



Gajendra Purohit

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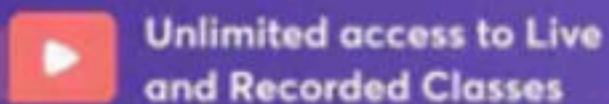
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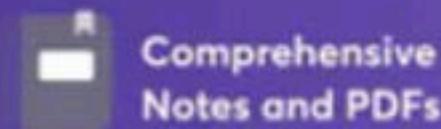
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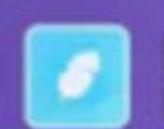
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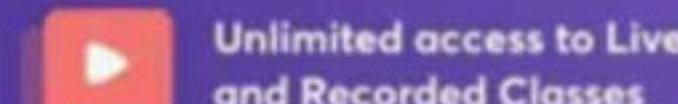
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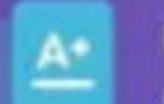


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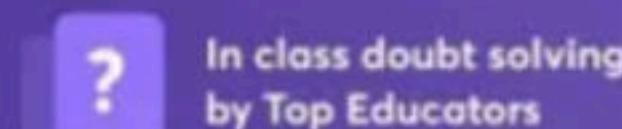
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~~Result : Let W_1 & W_2 are two subspace of V then~~

$$\dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim W_1 + \dim W_2 - \dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$$

~~Result : Let V be a vector space of dimension n and W be a~~

~~subspace of V with m Linearly independent condition~~

$$\text{then } \dim V = n - m$$

$$\underline{\omega_1 = \langle (\gamma_1 \gamma_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = 0 \\ \gamma_2 = 0 \end{cases} \rangle}$$

$$\underline{\omega_2 = \langle (\gamma_1 \gamma_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = 0 \\ \gamma_1 = 0 \end{cases} \rangle}$$

$$\underline{\omega_1 \cap \omega_2 = \langle (\gamma_1 \gamma_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = 0 \\ \gamma_1 = 0 \\ \gamma_2 = 0 \end{cases} \rangle}$$

$$\dim \omega_1 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\dim \omega_2 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\dim (\omega_1 \cap \omega_2) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\dim (\omega_1 + \omega_2) = \dim (\omega_1) + \dim (\omega_2)$$

$$- \dim (\omega_1 \cap \omega_2)$$

$$= \frac{2+2-1}{}$$

$$= 3$$

$\dim (\omega_1 \cap \omega_2)$

$\dim (\omega_1 + \omega_2)$

Q.1 Let $\underline{W_1} = \{(u, v, w, x) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \underline{u + v + w} = 0, \underline{2v + x} = 0,$
 $\underline{2u + 2w - x} = 0\}$ & $\underline{W_2} = \{(u, v, w, x) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \underline{u + w + x} = 0, \underline{u + w - 2x} = 0, \underline{v - x} = 0\}$. Then which among the following is true.

(a) $\dim(W_1) = 1$

(b) $\dim(W_2) = 2$

(c) $\dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = 1$

(d) $\dim(W_1 + W_2) = 3$

$$\dim W_1 = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\dim W_2 = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$\dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim W_1 + \dim W_2 - \dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$$

$$= 2 + 1 - 1 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_4 &\rightarrow 2R_4 + R_1 \\ R_5 &\rightarrow 2R_5 + R_1 \\ R_7 &\rightarrow 2R_6 - R_2 \end{aligned}$$

Q.2. Consider the subspace $W = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{10}) \in \mathbb{R}^{10};$
 $x_n = x_{n-1} + x_{n-2} \text{ for } 3 \leq n \leq 10\}$ of the vector space $\mathbb{R}^{10}.$

The dimension of W is

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 9
- (d) 10

$$(10 - 5) = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_3 &= x_2 + x_1 \\x_4 &= x_3 + x_2 \\x_5 &= x_4 + x_3 \\x_6 &= x_5 + x_4 \\x_7 &= x_6 + x_5 \\x_8 &= x_7 + x_6 \\x_9 &= x_8 + x_7 \\x_{10} &= x_9 + x_8\end{aligned}$$

~~Q.3.~~ Let $W_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; 3x + y = 0\}$ & $W_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; z = 0\}$. Then $\dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$ is

- (a) 0
 - (b) 1
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 3

Q4. Let V be the vector space of all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{R} .

