

## Quiz 6

$-R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2$   
 $-R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3$   
 $-3R_1 + R_4 \rightarrow R_4$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 & 10 & 9 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{pivots in} \\ \text{column 1, 3, 5}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 14 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 14 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{3}R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ -\frac{1}{9}R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \\ -\frac{1}{9}R_4 \rightarrow R_4}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\substack{-3R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \\ -3R_2 + R_4 \rightarrow R_4}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{15}R_4 \rightarrow R_4 \\ -15R_2 + R_4 \rightarrow R_4}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

① Basis for  $\text{Col } A \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_1 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ , Non-zero vector in  $\text{Col } A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

② There are 4 entries in each vector (4 rows), thus  $\text{Col } A$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

③ Matrix Reduction Cont'd:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{augment} \\ \text{looking for} \\ \text{Nul } A}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_1 + 2x_2 - 10x_4 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = -2x_2 + 10x_4$   
 $x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \rightarrow x_3 = -2x_4$   
 $x_5 = 0$

Considering  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \rightarrow \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x_2 + 10x_4 \\ x_2 \\ -2x_4 \\ x_4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

③ Basis for  $\text{Nul } A \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}_2 = \{ \vec{u}, \vec{v} \}$ . Non-zero vector in  $\text{Nul } A$ , let  $x_2 = 1, x_4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

④ There are 5 entries in each vector (5 columns), thus  $\text{Nul } A$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^5$ .