

9th Sep 2020 dec delivered by prof Rashid Wednesday.
Vector Spaces: Written by Hadiza Mumtaz.

Let F be a field, $V \neq \emptyset$, then V is vector space over F ($V(F), V$) if the following axioms hold.

(i) $(V, +)$ abelian group
 (ii) $\forall a \in F, v \in V, av$ is in V (scalar multiplication)
 $[\cdot, \cdot: F \times V \rightarrow V]$

(iii) $a(u+v) = au+av \quad \forall a \in F, u, v \in V$
 elements of vector space \rightarrow vectors
 elements of field \rightarrow scalars

(iv) $(a+b)v = av+bv \quad \forall a, b \in F, v \in V$

- distributive laws

(v) $(ab)v = a(bv) \quad \forall a, b \in F, v \in V$

(vi) $1 \cdot v = v \quad \forall v \in V$ 1 is multiplicative identity of F

\rightarrow **Example:-**

$$V = \mathbb{Z}, F = \mathbb{Q}$$

(i) $(V, +)$ is abelian group

چونکہ 1st axiom (دistributive laws) کے تحت زیادہ گروپ کے

2nd axiom کے تحت ہے۔

(ii) Consider $a = \frac{1}{2}, v = 3$

$$av = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(3) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \notin V = \mathbb{Z}$$

\Rightarrow There does not exist a scalar multiplication

$\cdot: \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ (does not exist mapping)

• $\mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{Q})$ is not a vector space

• $\mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{R})$ is not a vector space

• $\mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{C})$ is not a vector space

• $\mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{Q}\sqrt{2})$ is not a vector space

Observation:-

- $F \subseteq V \rightarrow$ possible chances of vector space
- $V \subseteq F \rightarrow$ not a vector space.

Following this observation

i- $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow$ vector space

\mathbb{Q} is a field and \mathbb{Q} is a group under addition

ii- $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow$ not a vector space because $V \subseteq F$

iii- $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow$ vector space

iv- $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow$ vector space

v- $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow$ vector space

vi- $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow$ vector space

vii- $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow$ vector space

viii- $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})(\mathbb{Q}\sqrt{2}) \rightarrow$ vector space

ix- $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow$ not a vector space because $V \subseteq F$

x- $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ over \mathbb{Q} is vector space

\rightarrow If F is field, then $F(F)$ is also a vector space.

$\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q})$, $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C})$, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ are examples of above result.

$\rightarrow V = M_{n \times m}(\mathbb{R})$

$V(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow$ is vector space

$\rightarrow V = \mathbb{R}^n(\mathbb{R})$

$\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}$ (n times)

$\mathbb{R}^n = \{(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n), a_i \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$

گیا ہے generalize کر کے \mathbb{R}^n کو لیا ہے اگر $n=2$ ہو تو \mathbb{R}^2 ہے۔
 vector space کی طرح \mathbb{R}^1 ، \mathbb{R}^3 اور \mathbb{R}^n generalize کر دیا۔

→ $P(x)$ - all polynomials

$P(x)$ over $F \rightarrow$ vector space \because any Field

$P_n(x)$ - all polynomials of degree less or equal to n .

$P_n(x)$ is vector space over \mathbb{R}

→ $X \neq \emptyset$ $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$A = \{f; f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$ vector space over \mathbb{R}

$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$ for addition

$d(f(x)) = \alpha f(x)$ scalar multiplication

→ **Subspaces:-**

let $V(F) \rightarrow$ vector space

$V \supset W \neq \emptyset$ if $W(F) \rightarrow$ vector space then

W is subspace of V

→ **Examples:-**

• $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q})$ subspace of $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{Q})$, $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{Q})$, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})(\mathbb{Q})$

• $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{Q})$ subspace of $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{Q})$

• $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})(\mathbb{Q})$ subspace of $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{Q})$

• - over the same field (non empty subsets)

subspaces کے vector spaces

• $P_n(x)$ over F is subspace of $P(x)$ over F

→ **Trivial Subspaces:-**

$\{0\}$, V

→ **Non Trivial Subspaces:-**

Non-trivial subspaces are other than $\{0\}$ and V .

→ Example:

$$V = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$W = \{(x, y, 0) ; x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$(x_1, y_1, 0), (x_2, y_2, 0)$$

$$\alpha(x_1, y_1, 0) + \beta(x_2, y_2, 0)$$

$$= (\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2, \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2, 0)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \in \mathbb{R}, x_2, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) \in \mathbb{R}, (\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2, \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2, 0) \in W$$

By using criteria we proved W is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 .

→ Example:

$$V = \mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R})$$

$$H = \{(x, y, z) : x + y = 0\}$$

For using criteria we need two elements from H .

