

Matrix Representation - Part II

Detailed Course 2.0 on Linear Algebra For IIT JAM' 23

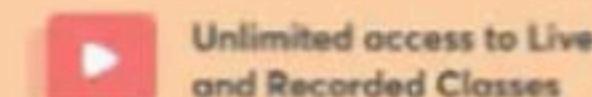
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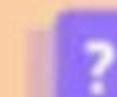
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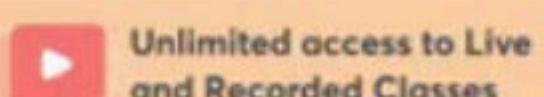
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Rank of matrix : If A is matrix then a non-negative integer is said to be rank of A. if \exists a non-singular submatrix of order r of A and all matrix of order greater than r are singular.

Note :

- (1) A matrix $A_{n \times n}$ is a non-singular iff $\text{rank}(A) = n$
- (2) Rank of matrix is denoted by $\rho(A)$
- (3) If $|A| \neq 0$ then $\rho(A) = n$ where n is order of A

Handwritten calculation showing the determinant of a 3x3 matrix A:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$|A| = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 1 - 12 + 6 - 6 + 6 - 4 = -5 \neq 0$$

$\rho(|A|) = 2$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_3 &\rightarrow R_3 - 3R_1 \\ R_2 &\rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(A) = \sim$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Elementary Transformation : Those transformation that does not effect on rank of matrix are called elementary transformation.

There are 3 elementary row (column) transformation.

Elementary matrix : A matrix obtained by a single elementary operation over identity matrix is known as elementary matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_2 - R_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.1. Find elementary matrix

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(d) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{array}{l} (a) \quad a_1 \leftarrow \\ (b) \quad b_1 \leftarrow \\ (c) \quad c_1 \leftarrow \\ (d) \quad a_1 \leftarrow \end{array}$

Note :

- (1) Every elementary matrix is non-singular.
- (2) Every permutation matrix is elementary matrix.

Q.2.

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 151 & 262 & 373 & 484 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -8 & -12 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & -16 & -24 & 0 \\ 0 & -40 & -80 & -160 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_2 &\rightarrow R_2 - 5R_1 \\ R_3 &\rightarrow R_3 - 9R_1 \\ R_4 &\rightarrow R_4 - 15R_1 \end{aligned}$$

Then $\text{Rank}(A)$ is

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -8 & -12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_3 &\rightarrow R_3 - 2R_2 \\ R_4 &\rightarrow R_4 - 10R_2 \end{aligned}$$

Q.3. Let $A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 4 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \end{array} \right]$, then $\rho(A)$ is

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) n

The image contains three handwritten red circles. The top circle contains the matrix A with the vertical line removed: $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 4 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \end{array} \right]$. The middle circle shows the matrix in row echelon form: $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 4 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{array} \right]$. The bottom circle shows the matrix in row echelon form with circled pivot elements: $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 4 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{array} \right]$.

Property :

1. A matrix is of Rank zero iff A is null matrix i.e. if A is non-null matrix then $\rho(A) \geq 1$
2. Rank of idempotent matrix of order n are always less than n except identity matrix.
3. Rank of involutory matrix of order are always n because determinant of involutory matrix are non-zero.
4. Rank of orthogonal matrix of order n is n.
5. Rank of nilpotent matrix of order n are always less than n.



$$\begin{aligned}A^2 &= I \\IA &= TI \\P(n) &= h\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 \leq j \leq n$$

$$P(A) = 0$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Q.4. Let $S = \{A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} \mid A^k = 0 \text{ & } p(A) = n, \text{ for some } k\}$
then cardinality of S is

