

7 paskaita

Vektorinės erdvės dimensija.

Apibrėžimas. Vektorinės erdvės bazėje esančių vektorių skaičius vadinamas vektorinės erdvės V **dimensija**, žymima $\dim_K V$ arba $\dim V$.

Apibrėžimas. Matricos A **rangu** vadinama matricos eilučių (stulpelių) tiesinio apvokalo dimensija ir žymima $\text{rank} A$. Tai maksimalios tiesiškai nepriklausomos eilučių (stulpelių) sistemos elementų skaičius.

Vektorinės erdvės dimensijos apibrėžimas yra korektiškas. Tai rodo tokia teorema.

Teorema (tiesinių kombinacijų tiesinis priklausomumas).

Tegu $v_1, \dots, v_m \in [u_1, \dots, u_n]$, t.y.

$$\begin{aligned}v_1 &= a_{11}u_1 + a_{12}u_2 + \dots + a_{1n}u_n \\v_2 &= a_{21}u_1 + a_{22}u_2 + \dots + a_{2n}u_n \\&\dots \\v_m &= a_{m1}u_1 + a_{m2}u_2 + \dots + a_{mn}u_n\end{aligned}$$

ir $m > n$. Tada v_1, \dots, v_m – tiesiškai priklausoma sistema.

Irodymas. Indukcija pagal n .

1. Jeigu $n = 0$, ir $m > n$ tai $v_1 = \dots = v_m = O$, o sistema, kurioje yra nulinis vektorius – tiesiškai priklausoma.

2. Tegu $n > 0$. Galimi keli atvejai.

i) $a_{11} = a_{12} = \dots = a_{1m} = 0$. Tada $v_1, \dots, v_m \in [u_2, \dots, u_n]$ ir pagal indukcijos prielaidą v_1, \dots, v_m – tiesiškai priklausoma sistema.

ii) Sakykime ne visi a_{i1} lygūs 0. Tegu $a_{11} \neq 0$. Sudarykime naujus vektorius

$$w_2 = v_2 - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}}v_1 = \gamma_{22}u_2 + \dots + \gamma_{2n}u_n$$

...

$$w_m = v_m - \frac{a_{m1}}{a_{11}}v_1 = \gamma_{m2}u_2 + \dots + \gamma_{mn}u_n,$$

čia $\gamma_{ij} = a_{ij} - \frac{a_{i1}a_{1j}}{a_{11}}$.

Turime, kad $m - 1$ vektorius w_2, \dots, w_m reiškiamas $n - 1$ vektoriumi u_2, \dots, u_n . Pagal indukcijos prielaidą vektoriai w_2, \dots, w_m – tiesiškai priklausomi: egzistuoja ne visi lygūs nuliui tokie b_2, \dots, b_m (pvz. $b_i \neq 0$), kad $b_2w_2 + \dots + b_mw_m = 0$, t.y.

$$\left(-b_2 \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} - \dots - b_m \frac{a_{m1}}{a_{11}}\right)v_1 + b_2v_2 + \dots + b_mv_m = 0.$$

Kairėje lygybės pusėje esančioje tiesinėje kombinacijoje ne visi koeficientai lygūs nuliui (pvz. $b_i \neq 0$). Taigi, vektorių sistema v_1, \dots, v_m – tiesiškai priklausoma sistema.

Įrodyta.

Išvada. Vektorinės erdvės bazėje esančių vektorių skaičius yra pastovus dydis.

Įrodymas.[....]

Teorema.

1. S is linearly independent. If S is a linearly dependent set in an n-dimensional space V and $V = \text{span}(S)$ then by removing some elements of S we can get a basis of V.

2. If S is a linearly independent subset of V which is not a basis of V then we can get a basis of V by adding some elements to S.

Examples.

1. Consider the following 5 vectors in R^4 :

$(1, 2, 3, 4), (1, 1, 0, 0), (1, 2, 1, 0), (0, 1, 2, 3), (1, 0, 0, 0)$.