Consider the subspace $W_1 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & -a \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}; a, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ & $\dim W_1 = 3$
 $W_2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -a & d \end{bmatrix}; a, b, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$. $\dim W_2 = 3$

If $m = \dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$ & $n = \dim(W_1 + W_2)$ then $m + n$ is

- (a) 5
(c) 7

- (b) 6
(d) 8

$$\frac{\dim(W_1 + W_2)}{m} = \frac{\dim W_1 + \dim W_2}{m} - \dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$$

$$n+m = 3+3$$

Q.5. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ x & y & z \end{bmatrix}$ and let $V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; \det A = 0\}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ x & y & z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(xy + 2z + 3x) - (2x + 2y + 3z) = 0$$

Then dimension of V equals to

- (a) 0
- (c) 2

- (b) 1
- (d) 3

$$-x + y = 0$$
$$x = y$$

$$V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; x - y = 0\}$$

$$2 - 1 = 1$$

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~~Linear Transformation~~

Let V and V' be vector space over F . A mapping $T : V \rightarrow V'$ is a linear transformation if for all $\underline{u}, \underline{v} \in V$ & $\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta} \in F$

$$T(\underline{\alpha u + \beta v}) = \underline{\alpha T(u)} + \underline{\beta T(v)} \text{ & } T(\underline{\alpha u}) = \underline{\alpha T(u)}; \text{ for all } \underline{\alpha} \in F$$

$$V = \underline{R^2(R)}$$

$$V' = R^3(R)$$

$$T(-\gamma_1, -\gamma) = -T(\gamma_1, \gamma)$$

$$T(\gamma_1) = (\gamma_1 + \gamma, \gamma_1 \gamma, 0)$$

$$T(0, 0) = 0$$

$$T(\underline{\alpha u} + 3v) \quad \begin{cases} u = (x_1, y_1) \\ v = (x_2, y_2) \end{cases}$$

$$T(\underline{\alpha(\gamma_1, \gamma_1)} + \underline{\beta(\gamma_2, \gamma_2)}) = T(\underline{\alpha u_1 + \beta u_2}, \underline{\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2})$$

$$= [\underline{\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2} + \underline{\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2}, \underline{\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2} - \underline{\alpha y_1 - \beta y_2}]$$

$$= [\underline{\alpha(\gamma_1 + \gamma_1)} + \beta(\gamma_2 + \gamma_2), \underline{\alpha(\gamma_1 - \gamma_1)} + \beta(\gamma_2 - \gamma_2)]$$

$$= (\underline{\alpha(\gamma_1 + \gamma_1)}, \underline{\alpha(\gamma_1 - \gamma_1)}, 0) + (\underline{\beta(\gamma_2 + \gamma_2)}, \underline{\beta(\gamma_2 - \gamma_2)}, 0)$$

$$= \underline{\alpha(u + v, y_1 - y_1, 0)} + \underline{\beta(y_2 + y_2, y_2 - y_2, 0)}$$
$$= \underline{\alpha T(u) + \beta T(v)}$$

$$T: R^{n,p} \rightarrow R^{q,r}$$

$$T(\gamma_1, \gamma) = (\gamma_1 + \gamma, \gamma - \gamma + 1, \dots)$$

$$T(\gamma_1, \gamma) = (\gamma_1, \gamma^2 - \gamma^2, \gamma + \gamma)$$

($\gamma \neq 0$)

$$\underline{T(0)=0}$$

$$\underline{T(-v)=-T(v)}$$

$$T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$T(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$T(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) = (m_1 + n, m_2 + n, \dots, m_n + n)$$

$$T(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, 0)$$

$$T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (\alpha_1 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$T: \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n}$$

$$T(x, y) = (x+y, ny, 0) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{ker } T = \{(0, 0)\}$$

$R^{n \times n} = \langle A = [a_{ij}] \mid a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R} \rangle$

$T: R^{n \times n} \rightarrow R^{n \times n}$

$T: R^{n \times n} \rightarrow R^n$

$T: R^{n \times n} \rightarrow R^{n \times n}$

$$\underline{T(A) = AT = 0}$$

$$T(A) = \frac{A + A^T}{2} = 0$$

$$A = -AT$$

$$T(A) = \text{tr}(A) = 0$$

$R(n) = \{P(x) \mid P(x) \text{ is a polynomial over } K\}$

$$T: R(n) \longrightarrow K(\alpha)$$
$$T(P(x)) = P'(\alpha)$$

$$T(P(x)) = P''(\alpha)$$

$$T(P(x)) = \int_a^x P(t) dt$$

$$T(P(x)) = P'(0)$$

$$T: R_n(x) \longrightarrow F_m(x)$$

$$T(P_n(x)) = \int_a^x P_n(t) dt$$



Note : Let V & V' be vector space over F & $T : V \rightarrow V'$ be a linear transformation. Then

(a) $T(0) = 0; 0 \in V$

(b) $T(-v) = -T(v); \text{ for all } v \in V$

Q.1. Which of the following is a linear transformation from \mathbb{R}^3 to \mathbb{R}^2 ?

