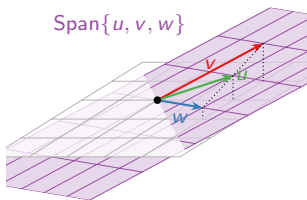
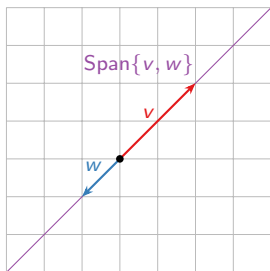


Section 1.7

Linear Independence

Motivation

Sometimes the span of a set of vectors is “smaller” than you expect from the number of vectors.



This means that (at least) one of the vectors is *redundant*: you’re using “too many” vectors to describe the span.

Notice in each case that one vector in the set is already in the span of the others—so it doesn’t make the span bigger.

Today we will formalize this idea in the concept of *linear (in)dependence*.

Linear Independence

Definition

A set of vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ in \mathbf{R}^n is **linearly independent** if the vector equation

$$x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + \dots + x_p v_p = 0$$

has only the trivial solution $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_p = 0$. The set $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is **linearly dependent** otherwise.

In other words, $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly dependent if there exist numbers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p , not all equal to zero, such that

$$x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + \dots + x_p v_p = 0.$$

This is called a **linear dependence relation** or an **equation of linear dependence**.

Like span, linear (in)dependence is another one of those big vocabulary words that you absolutely need to learn. Much of the rest of the course will be built on these concepts, and you need to know exactly what they mean in order to be able to answer questions on quizzes and exams (and solve real-world problems later on).

Definition

A set of vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ in \mathbf{R}^n is **linearly independent** if the vector equation

$$x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + \dots + x_p v_p = 0$$

has only the trivial solution $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_p = 0$. The set $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is **linearly dependent** otherwise.

Note that linear (in)dependence is a notion that applies to a *collection of vectors*, not to a single vector, or to one vector in the presence of some others.

Checking Linear Independence

Question: Is $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ linearly independent?

Equivalently, does the (homogeneous) the vector equation

$$x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

have a nontrivial solution? How do we solve this kind of vector equation?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row reduce}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

So $x = -2z$ and $y = -z$. So the vectors are linearly *dependent*, and an equation of linear dependence is (taking $z = 1$)

$$-2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

[interactive]

Checking Linear Independence

Question: Is $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ linearly independent?

Equivalently, does the (homogeneous) the vector equation

$$x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

have a nontrivial solution?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row reduce}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The trivial solution $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is the unique solution. So the vectors are linearly *independent*.

[interactive]

Linear Independence and Matrix Columns

In general, $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly independent if and only if the vector equation

$$x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + \dots + x_p v_p = 0$$

has only the trivial solution, if and only if the matrix equation

$$Ax = 0$$

has only the trivial solution, where A is the matrix with columns v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & \cdots & | \\ v_1 & v_2 & \cdots & v_p \\ | & | & \cdots & | \end{pmatrix}.$$

This is true if and only if the matrix A has a pivot in each column.

Important

- ▶ The vectors v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p are linearly independent if and only if the matrix with columns v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p has a pivot in each column.
- ▶ Solving the matrix equation $Ax = 0$ will either verify that the columns v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p of A are linearly independent, or will produce a linear dependence relation.

Linear Independence

Criterion

Suppose that one of the vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is a linear combination of the other ones (that is, it is in the span of the other ones):

$$v_3 = 2v_1 - \frac{1}{2}v_2 + 6v_4$$

Then the vectors are linearly *dependent*:

$$2v_1 - \frac{1}{2}v_2 - v_3 + 6v_4 = 0.$$

Conversely, if the vectors are linearly dependent

$$2v_1 - \frac{1}{2}v_2 + 6v_4 = 0.$$

then one vector is a linear combination of (in the span of) the other ones:

$$v_2 = 4v_1 + 12v_4.$$

Theorem

A set of vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly *dependent* if and only if one of the vectors is in the span of the other ones.

