

SECTION 3.2

EXERCISE #31

3.2.31

Let $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ be a basis for a vector space V . Prove that the vectors $\vec{w}_1 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$, $\vec{w}_2 = \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3$, $\vec{w}_3 = \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_3$ do not generate V .

Proof

Notice that $\vec{w}_1 - \vec{w}_2 = (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) - (\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3) = \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_3 = \vec{w}_3$, so $\vec{w}_3 \in \text{sp}(\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2)$. [As we expect the dimension of $\text{sp}(\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2)$ to be 2 whereas the dimension of V is 3; to complete the proof we need to find an element of V that is not in $\text{sp}(\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3)$.] Now $\vec{v}_1 \in V$. ASSUME that $\vec{v}_1 \in \text{sp}(\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v}_1 &= r_1 \vec{w}_1 + r_2 \vec{w}_2 + r_3 \vec{w}_3 \quad \text{for some } r_1, r_2, r_3 \in \mathbb{R} \\ &= r_1 (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + r_2 (\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3) + r_3 (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_3) \\ &= (r_1 + r_3) \vec{v}_1 + (r_1 + r_2) \vec{v}_2 + (r_2 - r_3) \vec{v}_3,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } (r_1 + r_3 - 1) \vec{v}_1 + (r_1 + r_2) \vec{v}_2 + (r_2 - r_3) \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}.$$

Since $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ is a basis for V then by Definition 3.6, "Basis for a Vector Space," then $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ is linearly independent and so we must have

$$\begin{aligned}r_1 + r_3 &= 1, & \text{so there must be a solution to this} \\ r_1 + r_2 &= 0, & \text{system of equations. Consider} \\ r_2 - r_3 &= 0, & \text{the augmented matrix!}\end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right],$$

but this implies that $0 = 1$ and so there is no solution to the system of equations, a CONTRADICTION. So the assumption that

$\vec{v}_1 \in \text{sp}(\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3)$ is false and so $\{\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3\}$ is not a spanning set of V and hence (by Definition 3.6) is not a basis for V . ■