

Null Space

- **Definition:** The **null space** of a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ is the set of all solutions of a homogeneous linear system, $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$. We denote the null space of A as $\text{Nul } A$.

- For $A = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1^T \\ \mathbf{a}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_m^T \end{bmatrix}$, \mathbf{x} should satisfy the following:
 $\mathbf{a}_1^T \mathbf{x} = 0, \mathbf{a}_2^T \mathbf{x} = 0, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m^T \mathbf{x} = 0$

- That is, \mathbf{x} should be orthogonal to every row vector in A .

Null Space is a Subspace

- **Theorem:** The null space of a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . In other words, the set of all the solutions of a system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n .
- **Note:** An eigenspace thus have a set of basis vectors with a particular dimension.

Orthogonal Complement

- If a vector \mathbf{z} is orthogonal to every vector in a subspace W of \mathbb{R}^n , then \mathbf{z} is said to be **orthogonal to W** .
- The set of all vectors \mathbf{z} that are orthogonal to W is called the **orthogonal complement** of W and is denoted by W^\perp (and read as “ W perpendicular” or simply “ W perp”).
- A vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is in W^\perp if and only if \mathbf{x} is orthogonal to every vector in a set that spans W .
- W^\perp is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n .
- $\text{Nul } A = (\text{Row } A)^\perp$.
- Likewise, $\text{Nul } A^T = (\text{Col } A)^\perp$.

Fundamental Subspaces Given by A

- $\text{Nul } A = (\text{Row } A)^\perp$.
- $\text{Nul } A^T = (\text{Col } A)^\perp$.

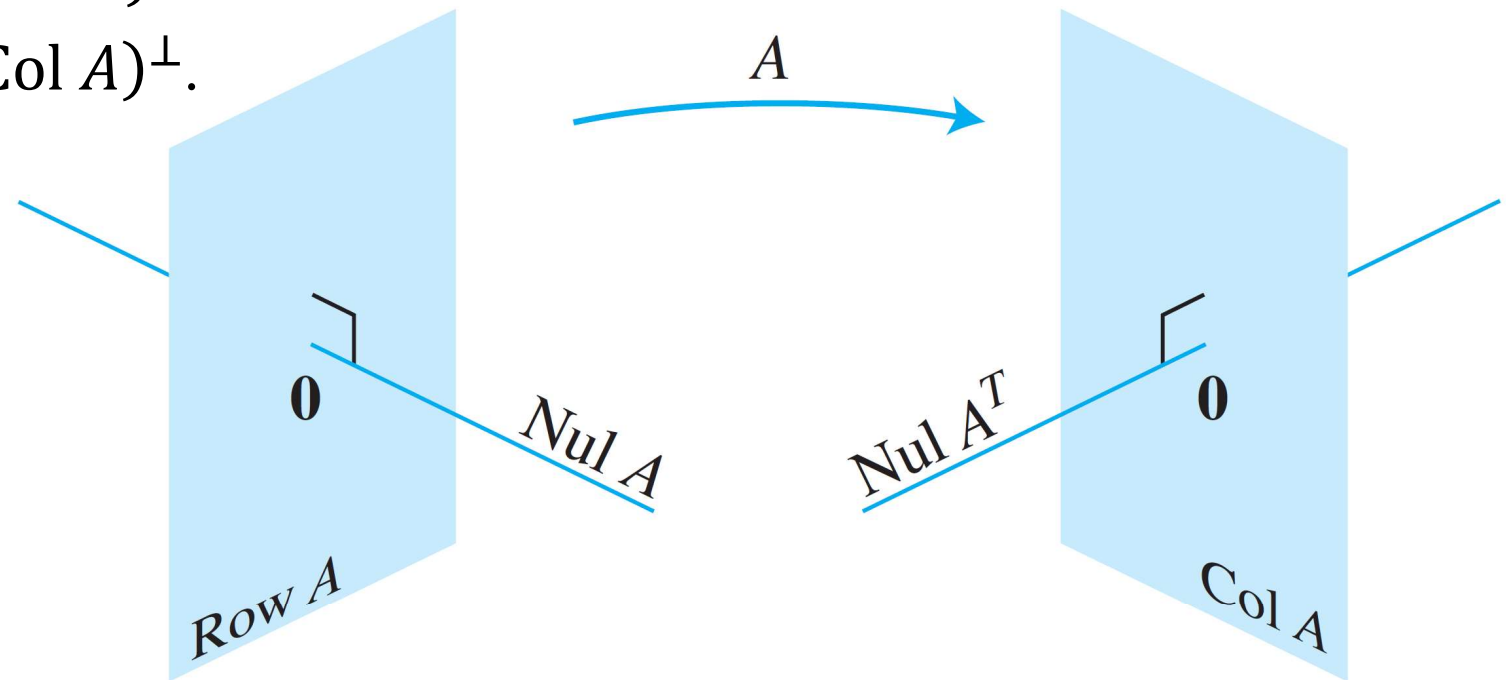


FIGURE 8 The fundamental subspaces determined by an $m \times n$ matrix A .

Eigenspace

- Note that the dimension of the eigenspace (corresponding to a particular λ) can be **larger than one**. In this case, any vector in the eigenspace satisfies

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$$

