## Math 201

Section F03

September 22, 2021

## Dimension theorem (review)

Exchange Lemma. Suppose $B=\left\{v_{1}, \ldots, v_{n}\right\}$ is a basis for a vector space $V$ over a field $F$. Further, suppose that

$$
w=a_{1} v_{1}+\cdots+a_{n} v_{n} \in V
$$

with $a_{i} \in F$, and such that $a_{\ell} \neq 0$ for some $\ell \in\{1, \ldots, n\}$. Let $B^{\prime}$ be the set of vectors obtained from $B$ by exchanging $w$ for $v_{\ell}$, i.e., $B^{\prime}:=\left(B \backslash\left\{v_{\ell}\right\}\right) \cup\{w\}$. Then $B^{\prime}$ is also a basis for $V$.

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- Apply exchange lemma to swap each $w_{i}$ into $B$ to get a new basis $B^{\prime}=\left\{w_{1}, \ldots, w_{n}\right\}$.
- If there exists some $w \in C \backslash B^{\prime}$, there's trouble.
- Therefore, $B^{\prime}=C$ and $n=|B|=\left|B^{\prime}\right|=|C|$.


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$-\operatorname{dim}_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}=1$ (for instance, $\{1\}$ is a basis).
$-\operatorname{dim}\{\overrightarrow{0}\}=0$ (the basis is $\emptyset$, which has 0 elements).


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4. If $S$ spans $V$, then $S$ has at least $n$ elements.
5. A basis is a minimal spanning set for $V$. (Here, "minimal" can mean the set has no strict subsets that also span $V$, or it can mean minimal in number of elements.)
6. A basis is a maximal linearly independent subset of $V$. (Here, "maximal" can mean there is no strict superset that is also linearly independent, or it can mean maximal in number.)

## Game

$F:=\mathbb{Z} / 3 \mathbb{Z}$. Points in $F^{4}$ :

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
(1,1,2,1) & (1,1,2,0) & (2,1,2,1) \\
(1,1,0,1) & (2,0,1,0) & (1,0,1,1) \\
(2,1,1,0) & (1,2,0,0) & (1,2,2,1) \\
(1,2,0,1) & (2,0,1,1) & (0,0,2,2)
\end{array}
$$

Goal: find subsets of size three of this array that sum to $(0,0,0,0)$.

## Solutions.

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## Game of Set