- (a) \emptyset
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) n

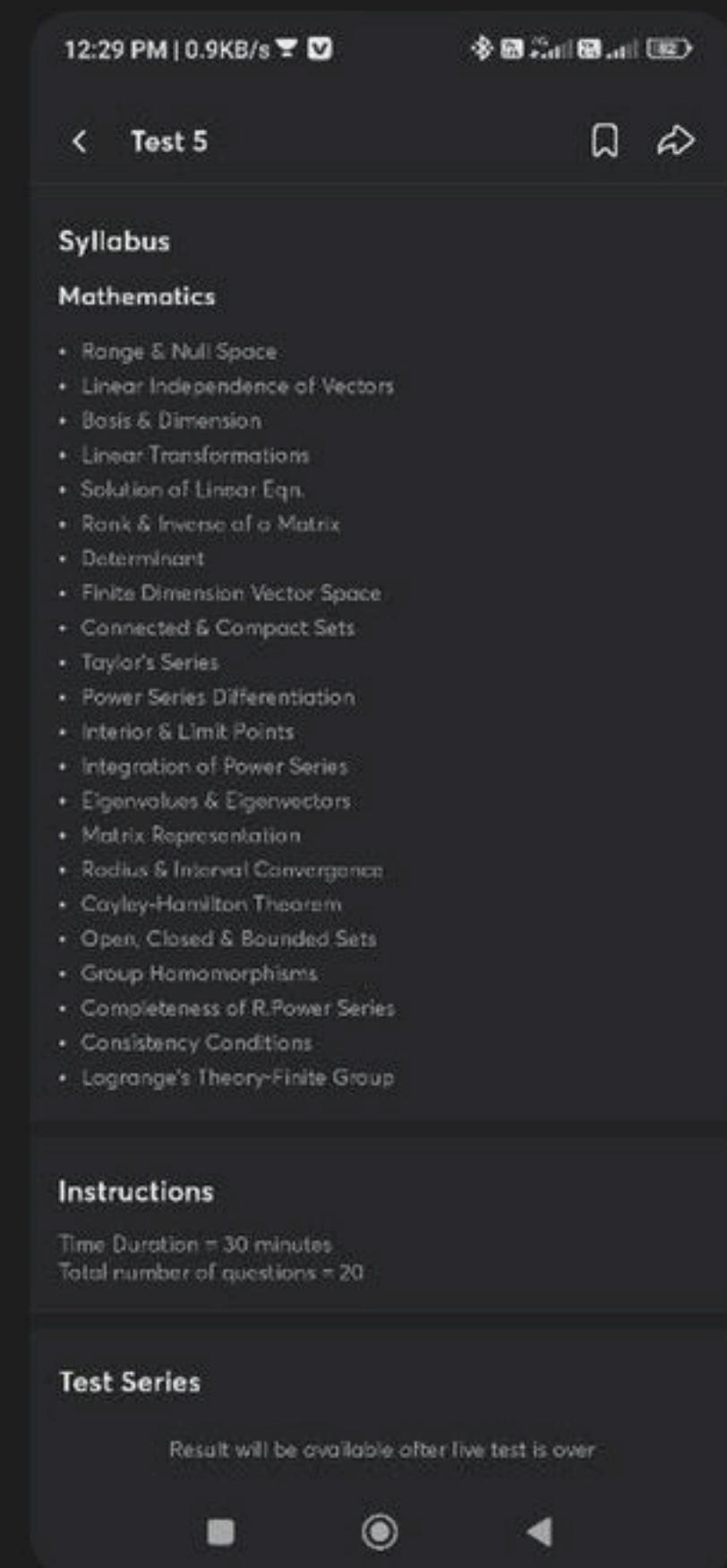
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^k \neq 0$$

▲ 1 • Asked by Nitesh

Please help me with this doubt



12:29 PM | 0.9KB/s

Test 5

Syllabus

Mathematics

- Range & Null Space
- Linear Independence of Vectors
- Basis & Dimension
- Linear Transformations
- Solution of Linear Eqn.
- Rank & Inverse of a Matrix
- Determinant
- Finite Dimension Vector Space
- Connected & Compact Sets
- Taylor's Series
- Power Series Differentiation
- Interior & Limit Points
- Integration of Power Series
- Eigenvalues & Eigenvectors
- Matrix Representation
- Radius & Interval Convergence
- Cayley-Hamilton Theorem
- Open, Closed & Bounded Sets
- Group Homomorphisms
- Completeness of R, Power Series
- Consistency Conditions
- Lagrange's Theory-Finite Group

Instructions

Time Duration = 30 minutes
Total number of questions = 20

Test Series

Result will be available after five test is over

(6) Let A be a matrix of order $m \times n$ then

$$\rho(A) \leq \min\{m, n\}$$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(A^T) = \rho(AB)$$

~~(A^TB)~~
max p

(7) Let A & B are matrix of order ~~$m \times n$ & $n \times p$~~ , then $\rho(A) + \rho(B) - n \leq \rho(AB) \leq \min\{\rho(A), \rho(B)\}$