It can be shown (check!) that these vectors span R^4 . Since R^4 is 4-dimensional (it has the standard basis with 4 vectors), these 5 vectors must be linearly dependent by the theorem about bases. By the theorem about dimension we can through away one of these vectors and get a basis of R^4 . By the theorem about throwing away extra elements from a spanning set, we can through away a vector which is a linear combination of other vectors in the set. Let us check that the vector $(1, 2, 3, 4)$ is such a vector. In order to find the linear combination which is equal to this vector, we need to solve the system of linear equation:

$$(1, 2, 3, 4) = (1, 1, 0, 0) \cdot x_1 + (1, 2, 1, 0) \cdot x_2 + (0, 1, 2, 3) \cdot x_3 + (1, 0, 0, 0) \cdot x_4 .$$

This system of equations has the following augmented matrix:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

Using the Gauss-Jordan procedure, we get the following matrix:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right)$$

Thus $x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{1}{3}, x_3 = \frac{4}{3}, x_4 = \frac{2}{3}$. So the vector $(1, 2, 3, 4)$ can be thrown away. The other vectors, $(1, 1, 0, 0), (1, 2, 1, 0), (0, 1, 2, 3), (1, 0, 0, 0)$, form a basis of R^4 . Indeed, they span R^4 by the theorem about throwing away extra elements, and by the theorem about dimension, every four vectors in a 4-dimensional vector space which span the vector space, form a basis of this vector space.

2. Take two vectors $(1, 2, 3, 4), (2, 1, 1, 1)$ in R^4 . These vectors are linearly independent because they are not proportional (see the theorem about linearly dependent sets). Thus by the theorem about dimension we can add two vectors and get a basis of R^4 . Let us add $(1, 0, 0, 0)$ and $(0, 1, 0, 0)$. Notice that when we add vectors we need to make sure that the added vectors are not linear combinations of the previous vectors. In order to check that the four vectors $(1, 2, 3, 4), (2, 1, 1, 1), (1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0, 0)$ form a basis of R^4 , we need to check only that they are linearly independent, that is the system of equations:

$$(0, 0, 0, 0) = (1, 2, 3, 4) \cdot x_1 + (2, 1, 1, 1) \cdot x_2 + (1, 0, 0, 0) \cdot x_3 + (0, 1, 0, 0) \cdot x_4$$

has only one, trivial, solution (see the theorem about dimension). This is an homogeneous system with 4 equations and 4 unknowns. We know that this system has only one solution if and only if the matrix of coefficients is invertible (see the second theorem about inverses). And we know that a square matrix is invertible if and only if its determinant is not zero (see the third theorem about determinants). Thus we need to check that the determinant of the matrix of coefficients of our system is not zero. Maple says that

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -1$$

Thus, our four vectors form a basis of R^4 .

3. Let us prove that the space of functions $C[0, 1]$ is not finite dimensional.

By contradiction, suppose that $C[0, 1]$ has a finite dimension n . Consider the set of $n + 1$ functions $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n$. It is easy to check that the Wronskian of this set of functions is non-zero (the matrix of derivatives is upper triangular). Thus by the theorem about Wronskian, this set of functions is linearly independent. This

contradicts statement theorem about bases: if a vector space is n -dimensional then every set of more than n vectors in this vector space is linearly dependent.

Apibendrinti veiksmai su matricomis.

Teorema. Tegū M, N, P, Q, R, S - šešios Abelio grupės, tarp kurių apibrėžtos operacijos: $M \times N \rightarrow Q, N \times P \rightarrow R, Q \times P \rightarrow S, M \times R \rightarrow S$, t.y. $\forall m \in M, n \in N, p \in P$ apibrėžta $mn \in Q, (mn)p \in S, m(np) \in S$. Tegū visos sandaugos yra distributyvios abiejų argumentų atžvilgiu ir $\forall m, n, p$ teisinga $(mn)p = m(np)$. Jeigu A_1, A_2, B, C yra matricos virš atitinkamai M, M, N, P , tai $(AB)C = A(BC)$ ir $(A_1 + A_2)B = A_1B + A_2B$.

