

Discussion - Sep 19

Definitions you should know:

- $\text{Span} \{ \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_n \} = \{ c_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + c_n \vec{a}_n \mid c_1, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R} \}$
or $= \{ A\vec{z} \mid \vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$ with $A = [\vec{a}_1 \dots \vec{a}_n]$
fact: this is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^m (assuming $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_n \in \mathbb{R}^m$)
- A set of vectors is a spanning set if _____.
- A set of vectors is an independent set if _____ (non-trivial) _____.
- $\text{Null } A = \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \}$ with A $m \times n$
- $\text{Col } A = \{ A\vec{x} \mid \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$ with A $m \times n$
- A subspace W of \mathbb{R}^n is a subset of \mathbb{R}^n ($W \subset \mathbb{R}^n$) such that a) $\vec{0} \in W$ b) $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in W \Rightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{b} \in W$ c) $\vec{a} \in W, c \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow c\vec{a} \in W$.
- A basis of a subspace W is a linearly independent spanning set of vectors from W (\mathbb{R}^n has standard basis $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$)
- The dimension of a subspace is the number of vectors in a basis.
- $\text{rank } A = \dim \text{Col } A$
fact: $\text{rank } A + \dim \text{Null } A = n$ (A is $m \times n$)
pivot cols + # free cols = # cols

fact: the columns of an $n \times n$ invertible matrix are a basis of \mathbb{R}^n (why?)

fact: given a basis $B = \{ \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_p \}$ for a subspace $W \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, every vector $\vec{x} \in W$ can be written as $\vec{x} = c_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + c_p \vec{b}_p$ for some $\vec{c} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ in exactly one way (why?)

notation: $[\vec{x}]_B = \vec{c}$.

fact: both $\text{Null } A$ and $\text{Col } A$ have a finite basis.
(How do you calculate them?)

fact: if $B = \{ \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_p \}$ is a basis of subspace $W \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, then $W = \text{Span} \{ \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_p \}$ (why?)