

01204211 Discrete Mathematics
Lecture 9c: Linear Independence and Bases

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Review: Linear combinations

Definition

For any scalars

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$$

and vectors

$$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m,$$

we say that

$$\alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \dots + \alpha_m \mathbf{u}_m$$

is a **linear combination** of $\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m$.

Review: Span

Definition

A set of all linear combination of vectors $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m$ is called the **span** of that set of vectors.

It is denoted by $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m\}$.

Previous Lemmas

Lemma 1

Consider vectors u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n . If v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k are generators for \mathcal{V} , and for each i ,

$$v_i \in \text{Span} \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\},$$

we have that $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \text{Span} \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$.

Lemma 2

Consider vectors $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n$. If $\mathbf{v} \in \text{Span} \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n\}$, then

$$\text{Span} \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n, \mathbf{v}\} = \text{Span} \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n\}$$

Lemma 3

Consider vectors $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n$. If $\mathbf{u}_n \in \text{Span} \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}\}$, then

$$\text{Span} \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}\} = \text{Span} \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n\}$$

Proof of Lemma 2.

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

$$v = \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n.$$

Consider any vector $w \in \text{Span} \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n, v\}$; thus, we can write

$$w = \beta_0 v + \beta_1 u_1 + \beta_2 u_2 + \dots + \beta_n u_n.$$

Plugging in v , we get that

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \beta_0 (\alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n) + \beta_1 u_1 + \beta_2 u_2 + \dots + \beta_n u_n \\ &= (\beta_0 \alpha_1 + \beta_1) u_1 + (\beta_0 \alpha_2 + \beta_2) u_2 + \dots + (\beta_0 \alpha_n + \beta_n) u_n, \end{aligned}$$

implying that $w \in \text{Span} \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$.



Linearly independence

Definition

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

(Another) Definition

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

$$\alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \mathbf{u}_n = \mathbf{0}$$

is

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

Examples in \mathbb{R}^2

Examples in \mathbb{R}^3

Examples in $GF(2)$

Examples in linear systems

Subset of linearly independent vectors

Lemma 4

If $A = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n\}$ 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 $B = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k\}$ where $k \leq n$. This means that there exists $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$ such that

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

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

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

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

Bases

Definition

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

- ▶ $\text{Span } \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k\} = \mathcal{V}$, and
- ▶ $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k$ are linearly independent.

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

Examples 2

Lemma 5 (Unique representation)

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

Proof of unique representation lemma.

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

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k,$$

and

$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k,$$

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

$$\alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \dots + \alpha_k \mathbf{u}_k = \mathbf{v} = \beta_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \dots + \beta_k \mathbf{u}_k,$$

and

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

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