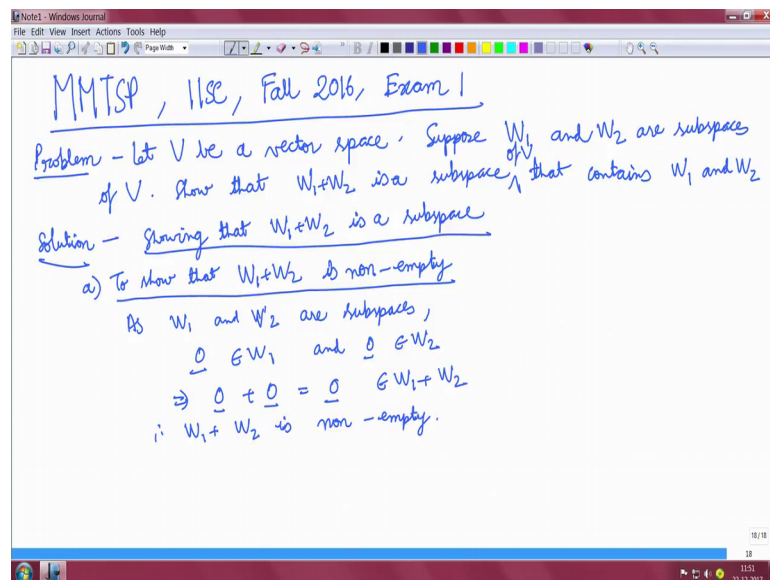


Mathematical Methods and Techniques in Signal Processing - I
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Lecture – 16
Problem on sum of subspaces

So, let us have some interactive problem solving sessions by my students have taken this course. So, you will see some illustrations and examples into problem solving which is useful to understand and digest the concepts learnt during the lectures.

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So, this problem appeared in MMTSP course in IISc in fall 2016 in the first midterm exam. So, the problem is as follows. Let V be a vector space and suppose W_1 and W_2 are subspaces of V you have to show that $W_1 + W_2$ is the subspace of V that contains W_1 and W_2 . So, let us proceed as follows.

First of all you have to show that $W_1 + W_2$ is a subspace. So, for this we have to prove 3 properties which are as follows. First of all you have to show that $W_1 + W_2$ is non empty. So, as W_1 and W_2 are subspaces, so 0 vector belongs to W_1 and 0 vectors belongs to W_2 as well. So, therefore, 0 plus 0 vector which is 0 vector that belongs to $W_1 + W_2$. So, we have proved that $W_1 + W_2$ is non empty.

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b) To show that $W_1 + W_2$ is closed under addition

let $x_1 \in W_1, y_1 \in W_2$
 $\Rightarrow (x_1 + y_1) \in W_1 + W_2$

let $x_2 \in W_1, y_2 \in W_2$
 $\Rightarrow (x_2 + y_2) \in W_1 + W_2$

$$(x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + y_2)$$

$\downarrow \in W_1 \quad \downarrow \in W_1 \quad \downarrow \in W_2 \quad \downarrow \in W_2$

$$= (x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + y_2)$$

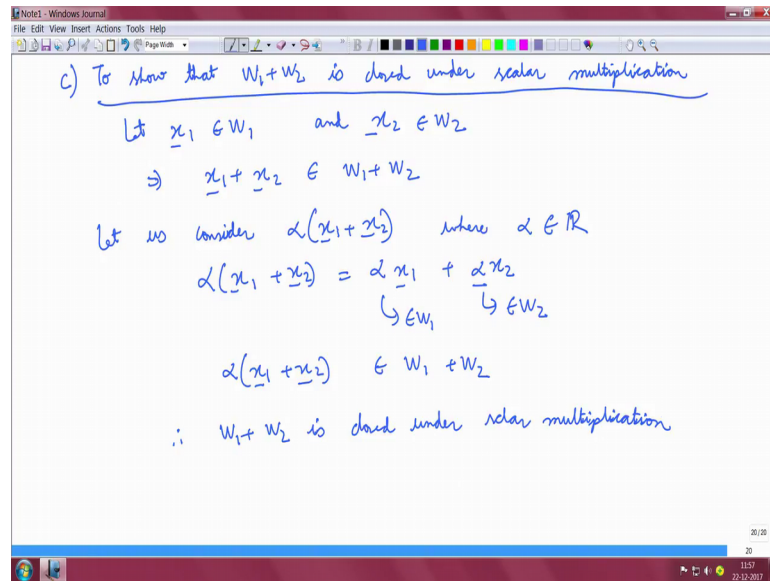
$\downarrow \in W_1 \quad \downarrow \in W_2$

