

# Assignment #4

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Ans. 1

a) Show  $\omega$  is subspace in  $\mathbb{R}^4$

$$\omega = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ -b \\ a \end{bmatrix}, a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

1)  $a=b=0$   $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \omega$

2)  $\omega_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ -b_1 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix}$        $\omega_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \\ -b_2 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + a_2 \\ b_1 + b_2 \\ -b_1 - b_2 \\ a_1 + a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

lets say

$$a_1 + a_2 = r$$

$$b_1 + b_2 = m$$

$\omega_1 + \omega_2 = \begin{bmatrix} r \\ m \\ -m \\ r \end{bmatrix}$

(closed under addition)

$$c\omega_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a, c \\ b, c \\ -b, c \\ a, c \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} a &= a, c \\ b &= b, c \end{aligned}$$

so

$$c\omega_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ -b \\ a \end{bmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \text{satisfies scalar multiplication.}$$

thus we can conclude that  $\omega$  is subspace in  $\mathbb{R}^4$

b) show  $a + bx - bx^2 + ax^3$  subspace of  $P_3$

$$1) a=0 \quad b=0$$

$$\omega = 0 + x - 0x^2 + 0x^3$$

$$\omega = 0 + 0 - 0 + 0$$

satisfied 0 vector.

2)  $\omega_1 . \omega_2$

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 = (a_1 + a_2)x - (b_1 + b_2)x^2 + (a_1 + a_2)x^3$$

$$a_1 + a_2 = a$$

$$b_1 + b_2 = b$$

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 = a + bx - bx^2 + ax^3$$

Closed under addition.

$$3) C\omega_1 = ca_1 + cb_1x - cb_1x^2 + ca_1x^3$$

$$ca_1 = a$$

$$C\omega_1 = a + bx - bx^2 + ax^3$$

$$cb_1 = b$$

↓

closed under scalar multiplication.

c) show that  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}$  is subspace.

$$i) a=0 \quad b=0$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ii) M_1 + M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + a_2 & b_1 + b_2 \\ -(b_1 + b_2) & a_1 + a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_1 + a_2 = a$$

$$M_1 + M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_1 + b_2 = b$$

↳ closed under addition.

$$iii) CM_1 = \begin{bmatrix} ca_1 & cb_1 \\ -cb_1 & ca_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ca_1 = a$$

$$cb_1 = b$$

$$CM_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

↓

closed under scalar multiplication.

## Ans.2

no it is not a subspace  
as it does not hold the first condition  
of having a 0 vector.

$$a=b=0$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Ans.3

Such matrices are not subspaces  
as condition 2 is not met.

e.g.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(A) = 0$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(B) = 0$$

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(A+B) = 1 \neq 0$$

thus not closed under addition.

Ans. 4

a)  $\omega$  is not subspace  
does not hold condition 1

$$a = b = 0$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Is a subspace as it satisfies  
all 3 conditions.