

# Maths/LA/Tut4

## Vector Space

23 Sep 2020

# Tutorial 4 Help links

Youtube link: playlist

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLki3aFwg-9ew2XuhVtgoeU9OmfPvWI\\_BS](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLki3aFwg-9ew2XuhVtgoeU9OmfPvWI_BS)

**PDF**

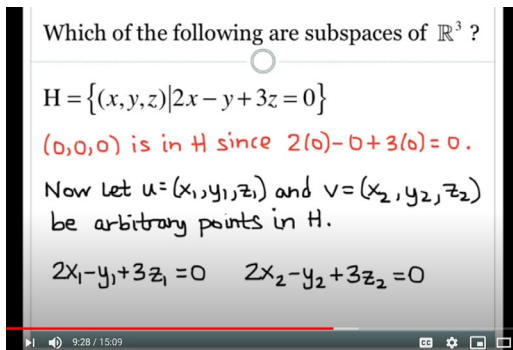
Q1-8: [https://www.dropbox.com/s/x3nx736gn64ngkt/Tut4\\_Q1\\_8\\_ces.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/x3nx736gn64ngkt/Tut4_Q1_8_ces.pdf?dl=0)

Q9-16: [https://www.dropbox.com/s/vfwt6has3ievpvl/Tut4\\_Q9\\_16\\_ces.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/vfwt6has3ievpvl/Tut4_Q9_16_ces.pdf?dl=0)

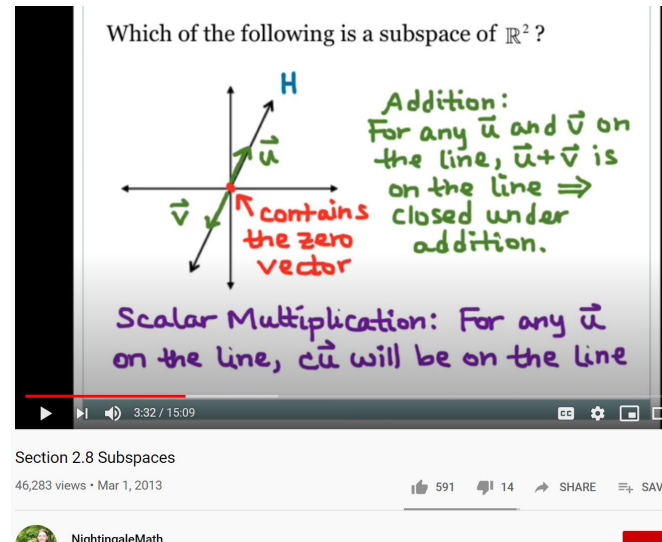
# Nightingale: Good Reference for Sub-space, Basis, NullSpace, and ColSpace

## 1) NightingaleMath: Great explanation

- a) Subspace: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u4Og9zGParQ>
- b) Basis of subspace: [https://youtu.be/BeAko80xC\\_U](https://youtu.be/BeAko80xC_U)
- c) NullSpace of A: <https://youtu.be/-3BaYAHSINY>
- d) Col Space of A: [https://youtu.be/gtkY5Kjy\\_Jo](https://youtu.be/gtkY5Kjy_Jo)



