I1 (cont) v.s & s.s

S. S - Subspace

kU

UEV REF U + 0

all k & F single <u>u</u> ≥0 closed to +, .

=> v.s. same rules (i.e. s.s)

u≠u2) neither one is 0

all k. k, EF U, =u, EV U, , U, +0

closed > S.S

y, ..., Ur EV v.s. over F

Se fu, ..., u- y = [k,u, + - .. + krur] | k; E F]

is a subspace of VC the smallest bubspace containing u, ..., ur k, u, + --- + k = u = is called a linear combination (l.c.) of U,, Ur

51 Show that (Selectif) (4, Sp & (1,1,1), (1,2,3), (1,5,8) y=R3 (

(x,y,z)= a (,1,1) +6(1,2,3) + c(1,5,8)

& see any restrictions (if any) apply to (1,4,2)

As Prev (1.c.s) get a non homogenous lin system

a	_ b	C		
1	- 1		X	
1	2	5	4	~
l	3	8	Z	

augmented matix

[- 1	1	١	X
	D	1	4	y-x
	0	0	Ĺ	-Z+2y-2.



a unique soln for any (x,y,Z)

concluded So & , 3 = R3

Find W= Sp &(1,1,1), (1,2,3), (3,5,7)&

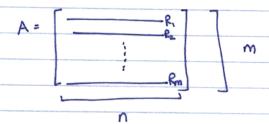
As prev but

(x,y,Z)= a(1,1,1)+b(1,2,3)+ C(3,5,7)}

a	b_	ر							
1	1	3	2(١	3	1 x 7	
l	2	5	y	N	(1)	1	5	4-X	
1	3	7	2	7	Lo	0	0	X -20+2	
								. 0.3	

There is no sal unless X-2y+2=0

A is an materix



Rows of A R, Rm are vectors in R"



Cols of A C, (n are vectors in

The row space of A is

Sp & R., Rm 3 < R"

The cal space of A is

Sp & C, ..., Cn 3 < Pm

Elementary Row Operations



R: >> R; interchange 2 rows

Ri = kRie multiply a row by a constant

Ri = Ri+ RR; add two rows / linear combinations of rows

Two matricies A,B and B is obtained from A by a seg of elementary row operations are called row equivalent

A~B

None of the row of change the span of rows (think about them)

Conclusion: Row equivalent matrices have the same row space



Q Do row equivalent matrices have the same cal space?