$$(x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2) \in W_1 + W_2$$

So, next we have to show that $W_1 + W_2$ is closed under addition. So, for this we proceed as follows. So, let x_1 be a vector in W_1 and y_1 be a vector in W_2 . So, therefore, $x_1 + y_1$ belongs to $W_1 + W_2$, similarly let x_2 be a vector in W_1 and y_2 be a vector in W_2 . So, it implies that $x_2 + y_2$ belongs to $W_1 + W_2$.

Now, let us consider these 2 vectors $x_1 + y_1$ and $x_2 + y_2$. If you saw that the sum of these vectors also belongs to $W_1 + W_2$ then we have proved that $W_1 + W_2$ is closed under addition. So, let us do that. So, the sum of the vectors can be written as it can be rearranged into $x_1 + x_2 + y_1 + y_2$. Now, we know that this x_1 and x_2 this vectors belongs to W_1 and y_1 and y_2 belong to W_2 . So, the sum of those vectors will also belong to $W_1 + W_2$. So, if we, therefore, the sum of the complete thing belongs to $W_1 + W_2$; therefore. So, I have shown that $W_1 + W_2$ is closed under addition.

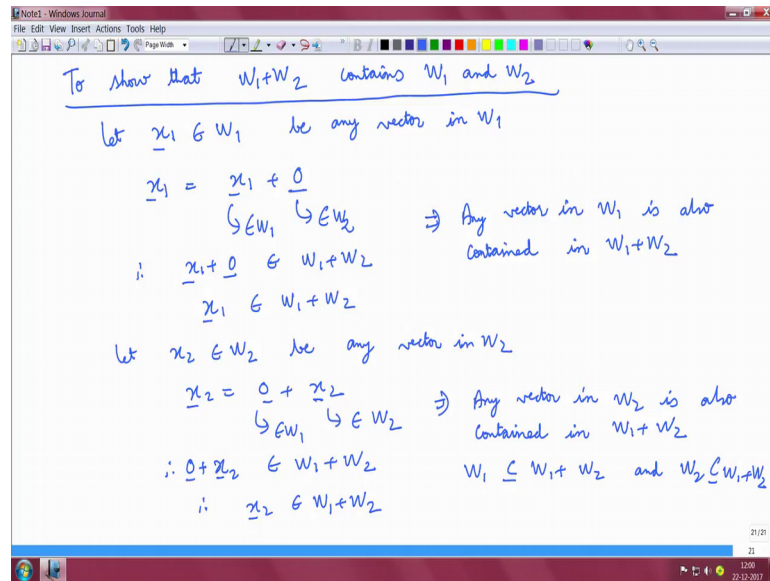
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Now, the next thing you have to prove is that $W_1 + W_2$ is closed under scalar multiplication. So, for that let us consider a vector x_1 which belongs to W_1 and x_2 which belongs to W_2 . We know that $x_1 + x_2$ belongs to $W_1 + W_2$. Now, if we show that a scalar multiplication of this to this vector $x_1 + x_2$ this also belongs to $W_1 + W_2$ then we have proved that it is closed under scalar multiplication.