Linear Independence

Another criterion

Theorem

A set of vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly *dependent* if and only if one of the vectors is in the span of the other ones.

Equivalently:

Theorem

A set of vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly *dependent* if and only if you can remove one of the vectors without shrinking the span.

Indeed, if $v_2 = 4v_1 + 12v_3$, then a linear combination of v_1, v_2, v_3 is

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 &= x_1 v_1 + x_2(4v_1 + 12v_3) + x_3 v_3 \\ &= (x_1 + 4x_2)v_1 + (12x_2 + x_3)v_3,\end{aligned}$$

which is already in $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_3\}$.

Conclusion: v_2 was redundant.

Linear Independence

Increasing span criterion

Theorem

A set of vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly *dependent* if and only if one of the vectors is in the span of the other ones.

Better Theorem

A set of vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly dependent if and only if there is some j such that v_j is in $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{j-1}\}$.

Equivalently, $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly *independent* if for every j , the vector v_j is not in $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{j-1}\}$.

This means $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_j\}$ is *bigger* than $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{j-1}\}$.

Translation

A set of vectors is linearly independent if and only if, every time you add another vector to the set, the span gets bigger.

Linear Independence

Increasing span criterion: justification

Better Theorem

A set of vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly dependent if and only if there is some j such that v_j is in $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{j-1}\}$.

Why? Take the largest j such that v_j is in the span of the others. Then v_j is in the span of v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{j-1} . Why? If not ($j = 3$):

$$v_3 = 2v_1 - \frac{1}{2}v_2 + 6v_4$$

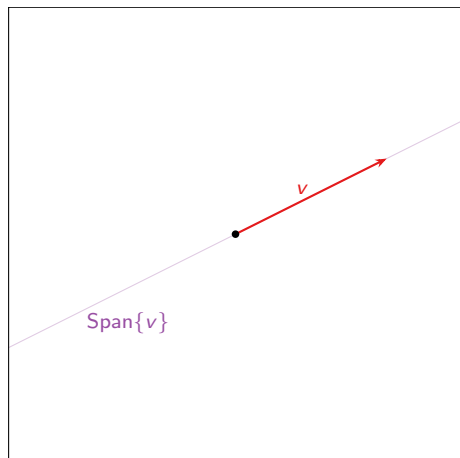
Rearrange:

$$v_4 = -\frac{1}{6} \left(2v_1 - \frac{1}{2}v_2 - v_3 \right)$$

so v_4 works as well, but v_3 was supposed to be the last one that was in the span of the others.

Linear Independence

Pictures in \mathbb{R}^2



One vector $\{v\}$:

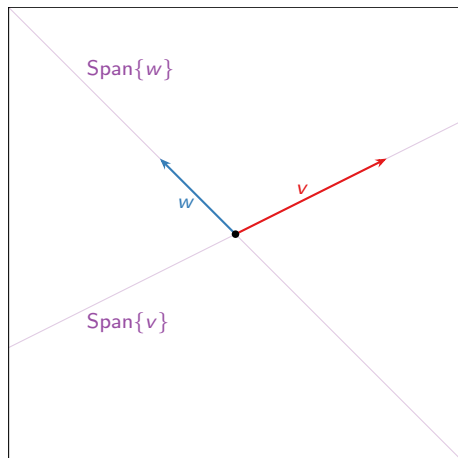
Linearly independent if $v \neq 0$.

[interactive 2D: 2 vectors]

[interactive 2D: 3 vectors]

Linear Independence

Pictures in \mathbb{R}^2



[interactive 2D: 2 vectors]

[interactive 2D: 3 vectors]

One vector $\{v\}$:

Linearly independent if $v \neq 0$.