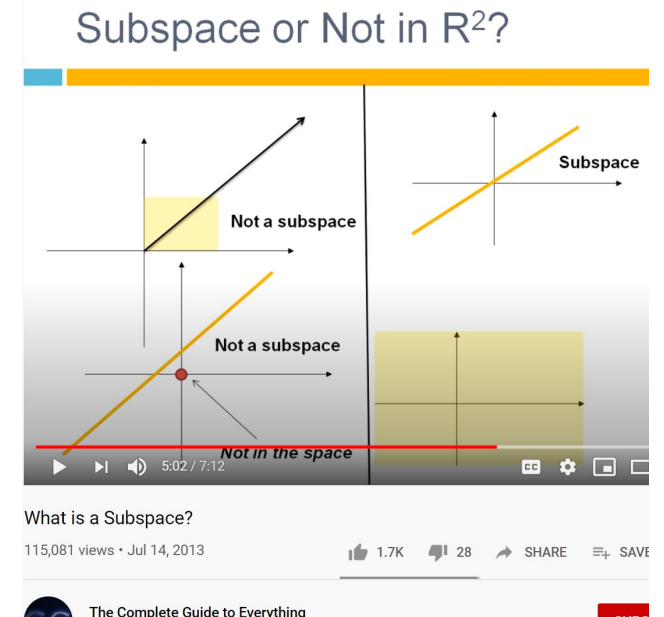
@time 9:28 for Q2b (similar)



# What is a sub-space

Ref:

- 1) The complete guide to everything - "What is a Sub-space": [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gHg5X6ng\\_4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gHg5X6ng_4)
- 2) Writeup by Clark University: <https://mathcs.clarku.edu/~ma130/subspaces.pdf>
- 3) Dr Peyam: "Null space is a subspace" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BwRhkXXqcRg>



# How to find Dimension, Basis, Span, Row/Col space?

Ref

## 1) MIT Strang – Vector Space:

- a) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n98ilenWoak>
- b) <https://www.mathworks.com/videos/differential-equations-and-linear-algebra-54-independence-basis-and-dimension-117459.html>
- c) <https://www.mathworks.com/videos/differential-equations-and-linear-algebra-55-the-big-picture-of-linear-algebra-117460.html>

## 2) Linear basis and span: 3Blue1Brown:

- a) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k7RM-ot2NWy>

## 3) Great Worked Example and Writeup:

- a) <https://yutsumura.com/how-to-find-a-basis-for-the-nullspace-row-space-and-range-of-a-matrix/>
- b) Writup by Upenn (Moore):  
<https://www.math.upenn.edu/~moose/240S2013/slides7-22.pdf>
- c) JHU Row and Col Space using Anton-Rorres book:  
<http://www.math.jhu.edu/~jmb/note/rowcol.pdf>
- d) TAMU:  
[https://www.math.tamu.edu/~fnarc/psfiles/find\\_bases.pdf](https://www.math.tamu.edu/~fnarc/psfiles/find_bases.pdf)

## Yutsumura worked examples

### Problem 708

Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- (a) Find a basis for the nullspace of  $A$ .
- (b) Find a basis for the row space of  $A$ .
- (c) Find a basis for the range of  $A$  that consists of column vectors of  $A$ .
- (d) For each column vector which is not a basis vector that you obtained in part (c), express it as a linear combination of the basis vectors for the range of  $A$ .

# How to extend a basis

## how to extend a basis

Asked 7 years, 1 month ago   Active 1 year ago   Viewed 26k times

▲ This is a very elementary question but I can't find the answer in my book at the moment.

▼ 14 If I have, for example, two vectors  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  in  $\mathbb{R}^5$  and knowing that they are linear independent, how can I extend this two vectors to a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^5$ . I know that I just have to add  $v_i$  for  $3 \leq i \leq 5$  such that they are linear independent but how can I do that? Is there an easy algorithm?

▲ An easy solution, if you are familiar with this, is the following:

▼ 16 Put the two vectors as rows in a  $2 \times 5$  matrix  $A$ . Find a basis for the null space  $\text{Null}(A)$ . Then, the three vectors in the basis complete your basis.

share cite improve this answer follow



edited Aug 12 '13 at 15:56



Ataraxia

5,693 ● 3 ■ 22 ▲ 49

answered Aug 12 '13 at 15:02



N. S.

121k ● 9 ■ 124 ▲ 228

Ref:

1) <https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/465870/how-to-extend-a-basis>

# Linear Transformation

A linear transformation  $T$  from vector space  $V$  to vector space  $W$   
(Pg 204/Lay/4<sup>th</sup> Edition)

