

REMARK ON CHAPTER (4)

If $\dim(\mathbb{V}) = n$, and $S = \{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_k\} \subseteq \mathbb{V}$. Then:

(1) $k > n$, then :-

(i) S is L.D.

(ii) S	may span \mathbb{V}	exp. $S = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 5)\}$, since $\{(1, 2), (2, 3)\}$ span \mathbb{V}
	may can't span \mathbb{V}	exp. $S = \{(1, 2), (2, 4), (3, 6)\}$, since there is no subset of S that span \mathbb{V}

(2) $k < n$, then :-

(i) S can't span \mathbb{V} .

(ii) S	may be L.D.	exp. $S = \{(1, 2, 3), (2, 4, 6)\}$, since $(2, 4, 6) = 2(1, 2, 3)$
	may be L.I.	exp. $S = \{(1, 2, 3), (3, 5, 7)\}$, since $\underline{v}_1 \neq \underline{v}_2$.

(3) $k = n$, then by Theorem 12 :-

S	(i) S is L.I. \iff S span \mathbb{V}	exp $S = \{(1, 2), (2, 3)\}$
	(ii) S is L.D. \iff S can't span \mathbb{V}	exp $S = \{(1, 2), (2, 4)\}$