Be įrodymo.

Bazių keitimo matrica, vektoriaus koordinatės.

Lema. Tegū v_1, \dots, v_n tiesiškai nepriklausoma vektorinės erdvės (V, k) sistema, o A ir B matricos virš k , turinčios m stulpelių ir n eilučių. Jeigu $(v_1, \dots, v_n)A = (v_1, \dots, v_n)B$, tai $A = B$.

Įrodymas. Tegū $C = A - B$ ir $(v_1, \dots, v_n)C = 0$. Tada

$$\begin{aligned} (v_1, \dots, v_n)C &= (v_1, \dots, v_n) \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \left(\sum_{s=1}^n v_s c_{s1}, \dots, \sum_{s=1}^n v_s c_{sn} \right) = (0, \dots, 0), \end{aligned}$$

t.y. $\sum_{s=1}^n v_s c_{sj} = 0$ su visais $j = 1, \dots, n$. Sistema v_1, \dots, v_n tiesiškai nepriklausoma, todėl $c_{sj} = 0$ su visais $1 \leq s, j \leq n$.

Įrodyta.

Tegū (V, k) - vektorinė erdvė ir $\dim V = n$, o $v_1, \dots, v_n - V$ bazė. Jeigu $v \in V$, tai $v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \cdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$ ir $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \cdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$ vadinamas *koordinatiniu stulpeliu*.

Tegū v'_1, \dots, v'_n kita V bazė. Tada

$$\begin{aligned}
v'_1 &= c_{11}v_1 + \cdots + c_{n1}v_n \\
&\quad \cdots \\
v'_n &= c_{1n}v_1 + \cdots + c_{nn}v_n
\end{aligned}$$

$$(v'_1, \dots, v'_n) = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \cdot C, \text{ čia } C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \text{ vadinama vienos bazės}$$

keitimo kita baze *keitimo matrica*.

Iš lemos turime, kad taip apibrėžta matrica C yra vienintelė.

Kaip keičiasi vektoriaus v koordinatinis stulpelis keičiantis bazei?

$$\begin{aligned}
v &= (v_1, \dots, v_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = (v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha'_n \end{pmatrix} = [(v_1, \dots, v_n) \cdot C] \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha'_n \end{pmatrix} = \\
&(v_1, \dots, v_n) \cdot [C \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha'_n \end{pmatrix}].
\end{aligned}$$

Iš lemos turime, kad

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = C \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha'_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Teiginys. Keitimo matrica pasižymi šiomis savybėmis:

1. Bazės keitimo ta pačia baze keitimo matrica yra vienetinė.
2. Jeigu pirmosios bazės keitimo antrąja baze keitimo matrica yra C , o antrosios bazės keitimo trečiąja baze yra D , tai pirmosios bazės keitimo trečiąja baze matrica yra CD .
3. Keitimo matrica yra neišsigimusi matrica.

Irodymas. 1. $(v_1, \dots, v_n) C = (v_1, \dots, v_n) I \implies C = I$.

2. Tegu bazės v_1, \dots, v_n keitimo baze v'_1, \dots, v'_n matrica yra C , o bazės v'_1, \dots, v'_n keitimo baze v''_1, \dots, v''_n matrica yra D . Tada

$$(v''_1, \dots, v''_n) = (v'_1, \dots, v'_n) D = ((v_1, \dots, v_n) C) D = (v_1, \dots, v_n) CD.$$

3. Tada, kai $v''_1 = v_1, \dots, v''_n = v_n$ iš 2. ir 1. teiginių turime $CD = I \implies C = D^{-1}$, taigi, matrica C – neišsigimusi.