- (a) 15
- (b) 18
- (c) 21
- (d) 35

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$
$$\frac{\underline{6(6+1)}}{2} = \underline{\underline{21}}$$

Q.2. Let V denote the vector space of real valued continuous functions on the closed interval $[0, 1]$. Let W be the subspace of V spanned by $\{\sin(x), \cos(x), \tan(x)\}$. Then the dimension of W over \mathbb{R} is

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) infinite



Q.3. Let $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ be the vector space of 2×2 real matrices. Let V be a subspace of $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ defined by

$$V = \left\{ A \in M_2(\mathbb{R}); A \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \right\}$$

Then the dimension of V is

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ 3b & a+3b \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3b &= 2c \\ 3d &= 3a + c \\ d &= \frac{3a + 3b}{3} \\ d &= a + b \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \cancel{a} & b \\ \cancel{c} & \cancel{d} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} \cancel{a} & b \\ \cancel{c} & \cancel{d} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{2a+b}{2c+d} = \frac{2c}{3a+c} \frac{2a+b}{3b+d}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2a+b &= 2d \\ 2c+d &= 3b+d \\ 2c &= 3b \end{aligned}$$

$$2b = 3b$$

Q.4. Consider the following subspace of \mathbb{R}^3

$$W = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 2x + 2y + z = 0, 3x + 3y - 2z = 0, x + y - 3z = 0\}$$

Then dimension of W is

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

2

$\lambda =$



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Educator highlights

- 📍 Works at Pacific Science College
- 📍 Studied at M.Sc., NET, PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance), BEd
- 📍 PhD, NET | Plus Educator For CSIR NET | Youtuber (260K+Subs.) | Director Pacific Science College |
- 📍 Lives in Udaipur, Rajasthan, India
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