

# Proposición

$V$   $K$ -e.v.  $S, W \subset V$  s.e.v.

$$\dim(S+W) = \dim(S) + \dim(W) - \dim(S \cap W)$$

## Prueba N° 1

Usando el caso  $S \cap W = \{0\}$   
 $\dim(S \oplus W) = \dim(S) + \dim(W)$

#1 tomamos  $\hat{S} \subset S$  complemento directo de  $S \cap W$  en  $S$ .  
 $S = (S \cap W) \oplus \hat{S}$

•  $\dim(S) = \dim(S \cap W) + \dim(\hat{S})$

#2  $\hat{S} \cap W = \{0\}$  :  $\hat{S} \subset S$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{S} \cap W &= (\hat{S} \cap S) \cap W = \\ &= \hat{S} \cap (S \cap W) = \{0\} \end{aligned}$$

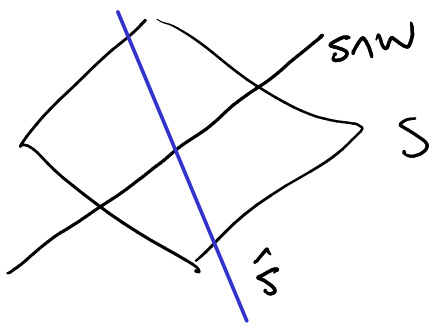
•  $\hat{S} \oplus W$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(\hat{S} \oplus W) &= \dim(\hat{S}) + \dim(W) = \\ &= \dim(S) - \dim(S \cap W) + \dim(W) \end{aligned}$$

$\hat{S} \oplus W = S+W$  :  $\subset \checkmark$

$u \in S \cap W$

$\supset \frac{S+W}{=} = (\hat{S}+u)+W =$   
 $= \underbrace{(\hat{S})}_{\subset S} + (u+W) \checkmark$



# Prueba N° 2

Consideramos

(I)  $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$  base de  $S \cap W$

(II)  $\{v_1, \dots, v_k, s_1, \dots, s_n\}$  base de  $S$

(III)  $\{v_1, \dots, v_k, w_1, \dots, w_m\}$  " "  $W$

d)  $\{ \underbrace{v_1, \dots, v_k}, \underbrace{s_1, \dots, s_n}, \underbrace{w_1, \dots, w_m} \}$  es base de  $S+W$ ?

- es generador

- si es base tenemos

$$\dim(S+W) = \dim S + \dim W - \dim(W \cap S)$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + \beta_1 s_1 + \dots + \beta_n s_n}_{\in S} + \underbrace{\gamma_1 w_1 + \dots + \gamma_m w_m}_{\in W \cap S} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \underline{\gamma_1 w_1 + \dots + \gamma_m w_m \in W \cap S}$$

Luego:  $\gamma_1 w_1 + \dots + \gamma_m w_m = -\alpha_1 v_1 - \dots - \alpha_k v_k$  (I)

$$\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + \gamma_1 w_1 + \dots + \gamma_m w_m = 0 \quad \textcircled{III}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_i &= 0 & \forall i \\ \gamma_i &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + \beta_1 s_1 + \dots + \beta_n s_n = 0 \quad \textcircled{II}$$

$$\alpha_i, \beta_j = 0.$$

# Subespacios de $\mathbb{R}^2$ y $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\langle S \rangle = S$$

Teorema ... son  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\{0\}$ , Planos y rectas p/origen.

Prueba Sea  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  s.e.v.

$$- S = \{0\} \checkmark$$

$$- S \neq \{0\} \quad v_1 \neq 0 \text{ en } S$$

pero  $\langle (a, b, c), (x, y, z) \rangle$   $\otimes \langle v_1 \rangle = S$  recta p/origen.

$$\{ (x, y, z) : ax + by + cz = 0 \}$$

-  $\langle v_1 \rangle \neq S$  existe  $v_2 \in S \setminus \langle v_1 \rangle$

$\{v_1, v_2\}$  son l.i.

$$\langle \{v_1, v_2\} \rangle$$

l.i.?

$$\otimes^2 S = \langle \{v_1, v_2\} \rangle \text{ plano p/origen}$$

$$\{ (x, y, z) : \langle v_1, v_2, (x, y, z) \rangle = 0 \} \quad S \neq \langle \{v_1, v_2\} \rangle$$

existe  $v_3 \in S \setminus \langle \{v_1, v_2\} \rangle$

$\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  es l.i.  $\subseteq S$

~~$\otimes^3 \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle = \mathbb{R}^3$~~

$$\|v_1, v_2\|^2 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  base de  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$\subseteq$  + argumento con dim.

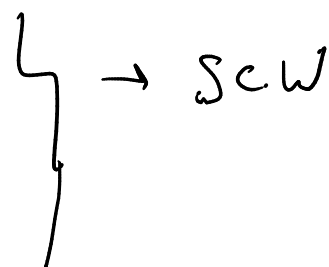
$$v_1, v_2 \neq 0 \quad (\{v_1, v_2\} \text{ son l.i.})$$

$\Rightarrow S = \mathbb{R}^3$

$$S = \langle \{v_1, \dots, v_k\} \rangle$$

$$v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k \in W$$

W s.e.v.



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$$S \subseteq W \quad \dim S = \dim W \quad \Rightarrow W = S$$

(todo dim  $< \infty$ )