## Chapter 4 Review

**Theorem:** Let  $S = \{a_1, \ldots, a_m\}$  be a set of vectors of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Let  $A = [a_1 \ldots a_n]$ be a matrix and  $T: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$  be the linear transform defined by T(x) = Ax. Let B be an echelon form of A. Then the following objects are equal:

- The set of vectors killed by T,
- $\{x: Ax = 0\}$  (this is the set of homogeneous solutions to A),
- null(A),
- $\{x: T(x) = 0\},\$
- $\ker(T)$ ,
- number of rows of all zeros in B,
- The set of vectors hit by T,
- $\{T(x): x \in \mathbb{R}^n\},$
- range(T),
- col(A),
- $\operatorname{span}(S)$ ,

- $\dim(\operatorname{col}(A))$ ,
- $\dim(\operatorname{range}(T)),$
- $\dim(\operatorname{span}(S))$ ,
- m nullity(A) (rank-nullity theorem),
- $m \dim(\ker(T))$ ,
- $\dim(\text{row}(A))$ , (think of this as maximal number of linear independent equations in Ax = 0,
- number of pivots in B,

**Example:** Let T(x) = Ax, where A is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

and has reduce echelon form B given by

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

- What is the range of T?
- What is the kernel of T?
- What is the row space of A?
- What is the rank of A?
- What is the nullity of A?

- Write the columns corresponding the free variables as a linear combination of the pivot columns.
- What is the general solution to Ax = 0?
- What is the general solution to  $Ax = [2-3, 4]^t$ ?
- What is a vector not in the range of T?

**Example:** Answer all the same questions as above but for an invertible transform.

**Example:** Give an example of a linear transform  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$  such that T(1,1,0)=(1,0) and T(0,1,2)=(1,2).

- What is the smallest possible rank such an example could be?
- What is the largest possible rank such an example could be?
- What is the smallest possible nullity such an example could be?
- What is the largest possible nullity such an example could be?