Announcements Sep 27

- Masks $\rightsquigarrow$ Music?
- Mid-semester survey in Canvas $\rightarrow$ Quizzes
- WeBWorK 2.5 & 2.6 due Tuesday nite
- Midterm 2 Oct 20 8–9:15p
- No quiz Friday(?!)
- Use Piazza for general questions
- Office hrs: Tue 4-5 Teams + Thu 1-2 Skiles courtyard/Teams + Pop-ups?
- Many TA office hours listed on Canvas
- Section M web site: Google "Dan Margalit math", click on 1553
  - future blank slides, past lecture slides, advice
- Old exams: Google "Dan Margalit math", click on Teaching
- Tutoring: `http://tutoring.gatech.edu/tutoring`
- PLUS sessions: `http://tutoring.gatech.edu/plus-sessions`
- Math Lab: `http://tutoring.gatech.edu/drop-tutoring-help-desks`
- Counseling center: `https://counseling.gatech.edu`
- You can do it!

Section 2.7

Bases

Bases

V = subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$ (possibly $V = \mathbb{R}^n$)

A basis for V is a set of vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_k\}$ such that

1. $V = \text{Span}\{v_1, \ldots, v_k\}$
2. $v_1, \ldots, v_k$ are linearly independent

Equivalently, a basis is a *minimal spanning set*, that is, a spanning set where if you remove any one of the vectors you no longer have a spanning set.

Q. What is one basis for $\mathbb{R}^2$? How many bases are there?

Q. What is one basis for the xy-plane in $\mathbb{R}^3$? Find all bases for the xy-plane.

Dimension

$V =$ subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$

$\dim(V) =$ dimension of $V = k =$the number of vectors in the basis

(What is the problem with this definition of dimension?)

Bases for $\mathbb{R}^n$

Let us consider the special case where V is equal to all of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

What are all bases for $V = \mathbb{R}^n$? Or, if we have a set of vectors $\{v_1, \ldots, v_k\}$, how do we check if they form a basis for $\mathbb{R}^n$? First, we make them the columns of a matrix....

- For the vectors to be linearly independent we need a pivot in every column.
- For the vectors to span $\mathbb{R}^n$ we need a pivot in every row.

Conclusion: $k = n$ and the matrix has n pivots.

The standard basis for $\mathbb{R}^n$

We have the standard basis vectors for $\mathbb{R}^n$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
e_1 &= (1, 0, 0, \ldots, 0) \\
e_2 &= (0, 1, 0, \ldots, 0) \\
&\vdots
\end{aligned}
$$

Who cares about bases?

A basis $\{v_1, \ldots, v_k\}$ for a subspace V of $\mathbb{R}^n$ is useful because:

Every vector v in V can be written in exactly one way:

$$v = c_1 v_1 + \cdots + c_k v_k$$

So a basis gives coordinates for V, like latitude and longitude. See Section 2.8.

Bases for $\mathrm{Nul}(A)$ and $\mathrm{Col}(A)$

Find bases for $\mathrm{Nul}(A)$ and $\mathrm{Col}(A)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bases for $\mathrm{Nul}(A)$ and $\mathrm{Col}(A)$

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Bases for $\mathrm{Nul}(A)$ and $\mathrm{Col}(A)$

Find bases for $\mathrm{Nul}(A)$ and $\mathrm{Col}(A)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bases for $\mathrm{Nul}(A)$ and $\mathrm{Col}(A)$

In general:

- our usual parametric solution for $Ax = 0$ gives a basis for $\mathrm{Nul}(A)$
- the pivot columns of A form a basis for $\mathrm{Col}(A)$

Warning! Not the pivot columns of the reduced matrix.

What should you do if you are asked to find a basis for Span$\{v_1, \ldots, v_k\}$?

Bases for planes

Find a basis for the plane $2x + 3y + z = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$.

