01204211 Discrete Mathematics
Lecture 9c: Linear Independence and Bases

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Review: Linear combinations

Definition

For any scalars

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_m$$

and vectors

$$\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_m,$$

we say that

$$\alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m \boldsymbol{u}_m$$

is a **linear combination** of $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_m$.

Review: Span

Definition

A set of all linear combination of vectors $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_m$ is called the **span** of that set of vectors.
It is denoted by $\mathrm{Span}\{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_m\}$.

Previous Lemmas

Lemma 1

Consider vectors $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n$. *If* $\boldsymbol{v}_1, \boldsymbol{v}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{v}_k$ *are generators for* $\mathcal{V}$, *and for each* i,

$$\boldsymbol{v}_i \in \operatorname{Span}\{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n\},$$

we have that $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \operatorname{Span}\{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n\}$.

Lemma 2

Consider vectors $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n$*. If* $\boldsymbol{v} \in \mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n\}$*, then*

$$\mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n, \boldsymbol{v}\} = \mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n\}$$

Lemma 2

Consider vectors $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n$. *If* $\boldsymbol{v} \in \mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n\}$, *then*

$$\mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n, \boldsymbol{v}\} = \mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n\}$$

Lemma 3

Consider vectors $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n$. *If* $\boldsymbol{u}_n \in \mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_{n-1}\}$, *then*

$$\mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_{n-1}\} = \mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n\}$$

Proof of Lemma 2.

Since $\boldsymbol{v}$ can be written as a linear combination of other vectors, there exist $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$ such that

$$\boldsymbol{v} = \alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n \boldsymbol{u}_n.$$

Consider any vector $\boldsymbol{w} \in \mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n, \boldsymbol{v}\}$; thus, we can write

$$\boldsymbol{w} = \beta_0 \boldsymbol{v} + \beta_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \beta_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \beta_n \boldsymbol{u}_n.$$

Plugging in $\boldsymbol{v}$, we get that

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{w} &= \beta_0 \left(\alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n \boldsymbol{u}_n\right) + \beta_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \beta_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \beta_k \boldsymbol{u}_k \\ &= (\beta_0 \alpha_1 + \beta_1) \boldsymbol{u}_1 + (\beta_0 \alpha_2 + \beta_2) \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + (\beta_0 \alpha_n + \beta_n) \boldsymbol{u}_n,\end{aligned}$$

implying that $\boldsymbol{w} \in \mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n\}$.

$\square$

Linearly independence

Definition

Vectors $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n$ are **linearly independent** if no vector $\boldsymbol{u}_i$ can be written as a linear combination of other vectors.

Linearly independence

$u_i = \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha \ldots$

$1 u_i + \ldots = 0$

Definition

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$\equiv$

(Another) Definition

Vectors $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n$ are **linearly independent** if the only solution of equation

$$\alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n \boldsymbol{u}_n = \boldsymbol{0}$$

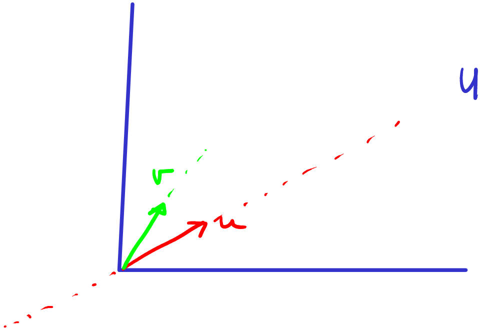
is

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \cdots = \alpha_n = 0.$$

Examples in $\mathbb{R}^2$

$[1, 0]$, $[0, 1]$

$u_1 = [1, 0]$, $u_2 [1, 1]$

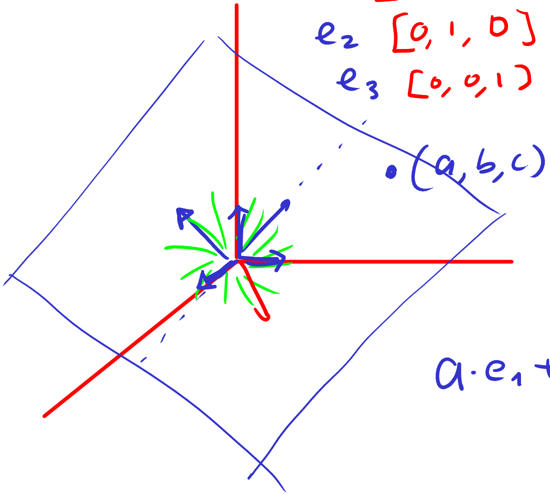


$\alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 = 0$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 &= 0 \\ \alpha_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}}$$

Examples in $\mathbb{R}^3$

e_1 $[1, 0, 0]$
e_2 $[0, 1, 0]$
e_3 $[0, 0, 1]$



$a \cdot e_1 + b \cdot e_2 + c \cdot e_3$

Examples in $GF(2)^4$

x_1 [0, 0, 1, 1]

x_2 [0, 1 1 0]

x_3 [0, 1, 1, 1]

x [0, a, b, c]

$x_2 + x_3 = a$

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = b$

$x_1 + x_3 = c$

$x_3 + x_2$

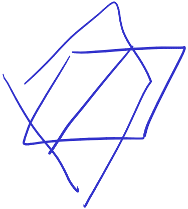
$\parallel$

[0, 0, 0, 1]

$x_3 + x_2 + x_1$ = [0, 0, 1, 0]

$x_3 + x_1$ = [0, 1, 0, 0]

Examples in linear systems



- $5x_1 + 2x_2 + 7x_3 = 10$

$\cancel{5x_1 + 2x_2 + 7x_3 = 10}$

- $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 20$
- $\boxed{6x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3} = 0$

Subset of linearly independent vectors

Lemma 4

If $A = \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_n\}$ *be a set of linearly independent vectors, then any* $B \subseteq A$ *is also a set of linearly independent vectors.*

Proof.

