

# Linear Algebra

## Assignment 9

Yousef A. Abood

ID: 900248250

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### 4.6 Rank of a matrix

#### Problem 11

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & -6 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} &\xrightarrow{\frac{-1}{2}R_1 \rightarrow R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & \frac{-5}{2} \\ 3 & 6 & -6 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{(R_2-3R_1) \rightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & \frac{-5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{2} \\ -2 & -4 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{(R_3+2R_1) \rightarrow R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & \frac{-5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\frac{7}{2}R_2 \rightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & \frac{-5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{(R_3-4R_2) \rightarrow R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & \frac{-5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the basis for the row space is the set  $\{(1, 2, -2, \frac{-5}{2}), (0, 0, 0, 1)\}$ .

- b) The rank of the matrix is the cardinality of basis for the row space. So, the rank is 2.

### Problem 14

We obtain a matrix  $A$  from the vectors in  $S$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We keep applying the ERO till we reach the REF.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} &\xrightarrow{(R_2+R_1)\rightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(R_3-2R_1)\rightarrow R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{5}R_2\rightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{8}{5} \\ 0 & -1 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(R_3+R_2)\rightarrow R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{8}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-27}{5} \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{(\frac{-5}{27})R_3\rightarrow R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{8}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Since the rows of the matrix are exactly the vectors in  $S$ , we get that the supspace of  $R^3 = \text{Span}(S) = R(A)$ . Therefore, the set  $\{(1, 2, 4), (0, 1, \frac{8}{5}), (0, 0, 1)\}$  forms a basis for the subspace.

### Problem 25

### Problem 35

### Problem 42