HW #2 (CSE 4190.313)

Tuesday, April 21, 2020

Name:	정한건	ID :	No:	2013 - 11431	-
1. Sup	pose A is the sun	n of two matrices <u>o</u> f 1	ank one:	$A = \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T + \mathbf{w}\mathbf{z}^T.$	
(a)	Which vectors _	U, h	span the o	column space of A ?	
	Which vectors _	V, Z	span the 1	row space of A?	
(b)	The rank is less	than 2 if	71 ²¹²	linearly dependent. or if V2L 27L HZ	linearly dependant.
A- <u>-</u>) + Dt)		
		*		endent, then the rank is	
		A = m / h Ly range 1	m (Der Ti-Ma	A A Z = 0
3. A is has i	an $m \times n$ matrix no solution.	of rank r . Suppose	there are	right-hand sides b for w	which $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$
(b)	How do you know	w that $A^T \mathbf{y} = 0$ has	a nonzero		
(a)	1. m7H4 4CL 2. 翻览可 留品 对各比 复知	MH9 PRIGORY, 23 Elimination 57 3500. Ol 7325 VCM, M2n	MZn 0	plotot often of ? oft others for the	देव्युनि देशिहे ज्या अर्
Ch	1 ATy =0 =	Azı left n	ullspace	2 Street, N(AT) of m-	十岁是 对的是的
J		m) + olog <u>es</u> 1001zero solutio		1	
				1	

4. Reduce the following matrix A to a reduced echelon form R:

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right].$$

Find a special solution for each free variable and describe every solution to $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.

1.
$$A \rightarrow V$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
123457 \\
12457 \\
00112
\end{bmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
12345 \\
00112
\end{bmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
12345
\\
00112
\end{bmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
12345
\\
00112
\end{bmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
12345
\\
00112
\end{bmatrix}$$
2. $V \rightarrow R$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12345 \\ 00112 \\ 00010 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 12305 \\ 00102 \\ 00010 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1200-1 \\ 00102 \\ 00010 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow R$$

PE linear combination Oltr.

5. Under what condition on b_1, b_2, b_3 is the following system solvable? Find all solutions when that condition holds.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

무게 시를 Ax=b 2L 하고, 위선 tedne로 진행하면

$$\begin{bmatrix}
13 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\
0 & 0 & 2 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x & y \\
2 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
b1 \\
b2 & -2b1
\end{bmatrix}
-)
\begin{bmatrix}
13 & 12 \\
0 & 0 & 2 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x & 2 \\
4 & 6 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x & 2 \\
4 & 6 & 6 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x & 2 \\
4 & 6 & 6 & 6
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
b3 & -b2 & +2b1
\end{bmatrix}$$

Unkl. 63-62+261=001 714 919 MEBOI Solvable of th

free variable = yer tolog

$$2z = b_1 - 2b_1 + b_2$$

 $x+z = b_1 - x = b_1 - z = \frac{4b_1 - b_2}{2}$

Zte 401 -184, RE SINE

- 6. Using the fact that the total number of 5×5 permutation matrices is 5!, answer the following yes/no questions.
 - (a) Are they linearly independent? Explain why.
 - (b) Do they span the space of all 5×5 matrices? Explain why.
- (a) IV。.
 5次 的學是 12²⁵91 科型 7杯是可,则是 刘起 的那的 4인 120型 Ch

- 7. On the vector space \mathbf{P}_3 of cubic polynomials, what matrix represents $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}$? Construct the 4×4 matrix A from the standard basis $1, t, t^2, t^3$. Find its nullspace and column space. What do they mean in terms of polynomials?

- 2. nullspace IVIA) & ZXXX 372 P. ZO12 Column space CAIE N-257212 ZZing 372 P. 2012a.
 - P(17= ao+a,t

olch.

8. Find all vectors that are perpendicular to
$$(1,4,4,1)$$
 and $(2,9,8,2)$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1441 \\ 2982 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

TURKI Free Variable = x3, x401? 74731 special solution?

$$\times_{3} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\times_{4} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ on Equal 2.

9. Given an $m \times n$ matrix A with rank r, if you know a particular solution \mathbf{x}_p (free variables = 0) and all special solutions $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n-r}$, for

$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b},$$

$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \qquad \qquad \mathbf{f}_{\gamma} \in \mathbf{b}$$
(a) Find a solution $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_p \\ \mathbf{Y}_p \end{bmatrix}$ and all special solutions $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{Y}_1 \end{bmatrix}, \cdots, \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_{2n-r} \\ \mathbf{Y}_{2n-r} \end{bmatrix}$, for

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & 2A \\ 3A & 6A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ 3\mathbf{b} \end{bmatrix}. \qquad \begin{pmatrix} A & 1/\ell \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1/\ell \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) Find a solution
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_p \\ \mathbf{Y}_p \\ \mathbf{Y}_p \end{bmatrix}$$
 and all special solutions $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{Y}_1 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_{3n-r} \\ \mathbf{y}_{3n-r} \\ \mathbf{Y}_{3n-r} \end{bmatrix}$, for

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & A & A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{b}. \qquad \begin{cases} \lambda_{7} + \lambda_{7} + \lambda_{7} + \lambda_{7} \\ \lambda_{7} + \lambda_{7} + \lambda_{7} \end{cases}$$

10. (a)
$$Ax = b$$
 has a solution under what conditions on b, for the following A and b?

- (b) Find a basis for the nullspace of A?
- (c) Find the general solution to Ax = b, when a solution exists.
- (d) (2 points) What is a basis for the column space of A?

$$A \times = b - 1$$
 $PA \times = Pb = 1$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1204 \\ 2406 \\ 0000 \end{bmatrix} \times = \begin{bmatrix} b1 \\ b3 \\ b2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1204 \\ 0000 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 12$$

TCM247 62 = 0 02 TCM SHIES LIFET OF THIS EZHISHOW.

X2 er 4301 free variable off.

$$-2\times_{4} = b_{3} - 2b_{1} = \frac{2b_{1} - b_{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{7}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$$

(Dd) column 2 & column 1 × 2 ol bz linearly dependat.

Column 48L column 12 173 lineary Independent SI-GI

C(A) e1 bash = {[0], [4]} O(T).

11. True or false: If we know
$$T(v_i)$$
 for n different nonzero vectors v_i in \mathbb{R}^n , $(i=1,\dots,n)$, v_n then we know $T(v)$ for all vectors v in \mathbb{R}^n . Explain the reason why.

Take.

17-14 Fig. $V_i = V_i = V$

- (a) What matrix M transforms (1,0) and (0,1) to (r,t) and (s,u)?
 - (b) What matrix M transforms (a, c) and (b, d) to (1, 0) and (0, 1)?
 - (c) What conditions on a, b, c, d will make part (b) impossible? Explain why.

- 13. Suppose A is a symmetric matrix $(A^T = A)$.
 - (a) Why is its column space perpendicular to its nullspace?
 - (b) If $A\mathbf{x} = 0$ and $A\mathbf{z} = 5\mathbf{z}$, which subspaces contain these eigenvectors \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{z} ? Explain why.

14. What matrix
$$P$$
 projects every point in \mathbb{R}^3 onto the line of intersection of the planes

x + y + t = 0 and x - t = 0?

$$a= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
 $f= \frac{1}{2}$ $f= \frac{1}{2}$ $f= \frac{1}{2}$

$$t=1 \stackrel{?}{=} 22 \stackrel{?}{=} 0 - (\frac{1}{2}) \qquad \text{projectione scale } 1 \stackrel{?}{=} 12 \stackrel$$