

## 1.26: Crystallographic basis

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A basis of  $n$  vectors  $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n$  of the vector space  $\mathbf{V}^n$  is a *crystallographic basis* of the vector lattice  $\mathbf{L}$  if every integral linear combination  $\mathbf{t} = u^1\mathbf{e}_1 + u^2\mathbf{e}_2 + \dots + u^n\mathbf{e}_n$  is a lattice vector of  $\mathbf{L}$ . It may or may not be a primitive basis.

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