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2) \in H$$

According to condition

$$x_1 + y_1 = 0, x_2 + y_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha(x_1, y_1, z_1) + \beta(x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

$$= (\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2, \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2, \alpha z_1 + \beta z_2)$$

اب اس element کو چیک کرنا ہے کہ یہ H میں belong کرے گا۔
 کرنا ہے کہ $x + y = 0$ condition کے مطابق x اور y (coordinate) کا sum zero کے برابر ہوگا۔

$$\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 + \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha x_1 + \alpha y_1 + \beta x_2 + \beta y_2 \\
 = & \alpha(x_1 + y_1) + \beta(x_2 + y_2) \\
 = & \alpha(x_1 + y_1) + \beta(x_2 + y_2) \quad \because x_1 + y_1 = 0, x_2 + y_2 = 0 \\
 = & \alpha(0) + \beta(0) \\
 = & 0 + 0 \Rightarrow 0
 \end{aligned}$$

By using criteria we proved that H is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3

→ Union of two Subspaces:-

subspace of again vector space V , union of subspaces of

نہیں ہوگی۔ کسے نہیں ہوگی؟ Example سے چیک کریں گے

→ Example:-

$$V = \mathbb{R}^2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$U = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$W = \{(0, y) \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

We take one element from U and one element from W

$$(3, 0) \quad , \quad (0, 7)$$

• $(3, 0)$ اور $(0, 7)$ دونوں elements (union) میں موجود ہیں۔

دونوں elements (U اور W کی union کے elements میں)

اب چیک نہ کرنا ہے کہ U اور W کی union والا جو set بنا ہے، وہ subspace ہے یا نہیں ہے۔

→ By using criteria we just check closed property.

$$\bullet (3, 0) + (0, 7) = (3, 7) \notin (U \cup W)$$

• نتیجہ $U \cup W$ میں جو elements ہیں، x -axis اور y -axis سے اور یہ جو element ہے، x -axis اور y -axis سے نہیں ہے۔

→ $U \cup W \rightarrow$ Subspace of V
 iff $U \subset W$ or $W \subset U$

→ **Intersection of Subspaces:-**

Intersection of two-subspaces is a subspace of V .

• کیونکہ ان کے اندر **at least** آپ کے پاس **zero element** آئے گا۔
 identity۔
 additive وہ تو لازمی آئے گی۔ کیونکہ یہ subspace ہے یعنی subgroups
 ہوں گی۔ یعنی یہ groups ہوں گی۔ **under addition**۔
 subspaces (یعنی)۔
 intersection میں **at least zero** ضرور آئے گا۔

→ **Sum of Subspaces:-**

$U, W \rightarrow$ subspaces of V - then
 $U+W = \{u+w, u \in U, w \in W\}$
 $U+W$ is also a subspace of V .

→ **Direct Sum:-**

$V \rightarrow$ direct sum of U and W
 iff
 (i) $V = U+W$
 (ii) $U \cap W = \{0\}$

This direct sum is denoted by $U \oplus W$

Mcq's

→ Q: Which of the following is not a vector space?
 (a) $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{Q})$ (b) $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q})$ (c) $C(\mathbb{R})$ (d) $\mathbb{R}(C)$

Explanation:

• $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{Q})$, $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q})$ and $C(\mathbb{R})$ are vector spaces
 axioms of vector space - $\mathbb{R}(C)$ vector space.
 دیکھیں کہ جو **axiom** V کے لیے **under addition** ہے

\mathbb{R} under addition abelian group ہونا چاہیے۔

دوسرا axiom ہونا ہے scalar multiplication کا۔ ایسی scalar multiplication جو \mathbb{R} cross \mathbb{C} کے elements کو \mathbb{R} میں لے کر جائے لیکن یہاں ایسی کوئی scalar multiplication نہیں ملتی۔

• اگر scalar multiplication وہ والی لے لیں جو usual multiplication

ہے complex numbers والی۔ تو اس سے بھی scalar multiplication

(hold) نہیں کرے گی۔ $F \times V \rightarrow V$ میں elements نہیں آئیں گے۔

• کوئی اور بھی scalar multiplication لے سکتے ہیں جو $F \times V \rightarrow V$ میں

ہو۔ اگر ایسی scalar multiplication مل جاتی ہے تو باقی axioms

میں vector space کے وہ satisfy نہیں کر رہے گے۔

• option (d) is correct.

Q: Which of the following is not a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 ?

(a) $\{(x, y, z) : x + y = 0\}$ (b) $\{(x, y, z) : x - y = 0\}$

(c) $\{(x, y, z) : x - y = 1\}$ (d) $\{(x, y, z) : x + 2y = 0, 2x + 3z = 0\}$

Explanation:-

• سب سے پہلے additive identity کو دیکھنا ہے۔ اگر subset

کے اندر additive identity موجود نہیں ہے تو پھر criteria چیک

کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔

• option (c) میں additive identity نہیں ہے۔ جو origin

ہے $(0, 0, 0)$ اس condition کو satisfy نہیں کرتا

option (c) is true.

• In option (a)

(x_1, y_1, z_1) , (x_2, y_2, z_2)

$a, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

According to condition

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_1 + y_1 = 0 \quad , \quad x_2 + y_2 = 0 \\
 & \alpha(x_1, y_1, z_1) + \beta(x_2, y_2, z_2) \\
 &= \alpha x_1 + \beta x_2, \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2, \alpha z_1 + \beta z_2 \\
 &= \alpha x_1 + \alpha y_1 + \beta x_2 + \beta y_2 \\
 &= \alpha(x_1 + y_1) + \beta(x_2 + y_2) \quad \because (x_1 + y_1) = 0 \quad (x_2 + y_2) = 0 \\
 &= \alpha(0) + \beta(0) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow By using subspace criteria this subset become subspace

• In option (d)

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1) \quad , \quad (x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

