2.10.74

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Question

If $\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0$, $\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$, and $\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{C} = 0$ for some non-zero vector \mathbf{X} , then $[\mathbf{A} \ \mathbf{B} \ \mathbf{C}] = 0$.

Theoretical Solution

$$\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{C} = 0 \tag{3}$$

From (1), (2) and (3),

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{C}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{X} = 0 \tag{4}$$

Theoretical Solution

This forms the set of equations

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{\top} \\ \mathbf{B}^{\top} \\ \mathbf{C}^{\top} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \end{pmatrix}^{\top} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0} \tag{6}$$

For a homogeneous set of equations to have non-trivial solution \mathbf{X} , the coefficient matrix is singular.

$$\implies$$
 $(\mathbf{A} \ \mathbf{B} \ \mathbf{C})^{\top}$ is singular.

 \implies $(A \ B \ C)$ is singular since $(A \ B \ C)$ is square.

∴
$$[A B C] = 0$$

Hence, the given statement is true.

Example

Let

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{C}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{X} = 0 \text{ for this example.}$$
 (7)

$$[\mathbf{A} \ \mathbf{B} \ \mathbf{C}] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \tag{8}$$

$$[\mathbf{A} \ \mathbf{B} \ \mathbf{C}] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{9}$$

$$[A B C] = 0$$

Plot

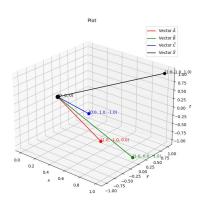


Figure: Example