

$$\text{span}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4) = V$$

$$\text{span}(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2, \sigma_2 - \sigma_3, \sigma_3 - \sigma_4, \sigma_4) = V ?$$

Let $\omega_1 = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2$

$$\omega_2 = \sigma_2 - \sigma_3$$

$$\omega_3 = \sigma_3 - \sigma_4$$

$$\omega_4 = \sigma_4$$

Each $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4$ is a linear combination of

$$(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4) \Rightarrow \text{span}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4) \subseteq \text{span}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4) \quad (1)$$

$$\sigma_4 = \omega_4$$

$$\sigma_3 = \omega_3 + \sigma_4 = \omega_3 + \omega_4$$

$$\sigma_2 = \omega_2 + \sigma_3 = \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4$$

$$\sigma_1 = \omega_1 + \sigma_2 = \omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4$$

} \Rightarrow

\Rightarrow Each $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4$ is a linear combination of

$$(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4) \Rightarrow \text{span}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4) \subseteq \text{span}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4) \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \text{span}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4) = \text{span}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4) = V$$