

Assignment 14

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1 PROBLEM HOFFMAN PG213 Q1

Let \mathbb{V} be a finite-dimensional vector space and let \mathbb{W}_1 be any subspace of \mathbb{V} . Prove that there is a subspace \mathbb{W}_2 of \mathbb{V} such that $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{W}_1 \oplus \mathbb{W}_2$

2 SOLUTION

Assumption and Claim	<p>Let $\beta = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n\}$ be a basis for \mathbb{W}_1. Since \mathbb{W}_1 is the subspace of \mathbb{V}, therefore let us take $\alpha = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m\}$ the basis of \mathbb{V}</p> <p>So $\mathbb{W}_2 = \text{span}(\{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m\})$</p> <p>Claim that $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{W}_1 \oplus \mathbb{W}_2$.</p>
Proof of $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{W}_1 + \mathbb{W}_2$	<p>if $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{V}$, then</p> <p>$\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \mathbf{u}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mathbf{u}_i + \sum_{i=n+1}^m a_i \mathbf{u}_i \in \mathbb{W}_1 + \mathbb{W}_2$ for scalar a_i, $i = 1, \dots, m$</p> <p>This implies that $\mathbb{V} \subseteq \mathbb{W}_1 + \mathbb{W}_2$. But by the definition of $\mathbb{W}_1 + \mathbb{W}_2$ we know that $\mathbb{W}_1 + \mathbb{W}_2 \subseteq \mathbb{V}$.</p> <p>Hence $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{W}_1 + \mathbb{W}_2$</p>
Proof of $\mathbb{W}_1 \cap \mathbb{W}_2 = \{0\}$	<p>Let $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{W}_1 \cap \mathbb{W}_2$</p> <p>Then $\mathbf{u} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \mathbf{u}_i = \sum_{i=n+1}^m c_i \mathbf{u}_i$ for some scalar $b_1, \dots, b_n, c_{n+1}, \dots, c_m$</p> <p>$\implies \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \mathbf{u}_i + \sum_{i=n+1}^m (-c_i) \mathbf{u}_i = 0$</p> <p>But α is linearly independent, since α is a basis.</p> <p>Hence $b_1 = \dots = b_n = c_{n+1} = \dots = c_m = 0$. This implies $\mathbf{u} = 0$.</p> <p>Thus $\mathbb{W}_1 \cap \mathbb{W}_2 = \{0\}$</p>
Combining Both the proof	<p>$\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{W}_1 + \mathbb{W}_2$</p> <p>$\mathbb{W}_1 \cap \mathbb{W}_2 = \{0\}$</p>

	<p>From the above two condition we can say that \mathbb{V} is the direct sum of subspaces \mathbb{W}_1 and \mathbb{W}_2 . Hence it is represented as</p> $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{W}_1 \oplus \mathbb{W}_2$ <p>Hence Proved.</p>
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TABLE 2: Solution Table