According to given condition

$$x_1 + 2y_1 = 0 \quad , \quad x_2 + 2y_2 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + 3z_1 = 0 \quad , \quad 2x_2 + 3z_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha(x_1, y_1, z_1) + \beta(x_2, y_2, z_2) \\
 &= \underbrace{\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2}_x, \underbrace{\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2}_y, \underbrace{\alpha z_1 + \beta z_2}_z
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Condition } x + 2y = 0 \quad , \quad 2x + 3z = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 + 2(\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) \quad , \quad 2(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) + 3(\alpha z_1 + \beta z_2) \\
 &= \alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 + 2\alpha y_1 + 2\beta y_2 \quad , \quad 2\alpha x_1 + 2\beta x_2 + 3\alpha z_1 + 3\beta z_2 \\
 &= \alpha(x_1 + 2y_1) + \beta(x_2 + 2y_2) \quad , \quad \alpha(2x_1 + 3z_1) + \beta(2x_2 + 3z_2) \\
 &= 0 + 0 \quad , \quad 0 + 0 \\
 &= 0 \quad , \quad 0
 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow So this subset is a subspace

• For option (b)

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

According to given condition

$$x_1 - y_1 = 0, \quad x_2 - y_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha(x_1, y_1, z_1) + \beta(x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

$$= \alpha x_1 + \beta x_2, \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2, \alpha z_1 + \beta z_2$$

$$= \alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 - (\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2)$$

$$= \alpha(x_1 - y_1) + \beta(x_2 - y_2) \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\because (x_1 - y_1) = 0$$

$$\because (x_2 - y_2) = 0$$

By using subspace criteria

this subset become subspace

Q: Let $V = M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$, then which is subspace of V .

(a) $\{A \in V, |A| = 0\}$

(b) $\{A \in V, A^2 = A\}$

(c) $\{A \in V, AT = TA \text{ for some } T \in V\}$

(d) All of above

Explanation:-

For option (a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{determinant zero } \checkmark$$

add $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ determinant zero. \checkmark

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore option (a) - \checkmark determinant zero subspace \checkmark - under addition \checkmark closed

For option (b)

$$A^2 = A$$

idempotent matrices (✓)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{idempotent matrices}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{not idempotent}$$

under addition $\not\subseteq$ (✓) closed (✓) option (b)

$\not\subseteq$ (✓) subspace (✓)

For option (c)

A, B

$$AT = TA, \quad BT = TB$$

Using criteria

$$(\alpha A + \beta B)T = \alpha AT + \beta BT$$

$$= \alpha TA + \beta TB$$

$$= T(\alpha A + \beta B) \quad \text{option (c) is correct}$$

Q: Which is false?

(a) A subspace is also a vector space.

(b) $1 \cdot v = v$ only for some elements of V .

(c) A vector is an element in vector space.

(d) $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{R})$ is a vector space.

Explanation:-

$\not\subseteq$ option (b) false - (✓) option (a), (c), (d) true

all elements $\not\subseteq$ (✓) $\not\subseteq$ for some elements $\not\subseteq$

- condition $\not\subseteq$ (✓) hold $\not\subseteq$

Q: Let V_1, V_2 be subspaces of V , which is not subspace

of V ?

- ✓ (a) $V_1 \cup V_2$ (b) $V_1 \cap V_2$ (c) $V_1 + V_2$ (d) All of these

Explanation:-

- Union of two subspaces is not a subspace of V .
- Intersection of two subspaces is a subspace of V .
- Sum of two subspaces is a subspace of V .

Q: Let $V = \mathbb{R}(\mathbb{R})$ then which is a subspace of V ?

- (a) $\mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{R})$ (b) $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R})$ (c) $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{R})$ (d) $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{R})$ ✓

Explanation:-

- $\mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow$ not vector space
- $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow$ vector space but \mathbb{C} is not subset of \mathbb{R} (not subspace)
- $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow$ not vector space
- $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow$ vector space (trivial subspace)

Q: Let $V = \mathbb{R}^3$, $U = \{(x, y, z) : x = 2y = 3z\}$
 $W = \{(x, y, z) : x = 0\}$ then $U+W$ is

- (a) x - y plane (b) $U \cap V$ (c) \mathbb{R}^3 ✓ (d) yz plane

Explanation:

$$x = 2y = 3z$$

$$y = x/2, z = x/3$$

$$x, x/2, x/3$$

$$(0, y, z)$$

$$(x, \frac{x+y}{2}, \frac{x+z}{3})$$

elements of U

elements of W

elements of subspace (sum)

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x/2 + y_1 \\ x/3 + z_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 + (-1/2)R_1 \\ R_3 + (-1/3)R_1 \end{array}$$

option (c) is correct

Q: $U = \{(a, b, c) ; a = b = c\}$, $W = \{(a, b, c)\}$ are subspaces of \mathbb{R}^3 , then

(a) $\mathbb{R}^3 = U + W$ (b) $\mathbb{R}^3 = U \oplus W$ (c) $\mathbb{R}^3 = U \cap W$ (d) None

Explanation:-

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = U \cap W = \{(0, 0, 0)\} \quad (\text{Common}) \text{ additive identity}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = U + W$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = U \oplus W$$

Q: Which of the following is not a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 ?

(a) $\{(a, b, c), a = 3b\}$ (b) $\{(a, b, c) \mid a \leq b \leq c\}$

(c) $\{(a, b, c), a + b + c = 0\}$ (d) $\{(a, b, c), a = 2b = 3c\}$

Explanation:-

option (b) subspace - (Not) option (a), (b), (d) subspaces

- counter example $\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(-1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

scalar multiplication closed

Q: Which of the following is subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 ?

