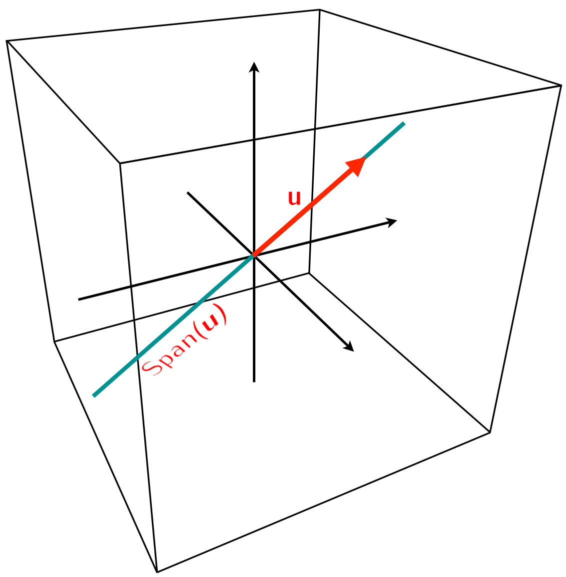
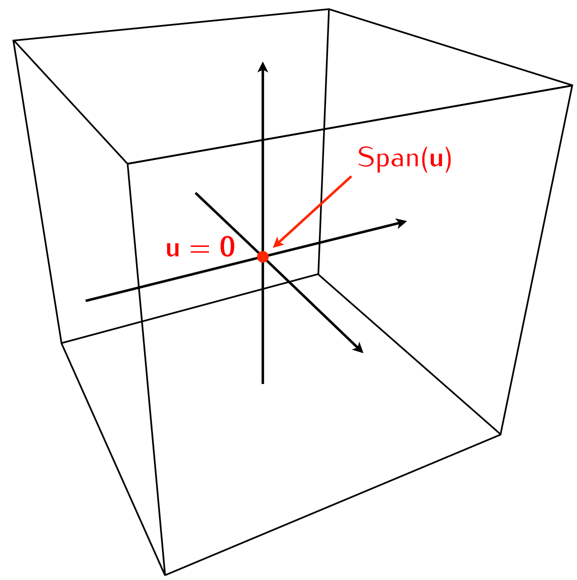
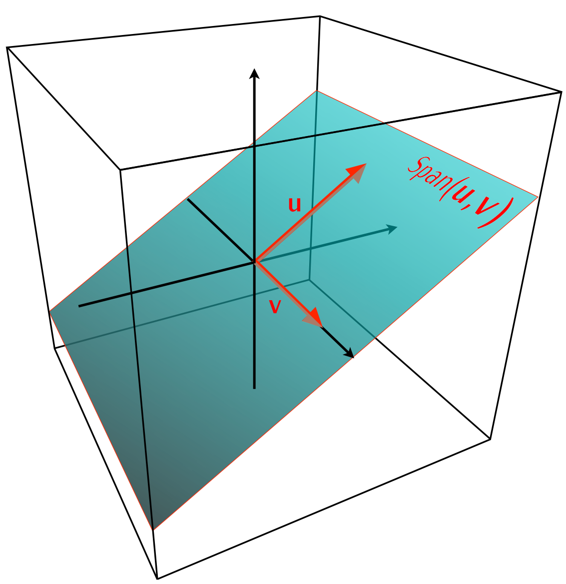
Linear independence vs. Span



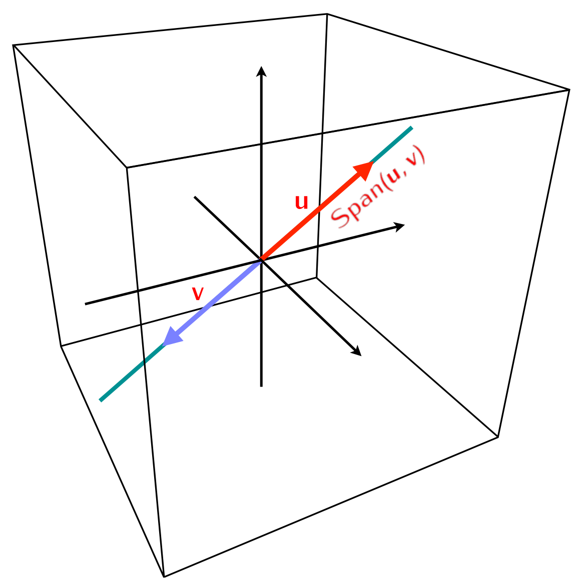
{u} linearly independent



{u} linearly dependent



{u, v} linearly independent



{u, v} linearly dependent

Theorem

If $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p\}$ is a linearly dependent set of vectors in then:

1) for some $\mathbf{v}_i$ we have $\mathbf{v}_i \in \text{Span}(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{i-1}, \mathbf{v}_{i+1}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p)$.

2) for some $\mathbf{v}_i$ we have

$$\text{Span}(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p) = \text{Span}(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{i-1}, \mathbf{v}_{i+1}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p)$$

Example.

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

So far:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 6x_3 + 3x_4 = 7 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 9x_4 = 3 \\ 5x_1 + 8x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 = 9 \end{cases}$$

system of
linear equations

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

vector equation

Next:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 9 \\ 5 & 8 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

matrix equation