Recitation 3

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Fall 2020

Rank Nullity Theorem

Theorem (Rank-Nullity Theorem (!!!))

Let $L : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$ be a linear transformation. Then

$$\operatorname{rank}(L) + \dim(\operatorname{Ker}(L)) = m.$$

- **One of the most important theorems in linear algebra**.
- You should be able to state and prove this theorem (with no notes).
- The 'conservation of dimension' theorem
  - The main rank inequality:
  - $rank(AB) \leq min(rank(A), rank(B))$
- If $n > m$, then the $dim(Im(L)) \leq m$

Questions: Rank-Nullity Theorem

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times h}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times l}$, and $h > l$.
Prove or give a counterexample to the following statements.

1. $\exists A, B$ s.t AB is invertible.
2. $\exists A, B$ s.t.BA is invertible.

Questions: Rank-Nullity Theorem

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell \times h}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times \ell}$, and $h > \ell$.
Prove or give a counterexample to the following statements.

Solution

1. *$\exists A, B$ s.t AB is invertible.* ***True***

   $$\textit{Consider } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \; AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. *$\exists A, B$ s.t.BA is invertible.* ***False***.
   In order for BA to be invertible, $rank(BA) = h$. However, $rank(BA) \leq rank(B) \leq \ell$.

Symmetric Matrices: That's cute!

- Symmetric Matrices are not just "cute"...
  - They are actually DEEPLY LINKED to many topics in linear algebra.
- Concepts involving Symmetric Matrices
  - Orthogonal Projections (Lec 4) are symmetric.
  - Spectral Theorem (Lec 7) "symmetric matrices have an orthonormal basis of eigenvectors".
  - PCA (Lec 7): Covariance matrix is symmetric
  - Convexity (Lec 9,11): Hessian Matrix (matrix of second derivative) is symmetric
- But, we will see most of this later. For now, just trust me!

Questions: Symmetric Matrices

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$.

Prove/answer the following statements.

1. Show that $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x^T A^T A x \geq 0$
2. When is $x^T A^T A x = 0$?
3. Show that $Ker(A) = Ker(A^T A)$
4. Use this to show $rank(A) = rank(A^T A)$
5. Now, show that $rank(A) = rank(A^T)$

Solutions: Symmetric Matrices

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$.

Solution

1. *Show that* $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x^T A^T A x \geq 0$
   Let $y = Ax$, *with* $y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & \dots & y_n \end{bmatrix}^T$
   Then $x^T A^T A x = (Ax)^T (Ax) = y^T y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} {y_i}^2$.
   Since y_i *is a real number,* $\sum_{i=1}^{n} {y_i}^2 \geq 0$.
2. *What happens when* $x^T A^T A x = 0$?
   $\sum_{i=1}^{n} {y_i}^2 = 0 \iff y_i = 0 \quad \forall i \in \{1, ..., n\}$
   So, $x^T A^T A x = 0 \iff x \in Ker(A)$

Solutions: Symmetric Matrices

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$.

3. Show that $Ker(A) = Ker(A^T A)$

Solution

$Ker(A) \subset Ker(A^T A)$ is trivial.

We now show $Ker(A^T A) \subset Ker(A)$.
Let $x \in Ker(A^T A)$.
Then $A^T Ax = 0$.
Then $x^T (A^T Ax) = x(0) = 0$
By the previous question, then $x \in Ker(A)$.

Solutions: Symmetric Matrices

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$.
Prove or give a counter example to the following statements.

4. Use this to show $rank(A) = rank(A^T A)$

Solution

By the rank nullity theorem,

$$n = dim(Ker(A)) + rank(A)$$

Now, $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$*. So by the rank nullity theorem,*

$$n = dim(Ker(A^T A)) + rank(A^T A)$$

Setting these equations equal to each other yields:

$$dim(Ker(A)) + rank(A) = dim(Ker(A^T A)) + rank(A^T A)$$

And since $Ker(A) = Ker(A^T A)$*, then*

$$rank(A) = rank(A^T A)$$

Solutions: Symmetric Matrices

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$.

5. Now show $rank(A) = rank(A^T)$

Solution

By the previous question,

$$rank(A) = rank(A^T A). \tag{1}$$

Recall that $rank(T_1 T_2) \leq min(rank(T_1), rank(T_2))$*, and therefore,*

$$rank(T_1 T_2) \leq rank(T_1).$$

Applying this to $rank(A^T A)$ *yields*

$$rank(A^T) \geq rank(A^T A)$$

Replacing $rank(A^T A)$ *with* $rank(A)$ *gives:*

$$rank(A^T) \geq rank(A)$$

Applying the previous result to A^T *gives:*

$$rank(A) \geq rank(A^T)$$

So $rank(A) = rank(A^T)$

Solutions: Matrix Products

Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$.

1. What is the shape and rank of $x^T y$?
2. What is the shape and rank of xy^T?
3. Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times k}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$. Show that the matrix product AB can be expressed as: $AB = C_1 + \cdots + C_k$ s.t $rank(C_i) \leq 1$, $\forall i \in \{1, ..., k\}$.
   (Hint, use 2, and try manually calculating for small values of m, k, n)

Questions: Matrix Products

Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times 1}$ both have rank 1.

Solution

1. *What is the shape and rank of* $x^T y$*?*
   Shape is 1×1 *and rank is 1 (or 0).*
2. *What is the shape and rank of* xy^T*?*
   Shape is $n \times n$ *and rank is 1 (or 0).*
3. *Let* $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m\times k}$ *and* $B \in \mathbb{R}^{k\times n}$*. Show that the matrix product* AB *can be expressed as:* $AB = C_1 + \cdots + C_k$ *s.t* $rank(C_i) \leq 1$, $\forall i \in \{1, ..., k\}$.
   (Hint, use 2, and manually calculating for small values of m, k, n*)*

   $$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} | & \dots & | \\ a_1 & \dots & a_k \\ | & \dots & | \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} — & b_1 & — \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ — & b_k & — \end{bmatrix}$$