

Green

$$1. (a) \quad (x, y, z, w) \in W \cap W_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - y + z - w = 0 \\ 5x - 4y + 3z - 2w = 0 \\ x - 2y + 3z - 4w = 0 \\ x - 2y + 2z - w = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & -4 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Rank} = 3 \quad \therefore \dim(\text{soln. space}) = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$W \cap W_2 = \{ (\lambda, 3\lambda, 3\lambda, \lambda) : \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \text{span} \{ (1, 3, 3, 1) \}$$

$$\therefore \{ (1, 3, 3, 1) \} \text{ is a basis for } W \cap W_2.$$

$$(b) \quad S = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 3x + 2y + z = 2, x + y + z = 1 \}$$

is a straight line in \mathbb{R}^3 not passing through the origin.

So, any two points on S spans $\text{span}(S)$.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$S = \{ (\lambda, 1 - 2\lambda, \lambda) : \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

Putting $\lambda = 0$ & $\lambda = 1$, we get $(0, 1, 0), (1, -1, 1) \in S$

$$\therefore \{ (0, 1, 0), (1, -1, 1) \} \text{ is a basis for } \text{span}(S).$$

Green

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \delta - \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

Rank of the matrix is 4 if $\delta - \beta \neq 0$ and 3 if $\delta - \beta = 0$.

For the set to be linearly dependent the rank must be less than 4.

\therefore The given set is L.D. iff. $\boxed{\beta - \delta = 0}$

Green

(3). (a) $S_a = \{\sin 2x, \sin ax\}$

If $a=0$ then S_a is L.D. as $0 \in S_a$.

Assume $a \neq 0$.

S_a is L.D. $\Leftrightarrow \sin ax = \lambda \sin 2x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

Now $\sin ax = \lambda \sin 2x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow a \cos ax = 2\lambda \cos 2x$

$\Rightarrow -a^2 \sin ax = -4\lambda \sin 2x$

$\Rightarrow a^2 \sin ax = 4\lambda \sin 2x = 4 \sin ax$

$\Rightarrow (a^2 - 4) \sin ax = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
($\because a \neq 0$)

$\Rightarrow a^2 - 4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow a = \pm 2$

$\therefore S_a$ is L.I. if $a \notin \{0, \pm 2\}$

Also if $a = \pm 2$, $S_a = \{\sin 2x, \pm \sin 2x\}$ is L.D.

$\therefore S_a$ is L.I. iff $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 2, -2\}$.

(b) $\mathcal{B} = \{e^{3x}, \cos 2x, \sin 2x\}$, $W = \text{span}(\mathcal{B})$

$f(x) = e^{3x} + \sin 2x - \cos 2x$

(i) $f'(x) = 3e^{3x} + 2\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x \in \text{span}(\mathcal{B}) = W$

(ii) $[f'(x)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Green

(4) (a) Take $V = \mathbb{R}^2$, $X = \{(1,0)\}$, $Y = \{(0,1)\}$

$$\text{Then } \text{span}(X) = \{(x,0) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{span}(Y) = \{(0,y) : y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{span}(X \cup Y) = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{span}(X) \cup \text{span}(Y) \neq \text{span}(X \cup Y)$$

Thus the statement is FALSE.

(b) FALSE: $(u-3v) + (3v-w) + (w-u) = 0$
 $\therefore \{u-3v, 3v-w, w-u\}$ is L.D.

(c) Since $AO = OA^t$, $O \in W$ (O denotes the ~~zero~~ matrix of size $n \times n$)

$$\therefore W \neq \emptyset.$$

If $X, Y \in W$ & $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$AX = XA^t \quad ; \quad AY = YA^t$$

$$\therefore A(X + \lambda Y) = AX + \lambda AY = XA^t + \lambda YA^t = (X + \lambda Y)A^t$$

$$\Rightarrow X + \lambda Y \in W$$

$\therefore W$ is a subspace.