(a) $\{(x, y, z) ; x + y = 1\}$ (b) $\{(x, y, z) ; x - y = 1\}$

(c) $\{(x, y, z) ; x - y = 0\}$

All of these

Explanation:-

اگر (a), (b) option کو دیکھتے ہیں تو یہ اسے subsets میں سے ہیں۔
 (c) کے لئے اور origin (0) میں سے ہے۔
 یہ دونوں subspaces میں سے ہیں۔
 option (c) is correct.

Q: Which of the following is not a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 ?

(a) $\{(a, b, c); a, b, c \text{ are rationals}\}$

(b) $\{(0, 0, 0)\}$

(c) $\{(a, a+b, -a+2b); a, b \text{ are reals}\}$

(d) $\{(a, a-b, b); a, b \text{ are reals}\}$

Explanation:-

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2} \cdot (p, q, r) \quad p, q, r \in \mathbb{Q} \\ & = (\sqrt{2}p, \sqrt{2}q, \sqrt{2}r) \end{aligned}$$

multiplication is not closed. option (a) is not subspace.
 scalar

10th Sep 2020

Sec # 2 (I)

Thursday.

Linear Combination And Spanning Sets

Let $V(F) \rightarrow$ vector space $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n \in V$ and $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n \in F$ $u \in V$

$$u = a_1 v_1 + a_2 v_2 + \dots + a_n v_n \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

 $\rightarrow u$ is written in linear combination of $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n$

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Written by Hadiqa Mumtaz

 \rightarrow Example:

$$V = \mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R})$$

$$u = (1, 3, 2) \in V$$

$$v_1 = (1, 0, 0), \quad v_2 = (0, 1, 0), \quad v_3 = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$(1, 3, 2) = \underset{\downarrow a_1}{1}(1, 0, 0) + \underset{\downarrow a_2}{3}(0, 1, 0) + \underset{\downarrow a_3}{2}(0, 0, 1)$$

$\Rightarrow (1, 3, 2)$ is written in linear combination
of $(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)$
or

$1(1, 0, 0) + 3(0, 1, 0) + 2(0, 0, 1)$ is the linear
combination of $(1, 3, 2)$

 \rightarrow Example:

$$V = \mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R})$$

$$u = (-5, 7, -9) \in V$$

$$v_1 = (1, 0, 0), \quad v_2 = (0, 1, 0), \quad v_3 = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$(-5, 7, -9) = \underset{\downarrow a_1}{-5}(1, 0, 0) + \underset{\downarrow a_2}{7}(0, 1, 0) - \underset{\downarrow a_3}{9}(0, 0, 1)$$

$\Rightarrow -5(1, 0, 0) + 7(0, 1, 0) - 9(0, 0, 1)$ is the linear
combination of $(-5, 7, -9)$

→ Spanning Set:

$$\emptyset \neq S \subset V(F)$$

The set consisting of all linear combination of the elements of S .

It is denoted by $\langle S \rangle$.

→ Example:

Consider $V = \mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R})$

$$S = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

$$e_1 = (1, 0, 0), \quad e_2 = (0, 1, 0), \quad e_3 = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\langle S \rangle = ?$$

$$(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(a, b, c) = a(1, 0, 0) + b(0, 1, 0) + c(0, 0, 1)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = \langle S \rangle$$

○ $\langle S \rangle \rightarrow$ subspace of $V(F)$

→ Example:

$$H = \{(a-3b), (b-a), a, b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a-3b \\ b-a \\ a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 v_1 v_2

$$H = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$

$\Rightarrow H$ is subspace of \mathbb{R}^4

→ **Null Space :-**

Consider homogenous system of linear equation

$$Ax = 0$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

Writing in matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A x = 0$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ for which } Ax = 0$$

→ x is solution of $Ax = 0$

جوئی solution of homogenous system اس کی subspace کی جو homogenous system اس کی solutions جوئی۔

If $A_{m \times n}$ matrix

$$\text{Nul}(A) = \{ x : x \in \mathbb{R}^n, Ax = 0 \}$$

$\phi: G \rightarrow G'$ اگر $\text{Ker } \phi$ جوئی groups جوئی۔

elements جوئی G جوئی homomorphism جوئی۔

image جوئی identity جوئی zero جوئی۔

$\text{Ker } \phi$ جوئی collection جوئی elements جوئی۔

homomorphism جوئی null space جوئی۔

linear transformation جوئی۔

$$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$A \rightarrow m \times n$ matrix

$R^m \leftarrow R^n$ (back) linear transformation
 mapping $R^n \rightarrow R^m$ mapping
 elements $\in R^n$ to R^m identity
 map \rightarrow map \rightarrow map

$\text{Nul}(A) \rightarrow$ subspace of V

\rightarrow Example:

$$\text{Consider } x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 0$$

$$-5x_1 + 9x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We have to check that u is in the $\text{Nul}(A)$ or not?

