

Objectives:

- Four fundamental subspaces (for matrix A)

4 subspaces

- Column space $C(A)$ in \mathbb{R}^m
- Null space $N(A)$ in \mathbb{R}^n
- Row space: all combinations of rows.

= all combs of the columns of A^T

\Rightarrow $C(A^T)$ in \mathbb{R}^n

- Null space of A^T : $N(A^T)$ = \mathbb{R}^m
[left null space of A]

\mathbb{R}^n

row
space
dim
 $C(A^T) = r$

nullspace
dim
 $n - r$

\mathbb{R}^m

column
space
 $C(A) = \text{rank} = r$

$N(A^T)$
dim
 $m - r$

basis?

dimension?

$C(A)$

pivot col

r

$C(A^T)$

r

$N(A)$

special
solut.

$m - r$

eq

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \text{basis} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & 0 & \boxed{1} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\neq R$

$C(R) \neq C(A)$ * different column spaces

* same row space.

* Basis for row space:
First r rows of R .

4th space: $N(A^T)$

$\rightarrow A.$

$$y^T = 0 \quad y^T \underline{A^T} = 0^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad [y^T][A] = [0]$$

\downarrow
left.

To find a basis for the left nullspace we reduce an augmented version of A :

$$[A_{m \times n} \quad I_{m \times n}] \rightarrow [R_{m \times n} \quad E_{m \times n}].$$

From this we get the matrix E for which $EA = R$. (If A is a square, invertible matrix then $E = A^{-1}$.) In our example,

$$EA = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = R.$$

New vector space \mathcal{M}

All 3×3 matrices! $\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} A+B, cA \end{matrix}} \right\} A+B, cA$

(not interested in AB)

Subspaces of \mathcal{M} :

- all upper triangular matrices
- all symmetric matrices
- \mathcal{D} , all diagonal matrices.

\mathcal{D} is the intersection of the first two spaces. Its dimension is 3; one basis for \mathcal{D} is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$