

MTHSC 3110 SECTION 4.5 – THE DIMENSION OF A VECTOR SPACE

Kevin James

THEOREM

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So there are $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_p \in \mathbb{R}$, not all zero, so that

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Since $[\cdot]_{\mathcal{B}}$ is 1-1, $c_1u_1 + c_2u_2 + \dots + c_pu_p = 0_V$, and since not all of the c_i are zero, the vectors are linearly dependent. \square

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The dimension of the zero vector space $\{0\}$ is defined to be 0. If V is not spanned by a finite set, then V is said to be infinite dimensional.

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$$\dim \mathbb{R}^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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Find the dimension of the subspace

$$H = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} a + 4b + c + 2d \\ a + 2b + d \\ a + 5b + c + 3d \\ b + d \end{array} \right) : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

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Key Idea: If $S = \{u_1, \dots, u_k\}$ and if $H \neq \text{Span}(S)$, then there is a vector $u_{k+1} \in H - \text{Span}(S)$, which implies $\{u_1, \dots, u_k, u_{k+1}\}$ is LI.

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So, $\dim(H) = \#S \leq \dim(V)$. □

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Then S contains a basis for V .

This basis must have size $p = \#S$ and thus must be all of S . \square

THE DIMENSIONS OF $\text{NUL}(A)$ AND $\text{COL}(A)$

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Hence we have

$$\dim(\text{Col}(A)) + \dim(\text{Nul}(A)) = \text{number of columns of } A.$$

EXAMPLE

Let

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

What is $\dim(\text{Nul}(A))$ and $\dim(\text{Col}(A))$?

$\dim(V) = 0$: $V =$ _____.

$\dim(V) = 1$: $V =$ _____.

$\dim(V) = 2$: $V =$ _____.

$\dim(V) = 3$: $V =$ _____.