Fall 2016 CIS 515

Fundamentals of Linear Algebra and Optimization
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Homework 3

October 25, 2016

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Problem B1 (20 pts).

Let us prove this first for two subspaces. $E = U_1 \oplus U_2$ if and only if

$$(1)\ E = U_1 + U_2$$

and

$$(2)\ U_1 \cap U_2 = 0$$

.

For (1), every vector $e \in E$ can be uniquely written as $e = u_{11} + u_{21}$ with $u_{11} \in U_1$ and $u_{21} \in U_2$.

For (2), let $e \in U_1 \cap U_2$. Since $e \in U_1$ and $e \in U_2$, then we can write,

(1) $e = e + 0$ where $e \in U_1$ and $0 \in U_2$ and

(2) $e = 0 + 0$ where $0 \in U_1$ and $e \in U_2$.

But $e = u_{11} + u_{21}$ is unique, so $e = 0$. Since $E = U_1 + U_P$, we will check uniqueness. Suppose $e = u_{11} + u_{21}$ and $e = u_{12} + u_{22}$ where $u_{11}, u_{12} \in U_1$ and $u_{21}, u_{22} \in U_2$. Then $u_{11} + u_{21} = u_{12} + u22$, so $u_{11} - u_{12} = u_{22} - u_{21}$. Let x be a vector such that $x = u_{11} - u_{12} = u_{22} - u_{21}$. Then $x \in U_1$ and $x \in U_2$, and $u_{11} = u_{12}$ and $u_{22} = u_{21}$, so $x \in U_1 \cap U_2 = (0)$.

Now by induction we can extend our logic for any number of $p \geq 2$ subspaces of some vector space E.

Problem B2 (50 pts).

(1)

By definition an involution is a function f that is its own inverse.

$f : E \to E$ is in an involution when $\forall x \in E : f(f(x)) = x$. Since $f^{-1} = f$, we just have to check that $f(f(x)) = x$ for all x in the domain of f.

Let us find the inverse of $f(x) = b - x$ where b is any real number. Let,

$$f(x) = a - x$$

$$y = a - x$$
$$f^{-1} = a - y$$
$$x = a - y$$
$$y = a - x$$

so $f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$. So it's an inverse of itself.

(2)

Let $u_1 = \frac{u+f(u)}{2}$ and $u_{-1} = \frac{u-f(u)}{2}$.

Next, we can find that we have something in both the spaces. $f(u_1) = f(\frac{u+f(u)}{2}) = \frac{f(u)+f(f(u))}{2} = \frac{f(u)+u}{2} = u_1$
$f(u_{-1}) = f(\frac{u-f(u)}{2}) = \frac{f(u)-f(f(u))}{2} = \frac{f(u)-u}{2} = u_{-1}$.

Next we need to look at uniqueness. Let $v_1 \in E_1 and \in E_{-1}$.
$f(v_1) = v_1$
$f(v_1) = -v_1$
$v_1 = -v_1$ can only have this if $v_1 = -v_1 = 0$.

(3) If E is finite-dimensional and f is an involution, prove that there is some basis of E over which the matrix of f is of the form

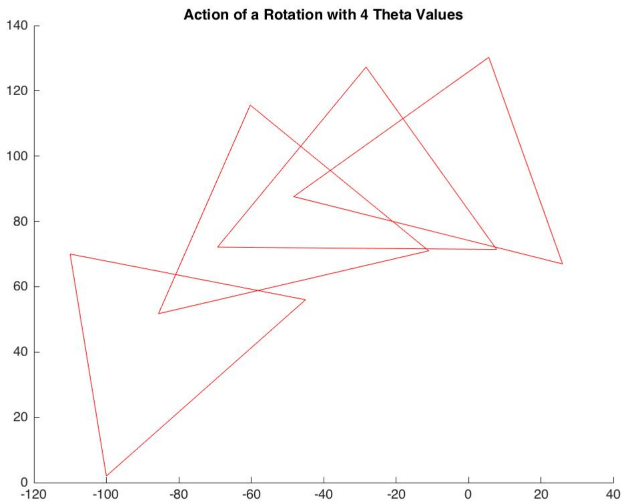
$$I_{k,n-k} = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & 0 \\ 0 & -I_{n-k} \end{pmatrix},$$

where I_k is the $k \times k$ identity matrix (similarly for I_{n-k}) and $k = \dim(E_1)$. Can you give a geometric interpretation of the action of f (especially when $k = n - 1$)?

