

Linear Algebra HW5

1

After Gaussian elimination, A becomes U

For matrix A :

dimension of column space : 2

basis of column space : $[1, 0, 1]^T, [2, 1, 2]^T$ (from pivots in U)

dimension of row space : 2

basis of row space : $[1, 2, 0, 1], [0, 1, 1, 0]$

Find null space by solving $UX = 0$, there are two free variables.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} x_3 + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_4$$

dimension of null space : $4 - 2 = 2$

basis of null space : $[2, -1, 1, 0]^T, [-1, 0, 0, 1]^T$

Find left null space by solving $A^T y = 0$, there is a free variable.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} y_3$$

dimension of left null space : 1

basis of leftnull space : $[-1, 0, 1]^T$

For matrix U :

dimension of column space : 2

basis of column space : $[1, 0, 0]^T, [2, 1, 0]^T$

dimension of row space : 2

basis of row space : $[1, 2, 0, 1], [0, 1, 1, 0]$

Find null space by solving $UX = 0$, there are two free variables.

dimension of null space : $4 - 2 = 2$

basis of null space : $[2, -1, 1, 0]^T, [-1, 0, 0, 1]^T$

Find left null space by solving $U^T y = 0$, there is a free variable.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} y_3$$

dimension of left null space : 1

basis of leftnull space : $[0, 0, 1]^T$

2

(a)

Find null space by solving $UX = 0$, there is a free variable.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_3, \text{ the basis is } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - < \text{ans} >$$

(b)

Find left null space by solving $A^T y = 0$, there is a free variable.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = y_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ the basis is } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - < \text{ans} >$$

(c)

basis are $[1, 2, 3], [0, -3, -6]$

(d)

basis are $[1, 4, 7]^T, [2, 5, 8]^T$

(e)

The column space is the set of Ax for every vector x ,
the left null space is the set of vector y s.t. $y^T A = 0$.

The inner product is $y^T(Ax) = x^T(A^T y) = x^T 0 = 0$.

3

$$x_1 + 3x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

hence, matrice are $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

4

(a)

$$r \leq m, n, \quad \text{no solution} \Rightarrow r < m$$

(b)

$$m - r > 0$$

5

After Guassian elimination :

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{Rank}(A) = 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 6 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{Rank}(A) = 1$$

6

$$\text{Rank}(A) \leq 2, \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Rank}(CA) = \text{Rank}(I) = 3, \quad \text{hence there exist no } C \text{ s.t. } CA$$

7

A is a 2 by 3 matrix, then find a right inverse $A^T(AA^T)^{-1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} - < ans >$$

M is a 3 by 2 matrix, then find a left inverse $(M^T M)^{-1} M^T$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} - < ans >$$

T is a 2 by 2 matrix, then exists both right inverse and left inverse

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}\right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & \frac{-b}{a^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} - < ans >$$