4. $\rightarrow$ $$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 8 & 6 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \\ 8 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow$ Dim.^{n} of largest set of L.I. rows will be equal to Dim.^{n} of row space. & we know that Dim.^{n} of row space is not affected by applying elementary row op.^{n}. So,

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$
$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$
$R_4 \rightarrow R_4 - 2R_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 4R_3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_4;} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note $\rightarrow$ from here we can say, that row (3) & row (4) will be L.I. to each other. Although there can be multiple answer comb.^{n}, But dim.^{n} of largest set of L.I. rows will be 2.

So, largest set of linearly indendent rows $\Rightarrow$
$\{(5, 4, 3), (8, 7, 6)\}$