

Green

$$1. (a) (x, y, z, w) \in W_1 \cap W_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-y+z-w=0 \\ 5x-4y+3z-2w=0 \\ x-2y+3z-4w=0 \\ x-2y+2z-w=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & -4 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

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

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

$$W_1 \cap W_2 = \{(x, 3\lambda, 3\lambda, \lambda) : \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

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

$\therefore \{(1, 3, 3, 1)\}$  is a basis for  $W_1 \cap W_2$ .

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

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  $(0, 1, 0), (1, -1, 1) \in S$

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

Green

(2)

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - 4 = 0 \quad (\because a \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \pm 2$$

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

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

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

$$(ii) \quad [f'(x)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Green

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

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

$\because W \neq \emptyset$

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

$$AX = X A^t ; \quad AY = Y A^t$$

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

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

$\therefore W$  is a subspace.