Linear Independence & Linear Dependence

A collection of vector is either linearly independent or linearly dependent.

The vector {V,, V2,--, Vn} are linearly independent if the equation

are all equal to zero. The vectors are linearly dependent if the equation has a solution when at least one of the scalars is involving linear combinations not zero.

To test for linear independence, we can write the corresponding matrin is echelon form.

So-are the following vector linearly independent or dependent?

(2) [1] [0] = Trivial solution

Linearly Independent.

$$a_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + a_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + a_3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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A set of vector [VI, Vz, ---- , Vn] is said to form a basis for a vector space if

1) The vectors Vi, Vz, ----, Vn span the vector space

(ii) The vectors VI, Vz, --- , Vn are linearly independent.

For example: [3], [6], [6] are a basis for 123

The Do the vectors [1], [0], [1] form a basis for 1

1st step? Independent:

[10] [0] \\ \[\begin{array}{c} 1 0 0 0 0 \\ 1 0 3 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 1 0 0 0 \\ 0 0 0 1 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{Linearly independent.}

 $2^{\text{nd}} \text{ step:} \quad \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$