* If $Au = 0 \Rightarrow u$ is in the $\text{Nul}(A)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -5 & 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Au = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -5 & 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Au = \begin{bmatrix} 5 - 9 + 4 \\ -25 + 27 - 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow u \in \text{Nul}(A)$$

\rightarrow Example:

$$\text{Consider } x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 0$$

$$-5x_1 + 9x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

* If $Av = 0 \Rightarrow v$ is in the $\text{Nul}(A)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -5 & 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Av = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -5 & 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Av = \begin{bmatrix} -2 - 9 - 10 \\ 10 + 27 + 5 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -21 \\ 42 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow v \in \text{Nul}(A)$$

• $\text{Nul}(A)$ non empty ضروری ہوگی جس میں at least ایک element ضروری ہوگا وہ zero ہے۔ یہ ہمیشہ subspace بنا کرے گی V کی۔ اور V ہے \mathbb{R}^n

• $Ax = 0$ وہ والے elements جو اس کو satisfy کرتے ہیں اور

ان elements کی collection ہمیشہ subspace بنتی ہے

• V vector space کی۔ یہ ہرٹ homogeneous system کے

• اگر non-homogeneous system ہوگا تو ضروری نہیں ہے کہ وہ

جو $\text{Nul}(A)$ ہوگی وہی اس کی subspace ہے۔ لہذا اگر system

non-homogeneous ہوگا اس کا جو solution نہیں ہے

جو identity ہے وہی اس کو belong نہیں کرے گی لہذا وہ subspace نہیں بنتی۔

• $\text{Nul}(A)$ تب بنتی ہے جب $Ax = 0$ لیا ہو یعنی system

homogeneous ہے۔

→ Column Space :-

$A \rightarrow m \times n$ matrix

$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ columns of A

$$\text{Col}(A) = \text{Span} \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n\}$$

• A کے جتنے بھی columns ان کے linear combinations

Span - all possible set ہے اس کے جتنے بھی

- $\text{Col}(A)$ و $\text{Nul}(A)$ برابر ہوں گے linear combinations

→ $\text{Col}(A)$ is subspace of \mathbb{R}^m

→ $\text{Nul}(A)$ is subspace of \mathbb{R}^n

$$\text{Col}(A) = \{ b : b = Ax ; \text{ for some } x \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^n \}$$

→ **Example:**

$$W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 6a-b \\ a+b \\ -7a \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Find $\text{col}(A)$?

$$W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 6a \\ a \\ -7a \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -b \\ b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$W = \left\{ a \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

\downarrow v_1 \downarrow v_2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = \text{col}(A)$$

$$W = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$

→ **Comparison :-**

A is $m \times n$ matrix

Column Space

- $\text{Col}(A)$ is subspace of \mathbb{R}^m
- $\text{Col}(A)$ is directly linked with entries of A

Nul(A)

- $\text{Nul}(A)$ is subspace of \mathbb{R}^n
- $\text{Nul}(A)$ has no link with entries of A

- Given columns are used to form column space of (A)
- $\text{Col}(A) = \mathbb{R}^m$ for every vector b in \mathbb{R}^m such that $b = Ax$ has solution
- take time to find vectors in $\text{Nul}(A)$
- $\text{Nul}(A) = \{0\}$ iff $Ax = 0$ has only trivial solution

→ Linear Transformation:-

$V, W \rightarrow$ vector spaces

$$T: V \rightarrow W$$

$$\{T(x) \rightarrow y \in W\}$$

$$(i) T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v)$$

$$(ii) T(\alpha u) = \alpha T(u)$$

$$\forall u, v \in V, \alpha \in F$$

We can combine (i) and (ii)

$$\bullet T(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha T(x) + \beta T(y)$$

$$\forall x, y \in V, \alpha, \beta \in F$$

vector space اور α, β scalars elements \in Field \bullet
 α, β vectors کے elements

$$T: V \rightarrow W$$

$$\text{Ker } T = \{x \in V, T(x) = 0\}$$

* $\text{Ker } T$ is subspace of V

$$\bullet \text{Im}(T) = \{y \in W, T(x) = y \text{ for some } x \text{ in } V\}$$

- $\text{Im}(T)$ images کے x یعنی $y = T(x)$ کے y \bullet

کے W کے elements کے $\text{Im}(T)$ image of T

- $\text{Im}(T)$ images کے elements کے V کے elements

→ Examples :-

1: $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$T(x, y) = (-y, x)$$

T is linear?

For applying one step criteria we need two elements

$$x = (x_1, y_1), \quad y = (x_2, y_2)$$

Now applying criteria

$$T(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha T(x) + \beta T(y)$$

$$\alpha T(x) + \beta T(y) = T(\alpha x + \beta y)$$

$$T(\alpha x + \beta y) = T(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2, \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2)$$

$$T(\alpha x + \beta y) = T(\underbrace{\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2}_{\in \mathbb{R}^2}, \underbrace{\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2}_{\in \mathbb{R}^2})$$

$\in \mathbb{R}^2$ \Rightarrow y elements \Rightarrow α

Now according to given condition

$$T(x, y) = (-y, x)$$

$$T(\alpha x + \beta y) = T(-\alpha y_1 - \beta y_2, \alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$T(x) = (-y_1, x_1)$$

$$T(y) = (-y_2, x_2)$$

$$\alpha T(x) + \beta T(y) = -\alpha y_1 - \beta y_2, \alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

From $\textcircled{1}$ & $\textcircled{2}$

$$T(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha T(x) + \beta T(y)$$

$\Rightarrow T$ is linear Transformation

2: $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$T(x, y) = (x+1, x+2)$$

• یہاں یہ one step criteria کی بجائے 2 axioms کی استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔

• groups کے اندر جو homomorphism ہے vector space کے اندر linear transformation ہے۔

• groups کے اندر homomorphism ایسی ہوتی ہے؟ ایسی ہوتی ہے؟
 • identity کی image identity ہونا چاہیے۔

• آئیے اس linear transformation کے identity کی image identity ہونا چاہیے۔

If we check identity

$$T(0, 0) = (1, 2)$$

$\Rightarrow T$ is not linear

3: $V = P(x)$ over \mathbb{R}

$$D: V \rightarrow V \text{ defined by } D(p(x)) = p'(x)$$

Take two elements

$$P_1(x), P_2(x)$$

By using criteria

$$T(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha T(x) + \beta T(y)$$

$$D(\alpha x + \beta y) = D(\alpha P_1(x) + \beta P_2(x))$$

$$D(\alpha x + \beta y) = (\alpha P_1(x))' + (\beta P_2(x))'$$

$$D(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha P_1'(x) + \beta P_2'(x)$$

$$D(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha D(P_1(x)) + \beta D(P_2(x))$$

\Rightarrow This mapping is linear transformation

$V \rightarrow V$ کے لیے اور پر جنسی linear transformation ہے۔ ان کی
 - vector space کے set کو collection ہے۔
 set collection کے linear transformation یعنی vector space

$$T: V \rightarrow V$$

$A = \{ T; T: V \rightarrow V \text{ linear transformation} \}$

element ہے۔ یعنی identity zero transformation ہے۔
 - image zero ہے۔

linear transformation ہے۔ zero transformation ہے۔

→ Different Notations:

$$\text{Homo}(V, V) = \{ T; T: V \rightarrow V \}$$

$$L(U, V) = \{ L; L: U \rightarrow V \}$$

groups same ہیں (دووں) automorphism کے groups ہے۔

linear transformation کے لیے (دووں)

same vector spaces ہے۔

→ Linearly Independent Sets:-

An indexed set of
 vectors $\{ v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n \}$ is said to be linearly
 independent iff

$$c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + \dots + c_n v_n = 0$$

has only trivial solution

$$\Rightarrow c_i = 0$$

→ Linearly Dependent Sets:-

If any one of c_i $1 \leq i \leq n$
 is non-zero, then given set is linearly
 dependent set.

→ In \mathbb{R}^n

→ zero vector is linearly dependent

$$a(\vec{0}) = 0$$

→ Singleton set is linearly independent (Non-zero elements)

$$a(1) = 0$$

→ Any set of vectors containing zero vector is linearly dependent.

→ A set is linearly dependent if any one of vector is linear combination of all other vectors.

→ A set consisting of two non-zero elements is always linearly independent if both elements are not multiple of each other

$$\{\sin t, \cos t\} \text{ on } C[0,1]$$

$$k \sin t = \cos t \quad k \text{ does not exist}$$

→ Example:-

$$P_1(t) = 1, P_2(t) = t, P_3(t) = 4-t$$

$$S = \{P_1, P_2, P_3\} = \{1, t, 4-t\}$$

• اب یہ چیک کرنا ہے کہ set of vectors linearly independent یا dependent ہے۔

• ایک تو criteria ہے کہ linear combination zero کے evaluate values constant سے equal رکھیں، وہاں سے constant کے values کو evaluate کریں وہاں سے دیکھیں کہ سارے zero co-efficients ہیں یا نہیں۔

• ایک اور criteria ہے جو اس example میں استعمال ہوا ہے

$$4-t = 4(1) - 1(t)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \downarrow \\ a_1 & v_1 & a_2 \quad v_2 \end{array}$$

$S \rightarrow$ linearly dependent

\rightarrow **Some More Results:-**

\rightarrow If S is linearly independent then every subset of S is linearly independent.

\rightarrow If S is linearly dependent then every superset of S is linearly dependent.

\rightarrow **Example in \mathbb{R}^2 :-**

$$(1, 2), (4, 5)$$

$$a_1(1, 2) + a_2(4, 5) = 0$$

$$a_1 + 4a_2 = 0$$

$$2a_1 + 5a_2 = 0$$

$$a_1 = -4a_2$$

$$2(-4a_2) + 5a_2 = 0$$

$$a_1 = -4(0)$$

$$-8a_2 + 5a_2 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$-3a_2 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow (1, 2), (4, 5) \rightarrow$ linearly independent

\rightarrow **Basis And Dimension:-**

V is vector space

$$\emptyset \neq S \subset V$$

S is basis of V iff

(i) $\langle S \rangle = V$

(ii) S is linearly independent and

$$\dim(V) = |S|$$

= No. of elements in Basis

natural number of vector space (i.e. \mathbb{R}^n is dimension n).

