

Test Average = 71%
Do Suggested Homework!

2.3 Span and Linear Independence (2nd hardest section in the course)

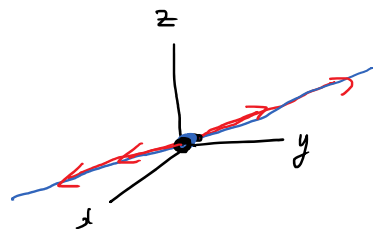
Linear Combination of \vec{u} and \vec{v} :

$$C_1\vec{u} + C_2\vec{v}$$

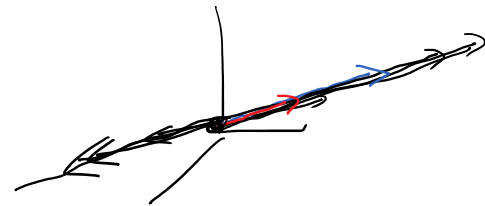
Span of \vec{u} and \vec{v} : The set of all
linear combinations of \vec{u} and \vec{v}
 $\{C_1\vec{u} + C_2\vec{v}\}$

Quick Ex:

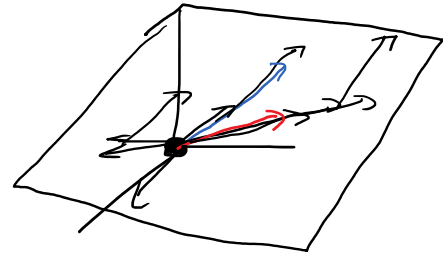
a) $\text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \text{line in } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ through origin}$



b) $\text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$
 $= \text{line in } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ through origin}$



$$c) \text{ span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ = \text{plane in } \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \text{through origin}$$



Ex. Vector and normal form of
 $\text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \right) ?$
 plane in \mathbb{R}^3
 through origin

Every span contains the origin:
 $0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

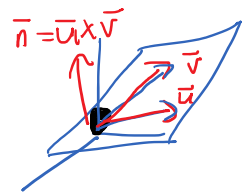
Vector form

$$\vec{x} = \vec{p} + s\vec{u} + t\vec{v}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Normal form:

Find \vec{n} :



$$\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \\ = [-3, 6, -3]$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex: Show that $\text{span} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \mathbb{R}^2$

Let $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$ be any vector in \mathbb{R}^2 .

Show that $c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$ is solvable.

$$c_1(5) + c_2(7) = a$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} c_1 & c_2 & \\ \hline 5 & 7 & a \\ 6 & 8 & b \end{array}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{5} \quad \begin{array}{cc|c} \textcircled{1} & \frac{7}{5} & \frac{a}{5} \\ \hline 6 & 8 & b \end{array}$$

$$R_2 - 6R_1 \quad \begin{array}{cc|c} c_1 & c_2 & \\ \hline \textcircled{1} & \frac{7}{5} & \frac{a}{5} \\ 0 & \textcircled{-\frac{2}{5}} & b - \frac{6a}{5} \end{array} \quad \text{REF}$$

$$\boxed{8 - \frac{42}{5}}$$

System is solvable.

No solution
 $[0 \ 0 \ | \ \text{nonzero}]$

Linear Independence

Consider $c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Only solution is
 $c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0$

$c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0$
↑ ↓ ↑

ONLY solution is
 $C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 0$

$C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 0$
and other
solutions

Vectors are
(linearly) independent

Vectors are
linearly dependent

Ex: Are $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$
linearly independent?

$$C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} + C_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & \\ \hline \textcircled{1} & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 - 3R_1 \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$$

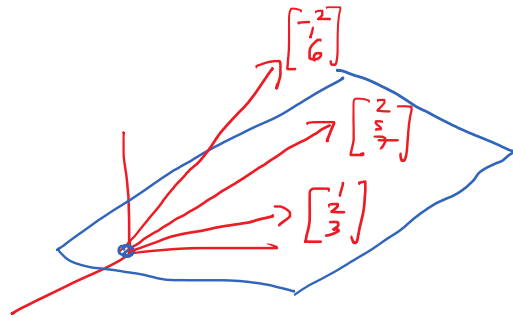
$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 - 2R_2 \\ R_3 - R_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc|c} C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & -12 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 0 \end{array}$$

REF

$$7c_3 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{c_3 = 0}$$

$$c_2 + 5c_3 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{c_2 = 0}$$

$$c_1 - 12c_3 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{c_1 = 0}$$



YES