

Teorema $A \in M_{m \times n}(K)$

$$\text{rang}(A) = \text{rang}(A^t)$$

$$\text{Quindi: } \dim \mathcal{L}(\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_n) = \dim \mathcal{L}(\underline{a}^1, \dots, \underline{a}^m)$$

Per il lemma di Steinitz, possiamo dire:

$$g(A) = \begin{matrix} \text{numero massimo di colonne} \\ \text{lin indep di } A \\ \text{righe} \end{matrix}$$

Esempio

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{4,5}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{Osserviamo: } \underline{a}^1 \notin \mathcal{L}(\underline{a}^2, \underline{a}^3) \quad (*)$$

$$\underline{a}^2 \notin \mathcal{L}(\underline{a}^3)$$

$$\underline{a}^3 \neq \underline{0} \quad \{\underline{a}^3\} \text{ \u00e9 lin indep}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \{\underline{a}^3\} \text{ \u00e9 lin. indep} \\ \underline{a}^2 \notin \mathcal{L}(\underline{a}^3) \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \{\underline{a}^3, \underline{a}^2\} \text{ \u00e9 lin. indep}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*) \text{ Infatti: } \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \alpha \cdot \underline{e}^2 + \beta \cdot \underline{e}^3 &= \\
 &= \alpha(0, 0, 2, 7, 1) + \beta(0, 0, 0, 0, 3) = (0, 0, 2\alpha, 7\alpha, \alpha + 3\beta) \\
 &\quad + \\
 &\quad (0, 1, -2, 3, 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{\underline{e}^2, \underline{e}^3\} \text{ lin. indep.} \\ \underline{e}^1 \notin \mathcal{L}(\underline{e}^2, \underline{e}^3) \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \{\underline{e}^1, \underline{e}^2, \underline{e}^3\} \text{ lin. indep.}$$

$$\text{rang}(A) = 3 = \text{numero delle righe NON NULLE}$$