$\leftarrow \text{Basis}$

→ Example:-

$$V = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$S = \{ (1,0), (0,1) \}$$

$$\langle S \rangle = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$a(1,0) + b(0,1) = 0$$

$$(a,0) + (0,b) =$$

$$(a,b) = (0,0)$$

$$\Rightarrow a=0, b=0$$

S is linearly independent.

$$\dim(\mathbb{R}^2) = 2$$

- $S = \{ (1,0), (0,1) \}$ standard basis of \mathbb{R}^2
- $\{ (1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1) \}$ standard basis of \mathbb{R}^3
- $\dim(\mathbb{R}^n) = n$

→ $P_n(x)$ over \mathbb{R}

$$S = \{ 1, x, x^2, x^3, \dots, x^n \}$$

جتنے بھی polynomials ہیں ان سب کو ان کے linear combination میں لکھ سکتے ہیں۔ سارے real numbers کو ان کے ساتھ multiply کریں گے تو یہ پوری ہی space بن جائے گی۔

S is basis set of $P_n(x)$

S is linearly independent

If we want to check

$$a_1(1) + a_2(x) + a_3(x^2) + a_4(x^3) + \dots + a_n x^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 0 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim[P_n(x)] = n+1$$

← اگر 3 و 3 کے polynomials آجانی ہیں جنکی degree 3 ہے تو انکی dim 4 ہے۔

12. Sep 2020 Lect#02 (II)

Saturday.

→ Basis And Dimension

→ $V = M_{2 \times 2}$ matrices over \mathbb{R}

- $\dim(V) = 4$

• \rightarrow multiply \rightarrow \rightarrow multiply \rightarrow multiply

- Standard basis are $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

→ $V = M_{m \times n}$ over \mathbb{R} see delivered by prof. Rashid

- $\dim(V) = mn$

Written by Hadiqa Mumtaz.

→ $U(F), V(F)$ vector spaces

$$\text{Homo}(U, V) = \{ T : T : U \rightarrow V \text{ linear transformation} \}$$

$$\dim[U(F)] = m, \dim[V(F)] = n$$

- $\dim[\text{Homo}(U, V)] = mn$

E.g: $\dim[\text{Homo}(\mathbb{R}^4, P_3(t))] = 4 \cdot 4 = 16$

→ Results:-

• If a vector space V has basis $\beta = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\}$ then any set in V containing more than n vectors is linearly dependent.

• \mathbb{R}^3 کی بات کریں تو $(1, 0, 1)$ اور $(1, 2, 0)$ کے ساتھ $(1, 2, 0)$ والا element کے لیے تو یہ والا subset جو \mathbb{R}^3 کے لیے independent ہے $\{ (1, 2, 0), (0, 2, 1), (1, 2, 2) \} \rightarrow$ dependent

• اگر V vector space کی basis β ہے یعنی اس کے dimensions n ہیں

تو $\beta = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\}$ elements کے لیے V set کے لیے n elements سے زیادہ elements موجود ہیں تو V set linearly dependent ہے

$$(1, 2) = 1(1, 2, 0) + 2(0, 2, 1)$$

• If a vector space has basis of n vectors, then any basis of V consists of exactly n vectors.

• اگر کسی vector space V کی basis میں n vectors ہیں۔
 V کی اگر کوئی اور basis لے لیں گے تو اس میں بھی n vectors ہوں گے
 کبھی بھی اس سے زیادہ یا کم نہیں ہو سکتے۔

→ **Finite Dimension Vector Space** :-

S basis of V

$$|S| < \infty$$

Then V is finite dimension vector space

→ **Finite and Infinite dimensional vector spaces** :-

• $V = C(C) \rightarrow$ vector space

$$\dim(V) = 1$$

• $\{1\}$ اس کی basis ہے اور 1 سے سارے elements generate کرتے ہیں۔

• یہ finite dimension ہے۔

• $V = C(\mathbb{R})$

basis set = $\{1, i\}$

$$\dim(V) = 2$$

• $\dim(\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{R})) = 1$

• generate elements سے سارے multiplicative identity (یعنی 1) حاصل کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

• $\dim(\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{Q})) = \text{infinite}$

• کیونکہ \mathbb{Q} میں جو elements ملیں گے ان سے irrational (elements) سارے کے سارے نہیں بن سکتے۔

• $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ over \mathbb{Q}

$$\dim(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})) = 2$$

basis set = $\{1, \sqrt{2}\}$

• - $V = \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\dim(V) = n$

• - $\dim(M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}))$
 $= m \cdot n$

• - $V = \mathbb{R}^2$
 $\dim(V) = 2$

• - $\dim[\text{Hom}(U, V)]$
 $= \dim(U) \cdot \dim(V)$

• - $V = \mathbb{R}^3$
 $\dim(V) = 3$

• - $V = \{f: \text{functions}\}$
 $\dim(V) = \text{infinite}$

• - $P_n(x)$
 $\dim(P_n(x)) = n+1$

• - $V = C(\mathbb{Q})$
 $\dim(C(\mathbb{Q})) = \text{infinite}$

• - $P(x)$
 $\dim(P(x)) = \text{infinite}$

• - $V = C(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}))$
 $\dim(C(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}))) = \text{infinite}$

→ Spanning Set Theorem:-

Let $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ be a set in V , let $H = \text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$. If one vector say (v_k) in the S is linear combination of all remaining elements of S , then set $S - \{v_k\}$ still spans H .

