1. A set of $p$ vectors $\left\{\mathbf{v}_{1}, \mathbf{v}_{2}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{p}\right\}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{n}$ is linearly dependent if $p>n$.

## PROOF

Let $\mathbf{v}_{1}, \mathbf{v}_{2}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{p}$ be in $\mathbb{R}^{n}$ where $p>n$. Then let $A=\left[\begin{array}{llll}\mathbf{v}_{1} & \mathbf{v}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{v}_{p}\end{array}\right]$, which is a matrix of size $\qquad$ .
Since $A$ has $\qquad$ rows, there can be at most $\qquad$ pivots, which is less than the number of columns.

Then there must be a $\qquad$ corresponding to each of the columns without a pivot.

Thus, $A \mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}$ has a $\qquad$ .

Therefore the columns of $A$ are linearly dependent (by (3) on p. 57).
[Make sure you understand how this equation (3) relates to the definitions of linear dependence and independence.]
2. If a set $S=\left\{\mathbf{v}_{1}, \mathbf{v}_{2}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{p}\right\}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{n}$ contains the zero vector, then the set is linearly dependent.

## PROOF

Let $S$ be defined as above.
WLOG, suppose $\mathbf{v}_{1}=$ $\qquad$
Let $c_{1} \neq 0$ and $c_{2}, c_{3}, \ldots, c_{p}=0$.
Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_{1} \mathbf{v}_{1}+c_{2} \mathbf{v}_{2}+\ldots+c_{p} \mathbf{v}_{p} & =c_{1} \mathbf{v}_{1}+\ldots \mathbf{v}_{2}+\ldots \mathbf{v}_{3}+\ldots+\ldots \\
& =c_{1} \mathbf{0}+\mathbf{0}+\mathbf{0}+\ldots+\mathbf{0} \quad \text { since } \mathbf{v}_{1}=\ldots \quad \text { and scalar multiplication. } \\
& =\mathbf{0}
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, the set is linearly dependent since there exists a $\qquad$ , namely $c_{1}$, such that
$c_{1} \mathbf{v}_{1}+c_{2} \mathbf{v}_{2}+\ldots+c_{p} \mathbf{v}_{p}=\mathbf{0}$.
3. A set $S=\left\{\mathbf{v}_{1}, \mathbf{v}_{2}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{p}\right\}$ of two or more vectors in linearly dependent iff at least one of the vectors in $S$ is a linear combination of the other vectors.

## PRoof

Let $S$ be defined as above.
$\Longrightarrow$ : Done in class
$\Longleftarrow$ : Let one vector be a $\qquad$ of the other vectors.
i.e. $\exists$ $\qquad$ such that $\mathbf{v}_{k}=c_{1} \mathbf{v}_{1}+c_{2} \mathbf{v}_{2}+\ldots+c_{k-1} \mathbf{v}_{k-1}+c_{k+1} \mathbf{v}_{k+1}+\ldots+c_{p} \mathbf{v}_{p}$
By subtraction $\mathbf{0}=c_{1} \mathbf{v}_{1}+c_{2} \mathbf{v}_{2}+\ldots+c_{k-1} \mathbf{v}_{k-1}$ $\qquad$ $+c_{k+1} \mathbf{v}_{k+1}+\ldots+c_{p} \mathbf{v}_{p}$
So the weight $c_{k}=$ $\qquad$ .

Which means at least one weight is $\qquad$ such that $c_{1} \mathbf{v}_{1}+c_{2} \mathbf{v}_{2}+\ldots+c_{p} \mathbf{v}_{p}=\mathbf{0}$.
Therefore, by definition, $S$ is $\qquad$ .

Corollary If $S=\left\{\mathbf{v}_{1}, \mathbf{v}_{2}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{p}\right\}$ is linearly dependent and $\mathbf{v}_{1} \neq \mathbf{0}$ then there exists $\mathbf{v}_{j}$ in $S$ with $j>1$ such that $\mathbf{v}_{j}$ is a linear combination of the preceding vectors $\mathbf{v}_{1}, \mathbf{v}_{2}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{j-1}$.

PROOF
[Feel free to start, but Dr. Crawford will do this one.]