~~(A)~~ $f \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ x+y \end{pmatrix}$

~~(B)~~ $g \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} xy \\ x+y \end{pmatrix}$

~~(C)~~ $h \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z-x \\ x+y \end{pmatrix}$

- (a) Only f
 (c) Only h
(b) Only g
(d) All of the above

$f(-v) = -f(v)$

$$T(n, \gamma) = \langle n, \gamma \rangle = (n, \gamma)$$



$T: \mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 1}$

$x =$

$y =$

$z =$

$$T(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} x + y + z \\ x + 2y + 3z \\ 3x + 3y + 4z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ x + 2y + 3z = 0 \\ 3x + 3y + 4z = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

(3) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



~~Null space of Linear transformation~~ : Let $T : V(F) \rightarrow V'(F)$ be

a linear transformation then null space of T is the set of all

vectors of $V(F)$ s.t. $\underline{T(u) = 0}$; (zero vector of V') and it is denoted

by $\ker(T)$ i.e. $\underline{\ker(T)} = \{u \in V(F) : T(u) = 0\}$

Note : If $V(F)$ & $V'(F)$ be two vector space & $T : V(F) \rightarrow V'(F)$ be linear transformation then $\ker(T)$ is subspace of $V(F)$.



Range of linear transformation : Let $V(F)$ & $V'(F)$ be two

vector space and $T : V \rightarrow V'$ be a linear transformation. Then the

Range of T written as $R(T)$ is the set of all vectors β in V' such

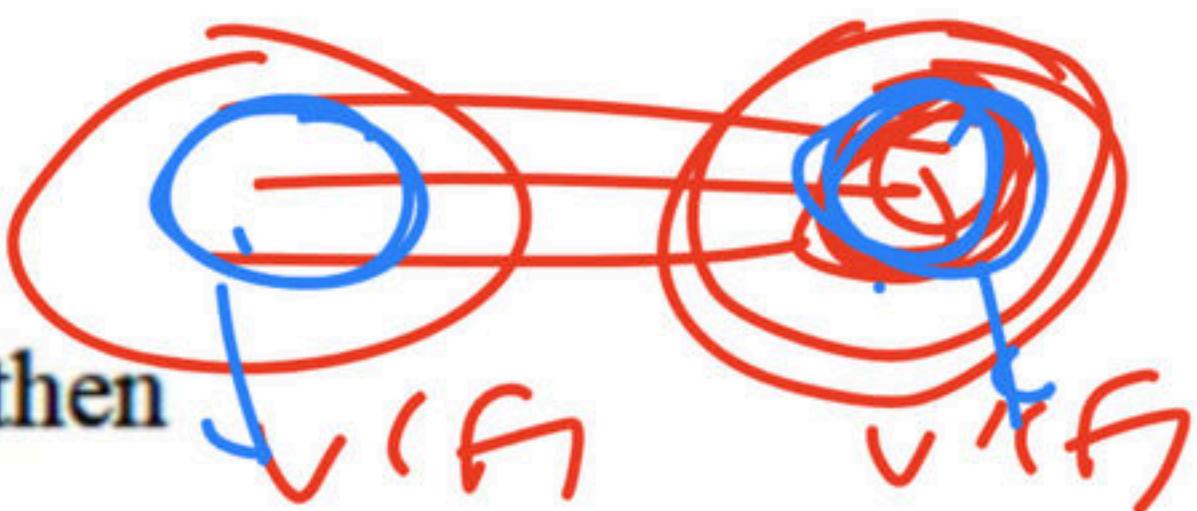
that $\beta = T(\alpha)$ for some α in V .

i.e. $\text{Range}(T) = \{T(\alpha) \in V' \mid \alpha \in V\}$

Note : Let $T : V(F) \rightarrow V'(F)$ be a linear transformation then

$\text{Range}(T)$ is subspace of $V'(F)$.