• اگر $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ set of vectors v کے V میں ہیں اور H ان سے سارے (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p) کے linear combination ہے تو اگر v_k کوئی ایسا vector ہے جو ان کے باقی تمام elements میں ان سے v_k کا linear combination میں جائے۔ تو وہ $S - \{v_k\}$ set سے H کو span کرنے کے لیے کافی ہے۔

If $H \neq \{0\} \Rightarrow H$ is basis of V

• H non zero linearly independent

اگر کوئی set S (vector space V) کو span کر رہا ہے اور ہمیں نہیں معلوم ہے کہ وہ basis ہے یا نہیں۔ اس میں سے ایک vector لیا جا کر باقی کے ساتھ linear combination لیا جاتا ہے۔ وہ vector جو linear combination ہے اس vector کو نکال دیا جائے۔ باقی جتنے بھی vectors ہوں گے وہ ہمیں basis کے vectors ہوں گے۔

→ **Example:-** H is subspace of \mathbb{R}^4

$$H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a-3b+6c \\ 5a+4d \\ b-2c-d \\ 5d \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$a \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + d \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

ان چاروں vectors کے linear combination سے H بنا رہا ہے۔

$$v_3 = -2v_2$$

v_3 is multiple of v_2

So v_3 is independent

$$H - v_3 = \{ v_1, v_2, v_4 \}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ basis of } H$$

$$\dim(H) = 3$$

v_i $V \rightarrow$ vector space

$H \rightarrow$ subset of V

If H is linearly independent, then H can be extended to form basis of V .

12th Sep 2020

Lec # 3

Saturday.

→ Eigen Values and Eigen Vectors

If A is $n \times n$ matrix then a scalar $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ is called an eigen value of A , if there exist $V \neq 0$ such that

$$AV = \lambda V$$

$\lambda \rightarrow$ eigen value of ' A '

$V \rightarrow$ eigen vector of ' A '

$$AV = \lambda IV$$

$$AV - \lambda IV = 0$$

$$V(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

Lec delivered by

Prof. Rashid Watto

Written by

Hadiqa Mumtaz

→ characteristic polynomial of A

$$P(\lambda) = |A - \lambda I| = 0$$

solutions of $P(\lambda)$ are called eigen values of A

→ Example:-

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, u = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, v = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Au = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6-30 \\ 30-10 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -24 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -4 \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = -4u$$

$$Av = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3-12 \\ 15-4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} \neq \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

v is not an eigen vector of A .

→ Example :-

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 \\ 3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - 6 = 0$$

$$2 - 2\lambda - \lambda + \lambda^2 - 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + \lambda - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 4) + 1(\lambda - 4) = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 4, -1$$

$\lambda = -1, 4$ eigen values of A

Eigen vector corresponding to $\lambda = -1$

$$AV = \lambda V$$

$$\text{Let } V = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = -1 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 = -x_1$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 = -x_2$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 + x_2 = 0$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{2}{3}x_2$$

$$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3}x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigen vector corresponding to $\lambda = 4$

$$AV = \lambda V$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 4 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 = 4x_1$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 = 4x_2$$

$$3x_1 = 4x_2 - x_2 \Rightarrow 3x_1 = 3x_2$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ **Eigen Space:-**

Eigen solutions of equation $(A - \lambda I) = 0$

set of solutions is Null space

- matrix eigen space

→ **Orthogonal Matrix:-**

Matrix A is orthogonal

if $A^T = A^{-1}$

→ λ is eigen value of orthogonal matrix

then $\lambda = 1$ or $\lambda = -1$

→ Eigen values of diagonal matrix are entries of principal diagonal.

→ Eigen values of A and A^T are same.

→ λ eigen value of A , $1/\lambda$ eigen value of A^{-1}
set of collection of solutions $(A - \lambda I)V = 0$

of eigen values of A in \mathbb{R}^n is subspace

- eigen space

Mcq's

→ Let A be a 3×3 matrix with eigen values $1, -1, 0$. Then which can be the eigen value of A^{100} .

- (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 2 (d) 3

Explanation:-

$$\lambda \rightarrow A$$

$$\lambda^k \rightarrow A^k$$

option (a) is correct

→ If $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ is an eigen vector of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2n \end{bmatrix}$ then $n = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) None

Explanation:-

$$AV = \lambda V$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+1 \\ -3-2n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3-2n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 2, \quad -3-2n = -2$$

$$-2n = -2+3$$

$$-2n = 1 \Rightarrow 2n = -1$$

→ Let $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be linear such that $T(1,0) = (1,2)$

$T(1,1) = (0,2)$ then $T(a,b) =$ _____

- (a) $(a, 2b)$ (b) $(2a, b)$ (c) $(a-b, 2a)$ (d) $(a-b, 2b)$

Explanation:-

$$T(1,1) = (a, 2b) = (1, 2) \neq (0, 2)$$

$$T(1,1) = (2a, b) = (2, 1) \neq (0, 2)$$

lec #3

Saturday

$$T(1,1) = (a-b, 2a) = (0, 2) = (0, 2)$$

$$T(1,0) = (a-b, 2a) = (1, 2) = (1, 2)$$

$$T(0,1) = (a-b, 2b) = (0, 2)$$

$$T(0,0) = (a-b, 2b) = (1, 0) \neq (1, 2)$$

option (c) is correct

→ Sum of all eigen values of $A =$ _____

(a) Trace (A) (b) $|A|$ (c) $|\text{adj}(A)|$ (d) Sum of cofactors

Explanation:-

• Sum of all eigen values of A is called trace (A).

• product of all eigen values of matrix A is called determinant of A

→ The minimum and maximum eigen value of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ are -2 and 6 . Then other eigen value is ? (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) -1

Explanation:-

Sum of all eigen values of A is trace (A).

$$-2 + 6 + x = 7$$

$$4 + x = 7 \Rightarrow x = 7 - 4$$

$x = 3$ option (b) is correct