Problem B3 (50 pts). A *rotation* R_θ in the plane $\mathbb{R}^2$ is given by the matrix

$$R_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) Use `Matlab` to show the action of a rotation R_θ on a simple figure such as a triangle or a rectangle, for various values of θ, including $\theta = \pi/6, \pi/4, \pi/3, \pi/2$.



(2) Prove that R_θ is invertible and that its inverse is $R_{-\theta}$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & -\sin(-\theta) \\ \sin(-\theta) & \cos(-\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(1) & -\sin(1) \\ \sin(1) & \cos(1) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-1) & -\sin(-1) \\ \sin(-1) & \cos(-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (\cos\theta \cdot \cos(-theta)) \cdot (-\sin\theta \sin(-\theta)) & -\cos(\theta)0 \\ \sin(\theta) cos(-theta) + cos\theta \sin(-\theta) & 1\cos(1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) For any two rotations R_α and R_β, prove that

$$R_\beta \circ R_\alpha = R_\alpha \circ R_\beta = R_{\alpha+\beta}.$$

Use (2)-(3) to prove that the rotations in the plane form a commutative group denoted $\mathbf{SO}(2)$.

Problem B4 (110 pts). Consider the affine map $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ in $\mathbb{R}^2$ given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) Prove that if $\theta \neq k2\pi$, with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ has a unique fixed point (c_1, c_2), that is, there is a unique point (c_1, c_2) such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

and this fixed point is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2\sin(\theta/2)} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi/2 - \theta/2) & -\sin(\pi/2 - \theta/2) \\ \sin(\pi/2 - \theta/2) & \cos(\pi/2 - \theta/2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) In this question, we still assume that $\theta \neq k2\pi$, with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. By translating the coordinate system with origin $(0,0)$ to the new coordinate system with origin (c_1, c_2), which means that if (x_1, x_2) are the coordinates with respect to the standard origin $(0,0)$ and if (x_1', x_2') are the coordinates with respect to the new origin (c_1, c_2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_1' + c_1 \\ x_2 &= x_2' + c_2 \end{aligned}$$

and similarly for (y_1, y_2) and (y_1', y_2'), then show that

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

becomes

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \end{pmatrix} = R_\theta \begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{pmatrix}.$$

Conclude that with respect to the new origin (c_1, c_2), the affine map $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ becomes the rotation R_θ. We say that $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ is a *rotation of center* (c_1, c_2).

(3) Use `Matlab` to show the action of the affine map $R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$ on a simple figure such as a triangle or a rectangle, for $\theta = \pi/3$ and various values of (a_1, a_2). Display the center (c_1, c_2) of the rotation.

What kind of transformations correspond to $\theta = k2\pi$, with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$?

(4)

$R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & a_1 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R_{-\theta,(b_1,b_2)}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & -\sin(-\theta) & b_1 \\ \sin(-\theta) & \cos(-\theta) & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) & b_1 \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{\theta,(a_1,a_2)} \cdot R_{-\theta,(b_1,b_2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & a_1 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) & b_1 \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta & cos\theta\sin\theta - cos\theta\sin\theta & \cos\theta b_1 - \sin\theta b_2 + a_1 \\ cos\theta\sin\theta - cos\theta\sin\theta & \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta & \sin\theta b_1 + \cos\theta b_2 + a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

So $\cos\theta b_1 - \sin\theta b_2 + a_1 = 0$ and $\sin\theta b_1 + \cos\theta b_2 + a_2 = 0$.

