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Assignment No 3

Semester 2nd

①
Question No 1

A consider a

the following a

vector \mathbb{R}^3 .

The vector \mathbb{R}^3 we
can let any

equation form in the
related question.

Then we consider
a the following

vector in the

\mathbb{R}^3

$$v_3 = (3, 5, -2)$$

$$v_2 = (3, 2, -1)$$

$$v_1 = (1, -1, 0)$$

• $T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v)$

solution:

The production vector.

$$d = \frac{1}{n} \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

total number of

A, B units $1000 = 500$

products x, y .

The exemplar

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

The production vector

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ wheats}$$

x_1 and x_2 are total number units

for product

A and B

1000 and 500.

(a) find total cost.

(b) Explain,

transformations
properties

Question 2

Solution.

(2) suppose that a company produces two

products X and

For each unit product produced

money must be

spent labor and

materials and

over head.

cost per unit	product X	product Y
materials	RS. 450	RS. 400
Labor	RS. 250	RS. 350
over head	RS. 150	RS. 150.

we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a+c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$KO \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ka \\ ab & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

EV

Answer

we conclude that
 \checkmark is not

a vector space
 with the given
 operation.

Question No 3.

Sol. determine whether or not

the following sets form vector spaces over the given field.

(a) The set V of all matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ where } a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

with standard addition and scalar multiplications. Note V is not closed under the addition.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & c \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a+c \\ b+d & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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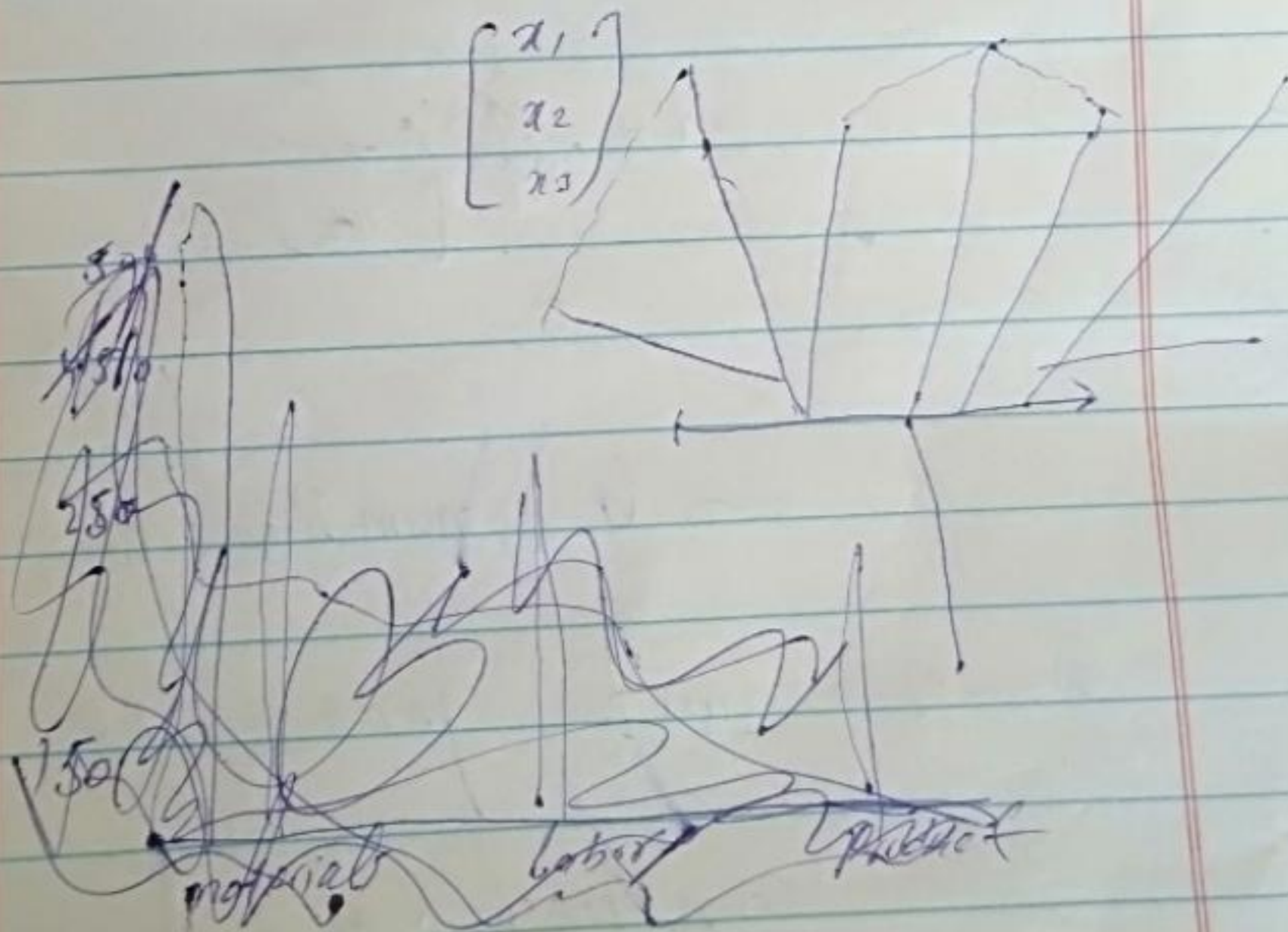
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MTWTFSS

