

An easy procedure to determine linear independence of vectors

- 1) Put the vectors into rows of a matrix
- 2) Reduce the matrix into echelon form by row operations
- 3) If there is a zero row then the vectors are linearly dependent. If there is no zero row then the vectors are linearly independent.

Example L1

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Z = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} X^T \\ Y^T \\ Z^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \\ R_3 - 3R_1 \rightarrow R_4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & -7 \\ 0 & -7 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2 \rightarrow R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The vectors X, Y, Z are linearly dependent
 The vectors X, Y, Z have two independent vectors,
 (because echelon form matrix has two nonzero rows).
 The matrix A has rank 2.

Example L2

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ -2 \\ -6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -5 & -2 & -6 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & 12 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & -7 & -12 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & -7 & -12 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & 12 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & -7 & -12 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The vectors X, Y, Z, W are linearly dependent
 The vectors X, Y, Z, W have two independent vectors. (The echelon form has two nonzero rows)

The matrix B has rank 2

Example L3

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 & 11 & 6 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \text{Row} \\ \rightarrow \\ \text{operation} \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

The matrix C has 4 independent rows.
 The matrix C has rank 4.

Example L4

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 7 & -7 \\ 3 & 6 & 8 & 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The matrix D has 3 independent rows
 The matrix D has rank 3

Example L5

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 & 11 & 6 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \text{Row} \\ \rightarrow \\ \text{operation} \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

The matrix has 4 independent rows
 The matrix has rank 4.

Example L5

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 7 & 10 \\ 3 & 6 & 8 & 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \text{Row} \\ \rightarrow \\ \text{operation} \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

The matrix has 4 independent rows
 The matrix has rank 4.