Basis theorem

Basis Theorem

If V is a k-dimensional subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$, then

- any k linearly independent vectors of V form a basis for V
- any k vectors that span V form a basis for V

In other words if a set has two of these three properties, it is a basis:

spans V, linearly independent, k vectors

We are skipping Section 2.8 this semester. But remember: the whole point of a basis is that it gives coordinates (like latitude and longitude) for a subspace. Every point has a unique address.

Typical exam questions

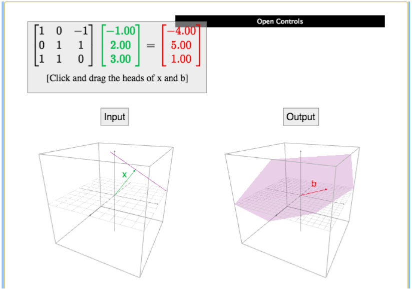
- Find a basis for the yz-plane in $\mathbb{R}^3$
- Find a basis for $\mathbb{R}^3$ where no vector has a zero
- How many vectors are there in a basis for a line in R^7?
- True/false: every basis for a plane in $\mathbb{R}^3$ has exactly two vectors.
- True/false: if two vectors lie in a plane through the origin in $\mathbb{R}^3$ and they are not collinear then they form a basis for the plane.
- True/false: The dimension of the null space of A is the number of pivots of A.
- True/false: If b lies in the column space of A, and the columns of A are linearly independent, then $Ax = b$ has infinitely many solutions.
- True/false: Any three vectors that span R^3 must be linearly independent.

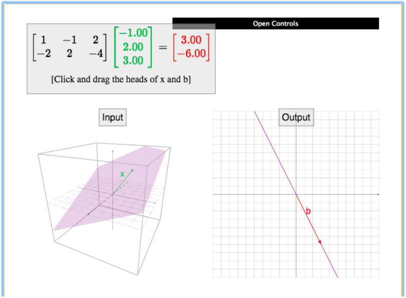
Section 2.9

The rank theorem

Rank Theorem

On the left are solutions to $Ax = 0$, on the right is $\mathrm{Col}(A)$:





Rank Theorem

$$\text{rank}(A) = \dim \text{Col}(A) = \#\text{ pivot columns}$$
$$\text{nullity}(A) = \dim \text{Nul}(A) = \#\text{ nonpivot columns}$$

Rank Theorem. $\text{rank}(A) + \text{nullity}(A) = \#\text{cols}(A)$

This ties together everything in the whole chapter: rank A describes the b's so that $Ax = b$ is consistent and the nullity describes the solutions to $Ax = 0$. So more flexibility with b means less flexibility with x, and vice versa.

Example. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

About names

Again, why did we need all these vocabulary words? One answer is that the rank theorem would be harder to understand if it was:

The size of a minimal spanning set for the set of solutions to $Ax = 0$ plus the size of a minimal spanning set for the set of b so that $Ax = b$ has a solution is equal to the number of columns of A.

Compare to: $\mathrm{rank}(A) + \mathrm{nullity}(A) = n$

"A common concept in history is that knowing the name of something or someone gives one power over that thing or person." –Loren Graham
http://philoctetes.org/news/the_power_of_names_religion_mathematics

Typical exam questions

- Suppose that A is a 5×7 matrix, and that the column space of A is a line in $\mathbb{R}^5$. Describe the set of solutions to $Ax = 0$.
- Suppose that A is a 5×7 matrix, and that the column space of A is $\mathbb{R}^5$. Describe the set of solutions to $Ax = 0$.
- Suppose that A is a 5×7 matrix, and that the null space is a plane. Is $Ax = b$ consistent, where $b = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$?
- True/false. There is a 3×2 matrix so that the column space and the null space are both lines.
- True/false. There is a 2×3 matrix so that the column space and the null space are both lines.
- True/false. Suppose that A is a 6×2 matrix and that the column space of A is 2-dimensional. Is it possible for $(1, 0)$ and $(1, 1)$ to be solutions to $Ax = b$ for some b in $\mathbb{R}^6$?