$$T(U+V) = T(U) + T(V)$$

$$T(U) = cT(U)$$

The labor cost per unit.



cost per unit 1500 - 1250

250

250 And

cost per unit A

Question 4
(B)

$$(i) \text{ Let } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$(ii) \text{ Let } C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(C) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$(iii) \text{ Let } D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1+1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(D) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1+1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1+1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ka \\ kb & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

we see from that

v is indeed a

vector space with

the given operation

field that v is

closed under the

condition and

scalar

multiplication

operation forms.

End of No 3.

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(a) A set V of
all matrices of the
~~form~~ form $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

where $a, b \in R$

over R with
Addition and
~~and~~

scalar multiplication.

define by.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a+c \\ b+d & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\det(A) = 0$$

$$\text{Let } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1+1 & 1+1 \\ 1+1 & 1+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(P) = \begin{vmatrix} 1+1 & 1+1 \\ 1+1 & 1+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\det(P) = 0$$

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Question 4

(C)

$$\text{Let } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(L) = 0$$

$$\text{Let } M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(M)$$

$$\det(M) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } N = \begin{bmatrix} 1+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\det(N) = \begin{vmatrix} 1+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(N) = 0 \quad \because 1+1=0$$

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

$$\det(O) = \begin{vmatrix} 1+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+1 \end{vmatrix}$$



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$$\therefore |A| = 0$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= |1 - 0| = 1$$

$$\therefore E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= |1 - 0|$$

$$\therefore |E| = 0$$

Ans

0 Ans

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$$= (2D_1 + D_3 - D_5 - D_1 + 2D_1 + D_2)$$

$$+ (\sqrt{D_1} - D_2 + \sqrt{D_1} - D_1 + D_2 + 2D_3)$$

$$= 0 \text{ Ans.}$$

Question 4 (A)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1D_1 & 1D_1 & 1D_1 \\ 1D_2 & 1D_2 & 1D_2 \\ 1D_4 & 1D_4 & 1D_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1D_1 & 1D_1 & 2D_1 \\ 1D_2 & 1D_3 & 1D_2 \\ 1D_4 & 2D_1 & 1D_5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$1D_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1D_3 & 3D_2 \\ 2D_1 & 1D_5 \end{vmatrix} - 1D_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1D_2 & 1D_2 \\ 1D_4 & 1D_5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ 1D_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1D_2 & 1D_3 \\ 2D_4 & 2D_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1D_1 \cdot (2D_3 + 1D_5 - 1D_2 \cdot 2D_1)$$

$$- 1D_1 \cdot (2D_4 + 1D_5 - 2D_4 \cdot 1D_2)$$

$$+ 1D_1 (1D_2 \cdot 1D_1 - 1D_4 \cdot 1D_3)$$

(a) Verify that the
general vector

$$u(x, y, z)$$

then we can be written

as

a linear combination

of the v_1, v_2

and v_3

Then the coefficients

will be expressed

as the

functions of the
entries

x, y

and z of u .

This shows that

span

$$\{v_1, v_2, v_3\} = R_3$$

(b) can R_3

be spanned

by two

(4)

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vector

w_1 and w_2

be sure to

justify. ans

Then consider the

vector R_3