

Subspaces and Bases

Definition: A **subspace** of \mathbb{R}^n is any collection S of vectors in \mathbb{R}^n such that

1. The zero vector $\mathbf{0}$ is in S .
2. If \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} are in S , then $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$ is in S . (S is **closed under addition**.)
3. If \mathbf{u} is in S and c is a scalar, then $c\mathbf{u}$ is in S . (S is **closed under scalar multiplication**.)

Definition: Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix.

1. The **row space** of A is the subspace $\text{row}(A)$ of \mathbb{R}^n spanned by the rows of A .
2. The **column space** (also called **range space**) of A is the subspace $\text{col}(A)$ of \mathbb{R}^m spanned by the columns of A . Equivalently, $\text{col}(A) = \{A\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$.
3. The **null space** (also called **kernel**) of A is the subspace $\text{null}(A)$ of \mathbb{R}^n consisting of all solutions of the homogenous linear system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$; i.e. $\text{null}(A) = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}\}$.

Definition: A **basis** for a subspace S of \mathbb{R}^n is a set of vectors in S that

1. spans S and
2. is linearly independent.

The number of vectors in a basis for S is called the **dimension** of S , denoted $\dim S$. Since $S = \{\mathbf{0}\}$ has no basis, we define $\dim\{\mathbf{0}\} = 0$.

Definition: The **rank** of a matrix A is the dimension of its row and column spaces, denoted $\text{rank}(A)$.

Definition: The **nullity** of a matrix A is the dimension of its null space, denoted $\text{nullity}(A)$.

Definition: Let S be a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n and let $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ be a basis for S . Let \mathbf{v} be a vector in S , and write $\mathbf{v} = c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_k\mathbf{v}_k$. Then c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k are called the **coordinates of \mathbf{v} with respect to \mathcal{B}** , and the column vector

$$[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_k \end{bmatrix}$$

is called the **coordinate vector of \mathbf{v} with respect to \mathcal{B}** .