Solve for b_1,
$b_1 = \frac{-a_1 + \sin\theta b_2}{\cos\theta}$
$b_1 = \frac{-a_1}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta b_2}{\cos\theta}$
$b_1 = -\sec\theta a_1 + \tan\theta b_2$

Solve for b_2,
$b_2 = \frac{-a_2 + \sin\theta b_1}{\cos\theta}$
$b_2 = \frac{-a_2}{\cos\theta} - \frac{\sin\theta b_1}{\cos\theta}$
$b_2 = \sec\theta a_2 - \tan\theta b_1$

Now plug in b_2 into b_1.
$b_1 = -\sec\theta a_1 + \tan\theta(\sec\theta a_2 - \tan\theta b_1)$
$b_1 = \sec\theta a_1 - \tan\theta\sec\theta a_2 - \tan^2\theta b_1$
$(1 - tan^2\theta)b_1 = \sec\theta a_1 - \tan\theta\sec\theta a_2$
$b_1 = \frac{-\tan\theta}{\sec\theta} a_2 - \cos\theta a_1$
$b_1 = -\sin\theta a_2 - \cos\theta a_1$
Now plug b_1 into b_2 we get, $b_2 = \sin\theta a_1 - \cos\theta a_1$.

The final answer for b_1 and b_2 in terms of θ, a_1, and a_2 is,

$$b_1 = -\sin\theta a_2 - \cos\theta a_1$$

$$b_2 = \sin\theta a_1 - \cos\theta a_1$$

(5) Given two affine maps $R_{\alpha,(a_1,a_2)}$ and $R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)}$, prove that

$$R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)} \circ R_{\alpha,(a_1,a_2)} = R_{\alpha+\beta,(t_1,t_2)}$$

for some (t_1, t_2), and find (t_1, t_2) in terms of β, (a_1, a_2) and (b_1, b_2).

Even in the case where $(a_1, a_2) = (0, 0)$, prove that in general

$$R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)} \circ R_\alpha \neq R_\alpha \circ R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)}.$$

Use (4)-(5) to show that the affine maps of the plane defined in this problem form a nonabelian group denoted $\mathbf{SE}(2)$.

Prove that $R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)} \circ R_{\alpha,(a_1,a_2)}$ is not a translation (possibly the identity) iff $\alpha + \beta \neq k2\pi$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Find its center of rotation when $(a_1, a_2) = (0, 0)$.

If $\alpha + \beta = k2\pi$, then $R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)} \circ R_{\alpha,(a_1,a_2)}$ is a pure translation. Find the translation vector of $R_{\beta,(b_1,b_2)} \circ R_{\alpha,(a_1,a_2)}$.

Problem B5 (80 pts). A subset $\mathcal{A}$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$ is called an *affine subspace* if either $\mathcal{A} = \emptyset$, or there is some vector $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and some subspace U of $\mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$\mathcal{A} = a + U = \{a + u \mid u \in U\}.$$

We define the dimension $\dim(\mathcal{A})$ of $\mathcal{A}$ as the dimension $\dim(U)$ of U.

(1) If $\mathcal{A} = a + U$, why is $a \in \mathcal{A}$?

What are affine subspaces of dimension 0? What are affine subspaces of dimension 1 (begin with $\mathbb{R}^2$)? What are affine subspaces of dimension 2 (begin with $\mathbb{R}^3$)?

Prove that any nonempty affine subspace is closed under affine combinations.

(2) Prove that if $\mathcal{A} = a + U$ is any nonempty affine subspace, then $\mathcal{A} = b + U$ for any $b \in \mathcal{A}$.

(3) Let $\mathcal{A}$ be any nonempty subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ closed under affine combinations. For any $a \in \mathcal{A}$, prove that

$$U_a = \{x - a \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x \in \mathcal{A}\}$$

is a (linear) subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$\mathcal{A} = a + U_a.$$

Prove that U_a does not depend on the choice of $a \in \mathcal{A}$; that is, $U_a = U_b$ for all $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$. In fact, prove that

$$U_a = U = \{y - x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x, y \in \mathcal{A}\}, \quad \text{for all } a \in \mathcal{A},$$

and so

$$\mathcal{A} = a + U, \quad \text{for any } a \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Remark: The subspace U is called the *direction* of $\mathcal{A}$.