So, let us consider $\alpha x_1 + x_2$ where α belongs to the real field, now this $\alpha x_1 + x_2$ can be written as $\alpha x_1 + \alpha x_2$. Now, this αx_1 belongs to W_1 because W_1 is a subspace and it should be closed under scalar multiplication similarly αx_2 belongs to W_2 . So, the vector $\alpha x_1 + \alpha x_2$ belongs to $W_1 + W_2$. So, we have shown that $W_1 + W_2$ is closed under scalar multiplication. So, we have successfully prove that $W_1 + W_2$ is indeed a subspace.

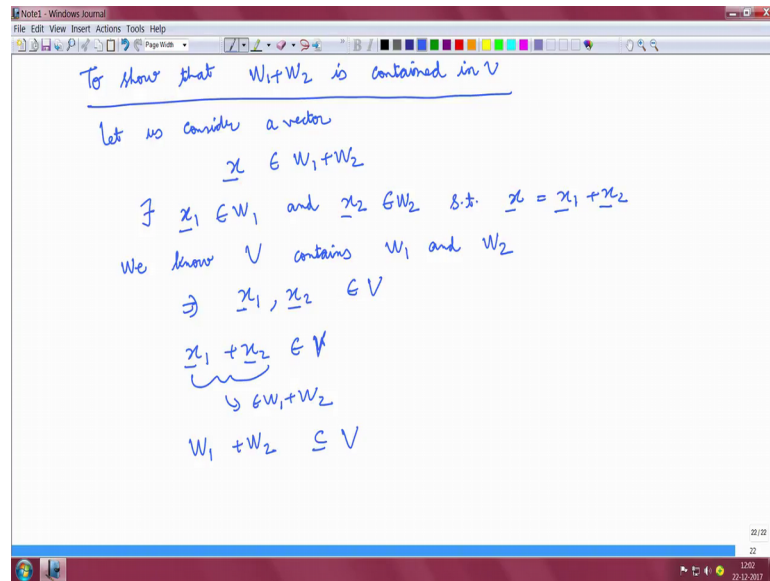
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Now, the next thing you have to prove is that $W_1 + W_2$ contains W_1 and W_2 . So, for that let x_1 be any vector in W_1 , so this x_1 can be written as $x_1 + 0$. Now this x_1 belongs to W_1 and as 0 vector belongs to any subspace. So, this 0 belongs to W_2 . So, therefore, this $x_1 + 0$ belongs to $W_1 + W_2$ which is nothing but the x_1 vector belongs to $W_1 + W_2$. So, this implies that any vector in W_1 is also contained in W_2 at $W_1 + W_2$. Similarly let x_2 belongs to W_2 any vector in W_2 , this x_2 can be written as $0 + x_2$ this 0 vector belongs to W_1 and x_2 belongs to W_2 .

So, therefore, $0 + x_2$ belongs to $W_1 + W_2$ therefore, x_2 also long subspace $W_1 + W_2$. So, any vector in W_2 is also contained in $W_1 + W_2$. So, I have shown that W_1 is contained in $W_1 + W_2$ and W_2 is contained in $W_1 + W_2$. So, we have proved that $W_1 + W_2$ contains W_1 and W_2 .

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The next thing we have to prove is that, we have proved that W_1 plus W_2 is a sub space we have to shown, we have to show that W_1 plus W_2 is contained in V , show this. Let us consider a vector x which belongs to W_1 plus W_2 . So, according to the definition x can be broken down in 2 vectors one in subspace W_1 , one in W_2 . So, there exists x_1 belongs to W_1 and x_2 belongs to W_2 such that x equal to x_1 plus x_2 .

Now, we know V contains W_1 and W_2 therefore, x_1 x_2 this are present in the vector space v . So, as V is a vector space, x_1 plus x_2 should also be in V . So, an x_1 plus x_2 this belongs to W_1 plus W_2 which is x itself right. So, therefore, we have proved that W_1 plus W_2 is contained in the vector space V . So, we have proved, first of all we prove that W_1 plus W_2 is a subspace then we showed that W_1 plus W_2 contains W_1 and W_2 and then we finally, showed that W_1 plus W_2 is contained in V . So, in the sense the problem.