

### Problem

Consider the matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

Calculate the sum of A's rank and the dimension of A's null space.

### Solution

To determine the rank of matrix A, we can use row reduction (Gaussian elimination) to put the matrix into row-echelon form.

Performing row operations:

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 3R_1$$

Results in:

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now, the matrix is in row-echelon form. We see that the first row is non-zero, so the rank of matrix A is 1.

To find the dimension of the null space of A, we need to solve the homogeneous system of linear equations represented by the matrix equation  $Ax=0$ .

$$Ax=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using the row-echelon form of A, we have:

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

The system only has one independent equation. We can choose  $x_2=t$  and  $x_3=s$ , where  $t$  and  $s$  are parameters. Then,  $x_1=-2t-3s$ .

So, the general solution is:

$$x = t \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The dimension of the null space (also known as the kernel) of A is two since there are two free parameters,  $t$  and  $s$ .

The rank of matrix A is 1.

The dimension of the null space of A is 2.

The sum of the two is  $1+2 = \mathbf{3}$ .

**Answer: 3**