

Defi : $S = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ are basis of vector space V

If S is linearly independent

\forall pt. $x \in V$ đc biểu diễn đc qua S (span)

$$x = \lambda_1 e_1 + \lambda_2 e_2 + \dots + \lambda_n e_n$$

Note: $\sqrt{có thể có nhau có sao không nhau}$ $\xrightarrow{\dim = 1}$
vector space $\xrightarrow{\text{nhất nhau}}$ $V = \{\theta\}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{không basis}}$

2. Cố gắng chính xác:

a) $R^3 = \{(a, b, c)\}$

$$\Rightarrow (a, b, c) = a(1, 0, 0) + b(0, 1, 0) + c(0, 0, 1)$$

\Rightarrow Mọi vector đều đc biểu diễn qua:

$$S = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$$

ma $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ linearly independent

$$\Rightarrow S \text{ is basis} \Rightarrow \dim R^3 = 3$$

TQ: $\dim R^n = n$

$$b) M_{2 \times 2} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

but $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow S \text{ is linearly independent}$

$$\Rightarrow S \text{ is basis} \Rightarrow \dim M_{2 \times 2} = 4$$

General: $\dim_{m \times n} = m \times n$

$$c) P_2 = \{a + bx + cx^2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + bx + cx^2 = a \cdot 1 + b \cdot x + c \cdot x^2$$

đa thức ở trên span qua $S = \{1, x, x^2\}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow S \text{ is basis} \Rightarrow \dim P_2 = 3$$

General: $\dim P_n = n + 1$

Ex: Show that the set $S = \{t^2 + 1, t - 1, 2t + 2\}$ is basis for vector space P_2 .

$$c_1(t^2 + 1) + c_2(t - 1) + c_3(2t + 2)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{linearly independent}$$

$\Rightarrow S$ is a basis for vector space P_2

$$\Rightarrow \text{Dim } (P_2) = 3$$

Check whether S is basis or not?

a) $S = \{(1, 2), (1, 0), (0, 1)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

S có 3 ptu², mà $\text{dim } \mathbb{R}^2 = 2$
 $\Rightarrow S$ không là basis

b) $S = \{(1, 3, 0), (4, 1, 2), (-2, 5, -2)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$
 S² ptu³ $S = \text{dim } \mathbb{R}^3 = 3$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 - 12 + 24 - 10 = 0$$

So, S is linearly dependent

$\Rightarrow S$ is not a basis of vector space \mathbb{R}^3

$$x^2 + 2x - 1, 2x^2 - x + 3$$

$$(1, 2, 1) \quad (4, -1, 1)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$c) S = \{1+x, 2-x+x^2, 3x-x^2\} \subset P_2$$

* So 'ptd' và $S = \dim P_2 = 3$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{linearly independent}$$

$\Rightarrow S$ is a basis of vector space P_2

• Coordinate of vector:

Đ/N: Cho $S = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ là basis của V

Khi đó, vector $\vec{x} \in V$ có bđm duy nhất qua S :

$$x = \lambda_1 e_1 + \lambda_2 e_2 + \dots + \lambda_n e_n \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Toa đố của } x = [x]_S = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Note } (*) \Leftrightarrow (e_1 \ e_2 \ \dots \ e_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = x$$

Ma trâm toa đố của S là S

$$\Leftrightarrow (S/x)$$

Ex: Find vector coordinate

$$a) x = 3 + x^2 \text{ theo } S = \{1+x+x^2, 1+x, 1-2x\}$$

$$[x]_S \Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \\ \lambda_3 = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow [x]_S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $m = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ theo

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

* $[m]_S \Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow [m]_S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) Tọa độ chính tắc:

E₂: Tìm tọa độ chính tắc của các vector sau

a) $x = (a, b, c) = a(1, 0, 0) + b(0, 1, 0) + c(0, 0, 1)$

$$\Rightarrow [x]_S = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $p = ax + bx + cx^2 = a \cdot 1 + b \cdot x + c \cdot x^2$

$$\Rightarrow [p]_S = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

Ma trận chuyển đổi $S \rightarrow T$

lai $S = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$

$T = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$

Ma trận chuyển đổi $S \rightarrow T$ là ma trận trao đổi của T theo S

Notes: 1/ A là mt $S \rightarrow T$
 $\Rightarrow A^{-1}$ là mt chuyển $T \rightarrow S$

2/ A là mt chuyển $S \rightarrow T$

$$\Rightarrow [x]_S = A [x]_T$$

VD: $S = \{u_1(1, -1, 1), u_2(0, 1, 2), u_3(0, 0, -2)\}$

$T = \{v_1(1, 0, -1), v_2(1, 0, 1), v_3(-2, 2, 2)\}$

Tìm $S \rightarrow T, T \rightarrow S$

$$* [v_1]_S \Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \Leftrightarrow [e_1]_S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$* [v_2]_S \Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \Leftrightarrow [e_2]_S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$* [v_3]_S \Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \Leftrightarrow [e_3]_S = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ukt chuyen s $\rightarrow T$ la A

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \rightarrow S = A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$