We prove by contradiction. Assume that B is **not** linearly independent. Without loss of generality, assume that $B = \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_k\}$ where $k \leq n$.

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$$\alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \boldsymbol{u}_k = \mathbf{0},$$

and some α_i's is nonzero.

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$$\alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \boldsymbol{u}_k = \mathbf{0},$$

and some α_i's is nonzero. If we let $\alpha_{k+1} = \alpha_{k+2} = \cdots = \alpha_n = 0$, we have that

$$\alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n \boldsymbol{u}_n = \mathbf{0},$$

with some α_i's being nonzero as well.

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$$\alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n \boldsymbol{u}_n = \boldsymbol{0},$$

with some α_i's being nonzero as well. This implies that vectors in A are not linearly indepedent; leading to a contradiction. □

Bases

Definition

A set of vectors $\{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_k\}$ is a **basis** for vector space $\mathcal{V}$ if

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- $\mathrm{Span}\ \{\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_k\} = \mathcal{V}$, and

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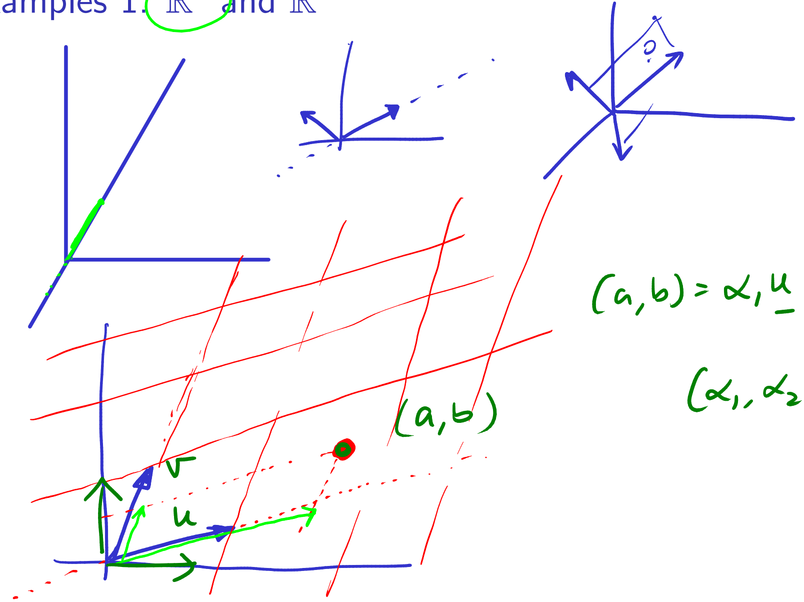
- $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_k$ are linearly independent.

Examples 1: $\mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathbb{R}^3$



$$(a,b) = \alpha_1 \underline{u} + \alpha_2 \underline{v}$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$$

Examples 2

Lemma 5 (Unique representation)

Let $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_k$ be a basis for vector space $\mathcal{V}$. For any $\boldsymbol{v} \in \mathcal{V}$, there is a unique way to write $\boldsymbol{v}$ as a linear combination of $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_k$.

Proof of unique representation lemma.

We prove by contradiction.

Proof of unique representation lemma.

We prove by contradiction. Assume that there exists a vector $\boldsymbol{v} \in \mathcal{V}$ with more than one ways to be written as linear combinations of the basis. Thus, there exist

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_k,$$

and

$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_k,$$

that are not equal (i.e., there exists i where $\alpha_i \neq \beta_i$) such that $\boldsymbol{v} = \alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \boldsymbol{u}_k$ and $\boldsymbol{v} = \beta_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \beta_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \beta_k \boldsymbol{u}_k$.

Proof of unique representation lemma.

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$$\alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \boldsymbol{u}_k = \boldsymbol{v} = \beta_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \beta \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \beta_k \boldsymbol{u}_k,$$

and

$$(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)\boldsymbol{u}_1 + (\alpha_2 - \beta_2)\boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + (\alpha_k - \beta_k)\boldsymbol{u}_k = 0.$$

Proof of unique representation lemma.

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$$\alpha_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \boldsymbol{u}_k = \boldsymbol{v} = \beta_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1 + \beta \boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + \beta_k \boldsymbol{u}_k,$$

and

$$(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)\boldsymbol{u}_1 + (\alpha_2 - \beta_2)\boldsymbol{u}_2 + \cdots + (\alpha_k - \beta_k)\boldsymbol{u}_k = 0.$$

Since $\alpha_i \neq \beta_i$, we have that at least one of the coefficients is non-zero, implying that $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_k$ are not linearly independent. This contradicts the assumption that $\boldsymbol{u}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{u}_k$ form a basis. $\square$