Recitation #3 (Section 03)

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DS-GA 1014: Optimization and Computational Linear Algebra for Data Science



recall: the Rank

Rank

Let $x_1,..,x_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we define the rank as

$$\mathsf{rank}(x_1,..,x_k) = \mathsf{dim}(\mathit{Span}(x_1,..,x_k))$$

Informally: rank = "the number of linearly independent vectors among $x_1, ..., x_k$ "

practice: the Rank

Exercise 1

Calculate the rank of

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 19 & 19 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

practice: the Rank

Exercise 2

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be two matrices then

$$rank(A + B) = rank(A) + rank(B)$$

Rank nullity theorem

Rank nullity theorem

Let $L: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$ be a linear transformation then

$$rank(L) + dim(ker(L)) = m$$

practice: the Rank

Exercise 3

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ be a matrix. Prove that $rank(A) = rank(A^T)$. (That is "the rank by columns = the rank by rows")

We will proceed by steps:

- **1** Prove that $x^T A^T A x \ge 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- **2** When is $x^T A^T A x = 0$?
- **3** Prove that $ker(A) = ker(A^T A)$
- **4** Use this to show $rank(A) = rank(A^T A)$
- **3** Show that $rank(A) = rank(A^T)$

Exercise 3.1: Prove that $x^T A^T A x \geq 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

When is $x^T A^T A x = 0$?

Exercise 3.3: Prove that $ker(A) = ker(A^T A)$

Exercise 3.4: Use this to show $rank(A) = rank(A^T)$

Exercise 3.5: Show that $rank(A) = rank(A^T)$

recall: invertible matrix

Invertible matrix

A matrix $M \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is invertible if there exists another matrix $M^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ such that

$$M M^{-1} = M^{-1} M = Id_n$$

Exercise 4

Let $M \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be an invertible matrix, then its transpose M^T is also invertible.

Which of the following are equivalent for $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$?

- **1** The columns of *A* are linearly independent
- ② The rows of A are linearly independent
- rank(A) = m
- \bullet rank(A) = n
- **5** The equation Ax = 0 has one solution
- **1** The equation Ax = b has at least one solution

- The linear transformation corresponding to A is injective (one-to-one)
- \odot The linear transformation corresponding to A is exhaustive (onto)
- **1** $ker(A) = \{0\}$
- **4** The span of the columns of A is \mathbb{R}^m