

~~Ex:- Examine whether~~

Theorem:- The intersection of two subspace W_1 and W_2 of a vector space $V(F)$ is also a subspace of $V(F)$.

Proof:- $\because 0 \in W_1, 0 \in W_2$ (as every vector space contains zero vector)

$$\Rightarrow 0 \in W_1 \cap W_2$$

$$\Rightarrow W_1 \cap W_2 \neq \emptyset$$

let $\alpha, \beta \in W_1 \cap W_2 \Rightarrow \alpha, \beta \in W_1; \alpha, \beta \in W_2$

since W_1 & W_2 are subspace of $V(F)$, then for any $a, b \in F$ we have

$$a, b \in F \text{ & } \alpha, \beta \in W_1 \Rightarrow a\alpha + b\beta \in W_1 \text{ (Theorem 3)}$$

$$a, b \in F \text{ & } \alpha, \beta \in W_2 \Rightarrow a\alpha + b\beta \in W_2 \text{ (")}$$

$$\therefore a\alpha + b\beta \in W_1 \cap W_2$$

$$\text{So for } a, b \in F \text{ & } \alpha, \beta \in W_1 \cap W_2 \Rightarrow a\alpha + b\beta \in W_1 \cap W_2$$

$\Rightarrow W_1 \cap W_2$ is also a subspace of $V(F)$. H.P.

Generalisation:- The intersection of an arbitrary family of subspace of a vector space is also a subspace.

Proof:- let $V(F)$ be a vector space & let $\{W_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a family of subspace of $V(F)$ then we prove that $\bigcap_i W_i$ is also a subspace of $V(F)$

$\therefore 0 \in W_i \forall i \Rightarrow 0 \in \bigcap_i W_i \Rightarrow \bigcap_i W_i \neq \emptyset$

let $\alpha, \beta \in \bigcap_i W_i \Rightarrow \alpha, \beta \in W_i \forall i$

Now $\forall i$; W_i is subspace of $V(F)$ so for $a, b \in F$
 $\& \alpha, \beta \in W_i \Rightarrow a\alpha + b\beta \in W_i, \forall i$ (Theorem 3)
 $\Rightarrow a\alpha + b\beta \in \bigcap_i W_i$

$\therefore a, b \in F \& \alpha, \beta \in \bigcap_i W_i \Rightarrow a\alpha + b\beta \in \bigcap_i W_i$
 $\Rightarrow \bigcap_i W_i$ is subspace of $V(F)$