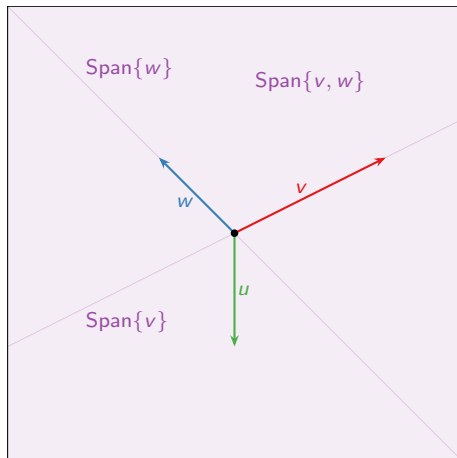
Two vectors $\{v, w\}$:

Linearly independent

- ▶ Neither is in the span of the other.
- ▶ Span got bigger.

Linear Independence

Pictures in \mathbb{R}^2



[interactive 2D: 2 vectors]

[interactive 2D: 3 vectors]

One vector $\{v\}$:

Linearly independent if $v \neq 0$.

Two vectors $\{v, w\}$:

Linearly independent

- ▶ Neither is in the span of the other.
- ▶ Span got bigger.

Three vectors $\{v, w, u\}$:

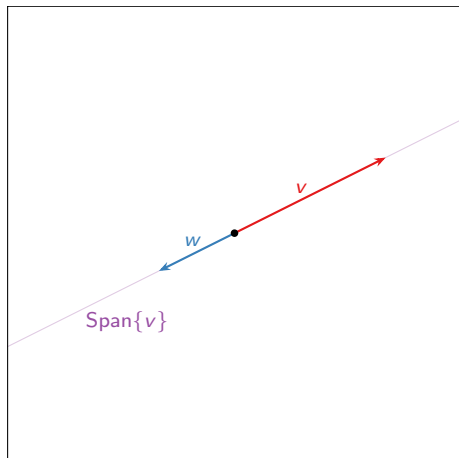
Linearly dependent:

- ▶ u is in $\text{Span}\{v, w\}$.
- ▶ Span didn't get bigger after adding u .
- ▶ Can remove u without shrinking the span.

Also v is in $\text{Span}\{u, w\}$ and w is in $\text{Span}\{u, v\}$.

Linear Independence

Pictures in \mathbb{R}^2



[interactive 2D: 2 vectors]

[interactive 2D: 3 vectors]

Two collinear vectors $\{v, w\}$:

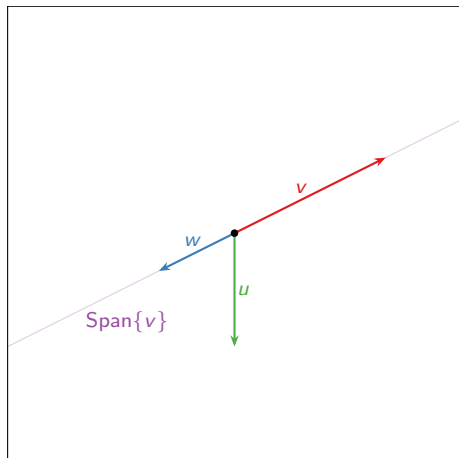
Linearly dependent:

- ▶ w is in $\text{Span}\{v\}$.
- ▶ Can remove w without shrinking the span.
- ▶ Span didn't get bigger when we added w .

Observe: Two vectors are linearly dependent if and only if they are *collinear*.

Linear Independence

Pictures in \mathbb{R}^2



[interactive 2D: 2 vectors]

[interactive 2D: 3 vectors]

Three vectors $\{v, w, u\}$:

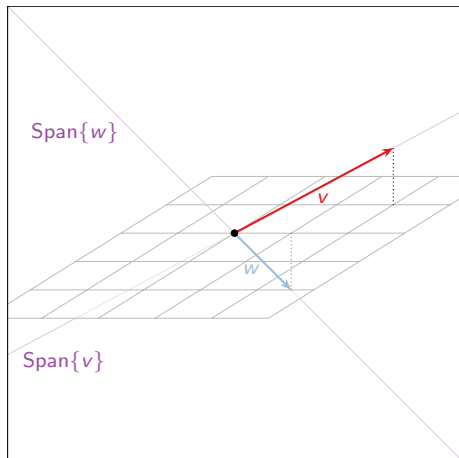
Linearly dependent:

- ▶ w is in $\text{Span}\{u, v\}$.
- ▶ Can remove w without shrinking the span.
- ▶ Span didn't get bigger when we added w .