(4) Two nonempty affine subspaces $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ are said to be *parallel* iff they have the same direction. Prove that that if $\mathcal{A} \neq \mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ are parallel, then $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B} = \emptyset$.

Remark: The above shows that affine subspaces behave quite differently from linear subspaces.

Problem B6 (120 pts). (Affine frames and affine maps) For any vector $v = (v_1, \ldots, v_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, let $\widehat{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be the vector $\widehat{v} = (v_1, \ldots, v_n, 1)$. Equivalently, $\widehat{v} = (\widehat{v}_1, \ldots, \widehat{v}_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is the vector defined by

$$\widehat{v}_i = \begin{cases} v_i & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ 1 & \text{if } i = n+1. \end{cases}$$

(1) For any $m+1$ vectors $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_m)$ with $u_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $m \leq n$, prove that if the m vectors $(u_1 - u_0, \ldots, u_m - u_0)$ are linearly independent, then the $m+1$ vectors $(\widehat{u}_0, \ldots, \widehat{u}_m)$ are linearly independent.

(2) Prove that if the $m+1$ vectors $(\widehat{u}_0, \ldots, \widehat{u}_m)$ are linearly independent, then for any choice of i, with $0 \leq i \leq m$, the m vectors $u_j - u_i$ for $j \in \{0, \ldots, m\}$ with $j - i \neq 0$ are linearly independent.

Any $m+1$ vectors $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_m)$ such that the $m+1$ vectors $(\widehat{u}_0, \ldots, \widehat{u}_m)$ are linearly independent are said to be *affinely independent*.

From (1) and (2), the vector $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_m)$ are affinely independent iff for any any choice of i, with $0 \leq i \leq m$, the m vectors $u_j - u_i$ for $j \in \{0, \ldots, m\}$ with $j - i \neq 0$ are linearly independent. If $m = n$, we say that $n+1$ affinely independent vectors $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)$ form an *affine frame* of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

(3) if $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)$ is an affine frame of $\mathbb{R}^n$, then prove that for every vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, there is a unique $(n+1)$-tuple $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, with $\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n = 1$, such that

$$v = \lambda_0 u_0 + \lambda_1 u_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n u_n.$$

The scalars $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ are called the *barycentric* (or *affine*) *coordinates* of v w.r.t. the affine frame $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)$.

If we write $e_i = u_i - u_0$, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$, then prove that we have

$$v = u_0 + \lambda_1 e_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n e_n,$$

and since $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$ (by (1) & (2)), the n-tuple $(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ consists of the standard coordinates of $v - u_0$ over the basis $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$.

Conversely, for any vector $u_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and for any basis $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$, let $u_i = u_0 + e_i$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. Prove that $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)$ is an affine frame of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and for any $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if

$$v = u_0 + x_1 e_1 + \cdots + x_n e_n,$$

with $(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (unique), then

$$v = (1 - (x_1 + \cdots + x_x))u_0 + x_1 u_1 + \cdots + x_n u_n,$$

so that $(1-(x_1+\cdots+x_x)), x_1, \cdots, x_n)$, are the barycentric coordinates of v w.r.t. the affine frame $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)$.

The above shows that there is a one-to-one correspondence between affine frames $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$ and pairs $(u_0, (e_1, \ldots, e_n))$, with $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ a basis. Given an affine frame $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$, we obtain the basis $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ with $e_i = u_i - u_0$, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$; given the pair $(u_0, (e_1, \ldots, e_n))$ where $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ is a basis, we obtain the affine frame $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$, with $u_i = u_0 + e_i$, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. There is also a one-to-one correspondence between barycentric coordinates w.r.t. the affine frame $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$ and standard coordinates w.r.t. the basis $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$. The barycentric cordinates $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ of v (with $\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n = 1$) yield the standard coordinates $(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ of $v - u_0$; the standard coordinates $(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ of $v - u_0$ yield the barycentric coordinates $(1 - (x_1 + \cdots + x_n), x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ of v.