(8) Let A and A^T are matrix then $\rho(A) = \rho(A^T)$

$$(9) \quad \rho(A + B) \leq \rho(A) + \rho(B)$$

$$A \cancel{5 \times 3}$$

$$P \cancel{3 \times 5}$$

$$\rho(A) + \rho(B) - 3 \leq \rho(AB) \leq \min(3, 3)$$

$$\rho(m + \rho(B) - 3) \leq \rho(AB) \leq 3$$

$$P(A+B) \leq P(A) + P(B)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(A) = 2$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{P(B)} = 2$$

$$A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{P(A+B)} = 0$$

φ $A \times B$ are matrix of same order $m \times m$

if $\text{rank } A \times B = 2 \times 3$ then which of following
true

$$P(A+B) - n \leq P(AB) \leq \min(P(A), P(B))$$

(a)

$$5-m \leq P(AB) \leq 1$$

(b)

$$5-m \leq P(AB) \leq 2$$

$$2+j-m \leq P(AB) \leq \sim$$

(c)

$$1 \leq P(AB) \leq 5-m$$

$$5-n \leq P(AB) \leq 1$$

(d)

$$P(A+B) \leq 3$$

~~Q~~ let A be matrix of 3×3 of rank ≤ 2
and AT be matrix, then we conclude
that -

(1) $P(AAT) \neq P(A)$

(2) $P(AAT) = 3$

(3) $1 \leq P(AAT) \leq 2$

(4) $3 \leq P(AAT) \leq 4$

$$\overline{P(A = 1) = P(AT)}$$

$$\overline{P(A + P(AT) - 3 \leq P(AAT) \leq}$$

$$2 + 2 - 3 \leq P(AAT) \leq 2$$

$$\overline{1 \leq P(AAT) \leq 2}$$

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- Q.5. Let $A = [a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_n]^T_{1 \times n}$ and $B = [b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_n]_{1 \times n}$ both are non-zero matrix then $\rho(AB)$ is
- (a) 1
 - (b) n
 - (c) $n + 1$
 - (d) $n - 1$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} ! \\ c \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

~~$m \times n$~~

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1}$$

$$\rho(A) + \rho(B) - 1 \leq \rho(AB) \leq \min(\rho(A), \rho(B))$$

~~$m \times n$~~

$$1 + 1 - 1 \leq \rho(AB) \leq \min(1, 1)$$

$$1 \leq \rho(AB) \leq 1$$

Q.6 Let A be a 3×4 matrix and B be a 4×3 matrix with real entries such that AB is non-singular. Consider the following statements :

P : Nullity of A is 0.

Q : BA is a non-singular matrix.

Then

- (a) both P and Q are true
- (b) P is true and Q is false
- (c) P is false and Q is true
- (d) Both P and Q are false

~~Q.7.~~ Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix such that the first 3 rows of A are linearly independent and the first 5 columns of A are linearly independent. Which of the following statements are true?

- (a) A has at least 5 linearly independent rows
- (b) $3 \leq \text{rank } A \leq 5$
- (c) $\text{Rank } A \geq 5$
- (d) $\text{Rank } A^2 \geq 5$

Q.8. What is the

~~Q.8.~~ What is the rank of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

~~Q.9~~ Let J denote the matrix of order $n \times n$ with all entries 1

and let B be a $(3n) \times (3n)$ matrix given by $B =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & J_{n \times n} \\ 0 & J_{n \times n} & 0 \\ J_{n \times n} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$3n \times 3n$

$$h=1$$

. Then the rank of B is

~~(a)~~

~~2n~~

~~(b)~~ ~~$3n - 1$~~

~~(d)~~ ~~3~~

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{(13)}$$
$$P(A) = 3$$
$$= (-1)^1 - 1 \neq 0$$

Q.10. Let A be an $n \times m$ matrix with each entry equal to $+1$, -1 or 0 such that every column has exactly one $+1$ and exactly one -1 . We can conclude that

- (a) Rank $A \leq n - 1$
- (b) Rank $A = m$
- (c) $n \leq m$
- (d) $n - 1 \leq m$



