

A Book of Abstract Algebra | (2nd Edition)



Chapter 28, Problem 6ED



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Problem

Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space. Let $\dim V$ designate the dimension of V . Prove each of the following:

If $\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}\}$ is linearly independent, so is $\{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c}\}$.

Step-by-step solution

Step 1 of 3

For any subspace with basis $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c})$, it can be thought of as 3 dimensional vector space with \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , \mathbf{c} representing different directions.

In vector form basis of this subspace with respect to $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c})$ is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Here a 1 is

placed at every pivot position with \mathbf{a} taking 1st position, \mathbf{b} taking second position and \mathbf{c} taking 3rd position.

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Step 2 of 3

This matrix is full rank matrix with rank equal to number of rows and columns.

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Step 3 of 3

Now, another set of vectors given is $(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c})$. This set can be represented in vector form with respect to basis $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c})$ by placing coefficients of $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ at 1st, 2nd or 3rd position.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

To check linear independency of these vectors a matrix with these vectors as rows is reduced to echelon form. If that matrix is full row/ column matrix or is a non-singular matrix then these vectors are independent.

Row reducing matrix with these vectors as column vectors

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

As there are 3 pivots, this matrix is non-singular.

Hence vectors $(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c})$ are linearly independent.

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