Observe: If a set of vectors is linearly dependent, then so is any larger set of vectors!

Linear Independence

Pictures in \mathbb{R}^3



[interactive 3D: 2 vectors]

[interactive 3D: 3 vectors]

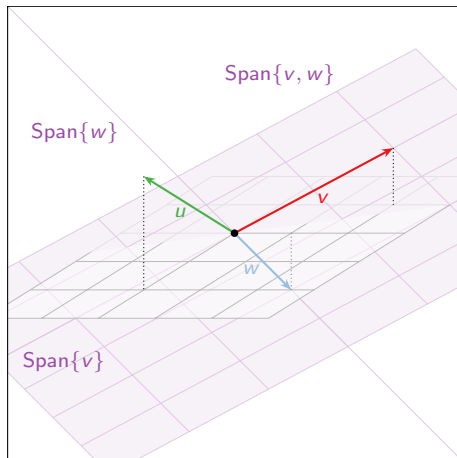
Two vectors $\{v, w\}$:

Linearly independent:

- ▶ Neither is in the span of the other.
- ▶ Span got bigger when we added w .

Linear Independence

Pictures in \mathbb{R}^3



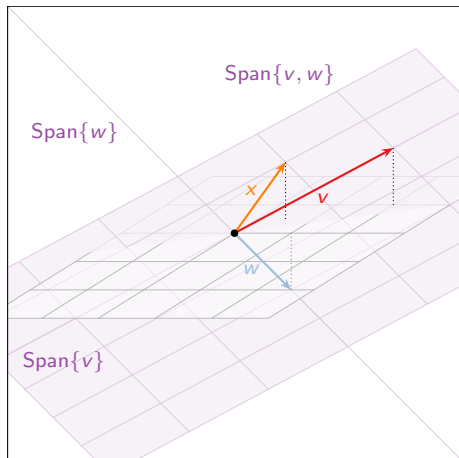
Three vectors $\{v, w, u\}$:
Linearly independent: span got
bigger when we added u .

[interactive 3D: 2 vectors]

[interactive 3D: 3 vectors]

Linear Independence

Pictures in \mathbb{R}^3



[interactive 3D: 2 vectors]

[interactive 3D: 3 vectors]

Three vectors $\{v, w, x\}$:

Linearly dependent:

- ▶ x is in $\text{Span}\{v, w\}$.
- ▶ Can remove x without shrinking the span.
- ▶ Span didn't get bigger when we added x .

Poll

Are there four vectors u, v, w, x in \mathbf{R}^3 which are linearly dependent, but such that u is *not* a linear combination of v, w, x ? If so, draw a picture; if not, give an argument.

Yes: actually the pictures on the previous slides provide such an example.

Linear dependence of $\{v_1, \dots, v_p\}$ means *some* v_i is a linear combination of the others, not *any*.

Linear Dependence and Free Variables

Theorem

Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p be vectors in \mathbf{R}^n , and consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & \cdots & | \\ v_1 & v_2 & \cdots & v_p \\ | & | & \cdots & | \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then you can delete the columns of A *without* pivots (the columns corresponding to free variables), without changing $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$. The pivot columns are linearly independent, so you can't delete any more columns.

This means that each time you add a pivot column, then the span increases.

Upshot

Let d be the number of pivot columns in the matrix A above.