(4) Let $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$ be any affine frame in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and let $(v_0, \ldots, v_n)$ be any vectors in $\mathbb{R}^m$. Prove that there is a *unique* affine map $f\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ such that

$$f(u_i) = v_i, \quad i = 0, \ldots, n.$$

Let $(u_0, \ldots, u_n)$ be an affine frame $\in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $(v_0, \ldots, v_n) \in \mathbb{R}^m$. There is a unique affine map $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $f(u_i) = v_i \ \forall i = 0, \ldots, n$.

(5) Let $(a_0, \ldots, a_n)$ be any affine frame in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and let $(b_0, \ldots, b_n)$ be any $n+1$ points in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Prove that the $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ matrix A corresponding to the unique affine map f such that

$$f(a_i) = b_i, \quad i = 0, \ldots, n,$$

is given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{b}_0 & \widehat{b}_1 & \cdots & \widehat{b}_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{a}_0 & \widehat{a}_1 & \cdots & \widehat{a}_n \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

In the special case where $(a_0, \ldots, a_n)$ is the canonical affine frame with $a_i = e_{i+1}$ for $i = 0, \ldots, n-1$ and $a_n = (0, \ldots, 0)$ (where e_i is the ith canonical basis vector), show that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \widehat{a}_0 & \widehat{a}_1 & \cdots & \widehat{a}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} \widehat{a}_0 & \widehat{a}_1 & \cdots & \widehat{a}_n \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For example, when $n = 2$, if we write $b_i = (x_i, y_i)$, then we have

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_3 & x_2 - x_3 & x_3 \\ y_1 - y_3 & y_2 - y_3 & y_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(6) Recall that a nonempty affine subspace $\mathcal{A}$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$ is any nonempty subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ closed under affine combinations. For any affine map $f\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$, for any affine subspace $\mathcal{A}$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and any affine subspace $\mathcal{B}$ of $\mathbb{R}^m$, prove that $f(\mathcal{A})$ is an affine subspace of $\mathbb{R}^m$, and that $f^{-1}(\mathcal{B})$ is an affine subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Problem B7 (30 pts). Let A be any $n \times k$ matrix

(1) Prove that the $k \times k$ matrix $A^\top A$ and the matrix A have the same nullspace. Use this to prove that $\mathrm{rank}(A^\top A) = \mathrm{rank}(A)$. Similarly, prove that the $n \times n$ matrix $AA^\top$ and the matrix $A^\top$ have the same nullspace, and conclude that $\mathrm{rank}(AA^\top) = \mathrm{rank}(A^\top)$.

We will prove later that $\mathrm{rank}(A^\top) = \mathrm{rank}(A)$.

(2) Let $a_1, \ldots, a_k$ be k linearly independent vectors in $\mathbb{R}^n$ ($1 \leq k \leq n$), and let A be the $n \times k$ matrix whose ith column is a_i. Prove that $A^\top A$ has rank k, and that it is invertible. Let $P = A(A^\top A)^{-1}A^\top$ (an $n \times n$ matrix). Prove that

$$\begin{aligned} P^2 &= P \\ P^\top &= P. \end{aligned}$$

What is the matrix P when $k = 1$?

(3) Prove that the image of P is the subspace V spanned by $a_1, \ldots, a_k$, or equivalently the set of all vectors in $\mathbb{R}^n$ of the form Ax, with $x \in \mathbb{R}^k$. Prove that the nullspace U of P is the set of vectors $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $A^\top u = 0$. Can you give a geometric interpretation of U?

Conclude that P is a projection of $\mathbb{R}^n$ onto the subspace V spanned by $a_1, \ldots, a_k$, and that

$$\mathbb{R}^n = U \oplus V.$$

Hint. You may use results from HW2.

TOTAL: 460 points.