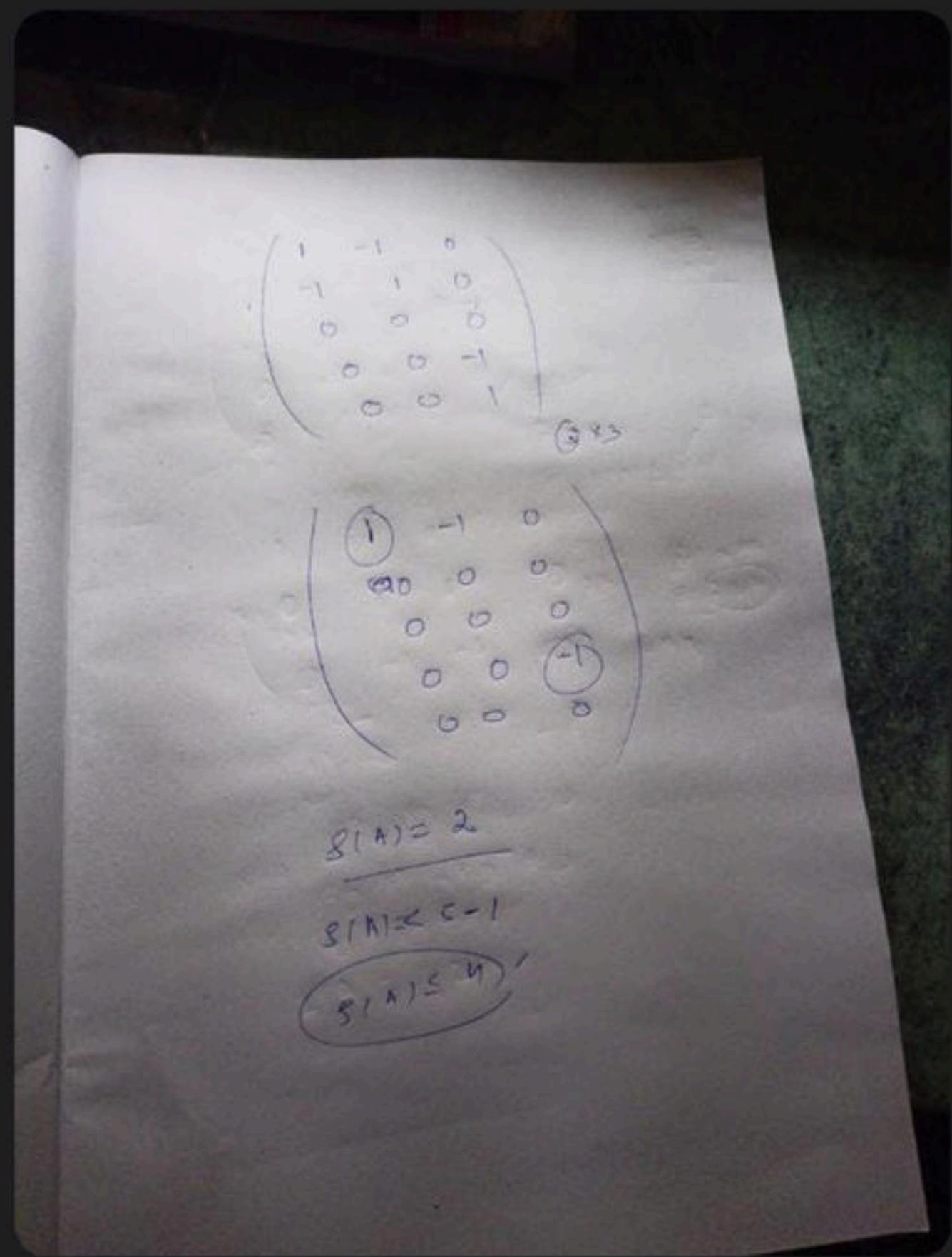
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & + & \\ - & + & - \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Diagram showing a circled minus sign above the first column, a circled plus sign above the second column, and a circled minus sign above the third column. A circled '2x3' is shown next to the matrix.



▲ 1 • Asked by Srinivas

Please help me with this doubt



Q.11 Let A and B be $n \times n$ real matrices such that

$AB = BA = 0$ and $A + B$ is invertible.

Which of the following are always true?

- (a) $\text{Rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$
- (b) $\text{Rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) = n$
- (c) $\text{Nullity}(A) + \text{nullity}(B) = n$
- (d) $A - B$ is invertible



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- 📍 Studied at M.Sc., NET, PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance), BEd
- 📍 PhD, NET | Plus Educator For CSIR NET | Youtuber (260K+Subs.) | Director Pacific Science College |
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