- ▶ If $d = 1$ then $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is a line.
- ▶ If $d = 2$ then $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is a plane.
- ▶ If $d = 3$ then $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is a 3-space.
- ▶ Etc.

Linear Dependence and Free Variables

Justification

Why? If the matrix is in RREF:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

then the column without a pivot is in the span of the pivot columns:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the pivot columns are linearly independent:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \implies x_1 = x_2 = x_4 = 0.$$

Linear Dependence and Free Variables

Justification

Why? If the matrix is not in RREF, then row reduce:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 23 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 16 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{RREF}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The following vector equations have the same solution set:

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 16 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

We conclude that $\begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 16 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

and that $x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ has only the trivial solution.

Linear Independence

Labeling the span

Theorem

Suppose that $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly independent. Then every vector w in $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ can be written in *exactly one way* as a linear combination

$$w = a_1 v_1 + a_2 v_2 + \cdots + a_p v_p.$$

Why? If you could write w in two different ways:

$$w = a_1 v_1 + a_2 v_2 + a_3 v_3 = b_1 v_1 + b_2 v_2 + b_3 v_3$$

then you can subtract the second equation from the first to obtain

$$0 = (a_1 - b_1)v_1 + (a_2 - b_2)v_2 + (a_3 - b_3)v_3.$$

But the only solution to this vector equation is the trivial solution:

$$a_1 - b_1 = 0 \quad a_2 - b_2 = 0 \quad a_3 - b_3 = 0$$

which implies $a_1 = b_1$, $a_2 = b_2$, $a_3 = b_3$.

Linear Independence

Labeling the span

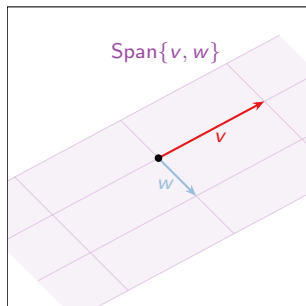
Theorem

Suppose that $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ is linearly independent. Then every vector w in $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ can be written in *exactly one way* as a linear combination

$$w = a_1 v_1 + a_2 v_2 + \dots + a_p v_p.$$

This means that we can use \mathbf{R}^p to *label* the points of $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$:

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p) \quad \text{labels} \quad a_1 v_1 + a_2 v_2 + \dots + a_p v_p.$$



[interactive]

In the picture, $\text{Span}\{v, w\}$ “looks like” \mathbf{R}^2 , with v and w playing the roles of $(1, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$, respectively.

This plane is *not* \mathbf{R}^2 , but we are using the elements of \mathbf{R}^2 to label the points on the plane.

More on this later (the \mathcal{B} -basis).

Linear Independence

Two more facts

Fact 1: Say v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n are in \mathbf{R}^m . If $n > m$ then $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ is linearly dependent: the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & \cdots & | \\ v_1 & v_2 & \cdots & v_n \\ | & | & \cdots & | \end{pmatrix}.$$

cannot have a pivot in each column (it is too wide).

This says you can't have 4 linearly independent vectors in \mathbf{R}^3 , for instance.

A wide matrix can't have linearly independent columns.

Fact 2: If one of v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n is zero, then $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ is linearly dependent. For instance, if $v_1 = 0$, then

$$1 \cdot v_1 + 0 \cdot v_2 + 0 \cdot v_3 + \cdots + 0 \cdot v_n = 0$$

is a linear dependence relation.

A set containing the zero vector is linearly dependent.

Summary

- ▶ A set of vectors is **linearly independent** if removing one of the vectors shrinks the span; otherwise it's **linearly dependent**.
- ▶ There are several other criteria for linear (in)dependence which lead to pretty pictures.
- ▶ The columns of a matrix are linearly independent if and only if the RREF of the matrix has a pivot in every *column*.
- ▶ The pivot columns of a matrix A are linearly independent, and you can delete the non-pivot columns (the “free” columns) without changing the column span.
- ▶ Wide matrices cannot have linearly independent columns.

Warning

These are not the official definitions!