$$T : V(F) \longrightarrow V'(F)$$



$$\dim(\text{Range } T) = \text{Rank } T$$

Rank & Nullity of Linear Transformation :

Let $T : V(F) \rightarrow V'(F)$ be a linear transformation & Range (T) &

$\ker(T)$ are range space of T & null space of T then \dim

$$\{\text{Range}(T)\} = \rho(T) = \text{rank of } T$$

$$\& \dim \{\ker(T)\} = n(T) = \text{nullity of } T$$

Sylvester's Law : Let $T : V(F) \rightarrow V'(F)$ be linear transformation

$$\text{then } \rho(T) + n(T) = \dim V(F)$$

$$n(T) = 0$$

$$\rho(T) = \dim(V'(F))$$

ans

one-one

$$\overline{T}: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \textcircled{65}$$

$$T(P/x_1) = \underline{P''(x_1)} + P(x)$$

$$T^{(1)} = 0 + 1$$

$$T^{(m)} = 0 + \tilde{n}$$

$$T(n^2) = 2 + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$T(w) = 6n + n^3$$

$$\textcircled{Ax=0}$$

$$(1, 2, \tilde{n}, n^2)$$

$$T = n \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$T^{(1)} \quad T^{(m)} \quad T^{(n^2)} \quad T^{(w)}$

$$\textcircled{P(T) = 4}$$
$$\textcircled{n(\tilde{n}) = 0}$$



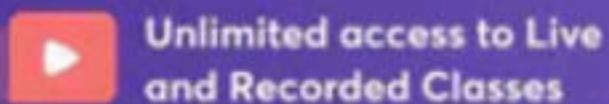
One-One linear transformation : Let $T : V \rightarrow V'$ be a linear transformation with $\eta(T) = 0$ then T is called one-one linear transformation.

Onto linear transformation : Let $T : V \rightarrow V'$ be a linear transformation with $\rho(T) = \dim V'$ Then T is called onto linear transformation.

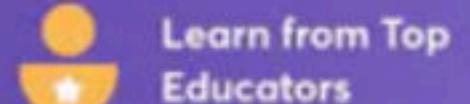


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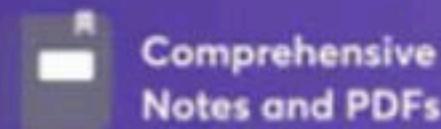
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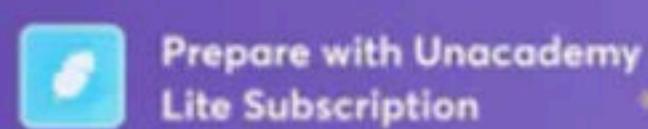
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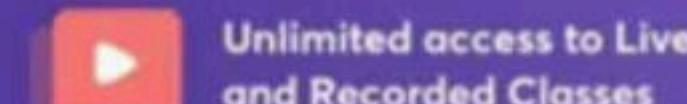
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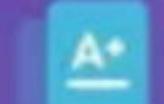


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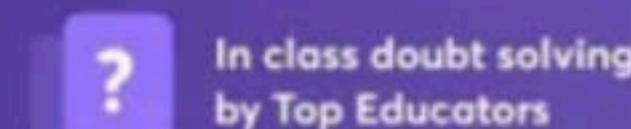
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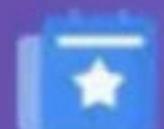
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Educator highlights

- 📍 Works at Pacific Science College
- 📍 Studied at M.Sc., NET, PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance), BEd
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You get 6 months extra for free Offer expires 15 Jun 2022

✓ 12 months ₹ 1,123 / mo
Save 54%
Total ₹ 13,477

You get 6 months extra for free Offer expires 15 Jun 2022

9 months ₹ 1,348 / mo
Save 45%
Total ₹ 12,128

6 months ₹ 1,838 / mo
Save 25%
Total ₹ 11,027

3 months ₹ 2,042 / mo
Save 17%
Total ₹ 6,126



**After Using
My Referral
Code**



GPSIR

Awesome! You get 10% off

Proceed to pay

THANK YOU VERY MUCH EVERYONE

GET THE UNACADEMY PLUS SUBSCRIPTION SOON.

TO GET 10% DISCOUNT IN TOTAL SUBSCRIPTION AMOUNT

USE REFERRAL CODE: GPSIR