- 1) Kernel = Null Space = a subspace of  $V$  (input)
  - i) set of  $u$  (**subspace of  $V$** )  
s.t the transformation of  $T$  on  $u$ , i.e  $T(u) = 0$  (vector).
  - ii) Null space of a matrix  $A$  ( $m \times n$ ) is the subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , i.e, the set of  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  s.t  $Ax = 0$ . Theorem 2 (pg 199) the null space is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- 2) Range of  $T$  == set of **all vectors** in  $W$  of the form  $T(x)$  for  $x$  in  $V$ ,

Ref:

- 1) Video James Hamlin: "Matrix Transformation":  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7KC9Jx5qlM>
- 2) Great Writeup by ClarkU "Matrix and Linear transformation":  
: <https://mathcs.clarku.edu/~ma130/lintrans.pdf>
- 3) Interactive Linear Algebra: "Matrixes as functions"  
<https://textbooks.math.gatech.edu/ila/matrix-transformations.html>

Interactive Linear Algebra: "Matrixes as functions"

## Transformations \* permalink

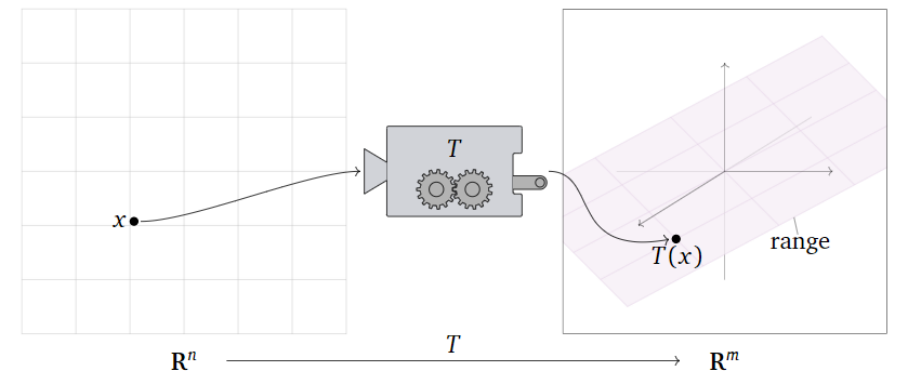
At this point it is convenient to fix our ideas and terminology regarding functions, which we will call *transformations* in this book. This allows us to systematize our discussion of matrices as functions.

**Definition.** A *transformation* from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to  $\mathbb{R}^m$  is a rule  $T$  that assigns to each vector  $x$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a vector  $T(x)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^m$ .

- $\mathbb{R}^n$  is called the *domain* of  $T$ .
- $\mathbb{R}^m$  is called the *codomain* of  $T$ .
- For  $x$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , the vector  $T(x)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^m$  is the *image* of  $x$  under  $T$ .
- The set of all images  $\{T(x) \mid x \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^n\}$  is the *range* of  $T$ .

The notation  $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  means " $T$  is a transformation from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to  $\mathbb{R}^m$ ."

It may help to think of  $T$  as a "machine" that takes  $x$  as an input, and gives you  $T(x)$  as the output.



# Rank Nullity Theorem

1) Proof by Peyam:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eHZLkruAlfM>

2) Proof by Technion:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=407N5AXs1aM>

The **Column Space** and the **Null Space** of a Matrix

- Suppose that  $A$  is a  $m \times n$  matrix. Then

$$\dim \text{Null}(A) + \dim \text{Col}(A) = n.$$

Why:

- $\dim \text{Null}(A)$  = number of **free** variables in row reduced form of  $A$ .
- a basis for  $\text{Col}(A)$  is given by the columns corresponding to the leading **1**'s in the row reduced form of  $A$ .
- The dimension of the Null Space of a matrix is called the "**nullity**" of the matrix.
- The dimension of the Column Space of a matrix is called the "**rank**" of the matrix.



# Kernel and Nullity of Matrix

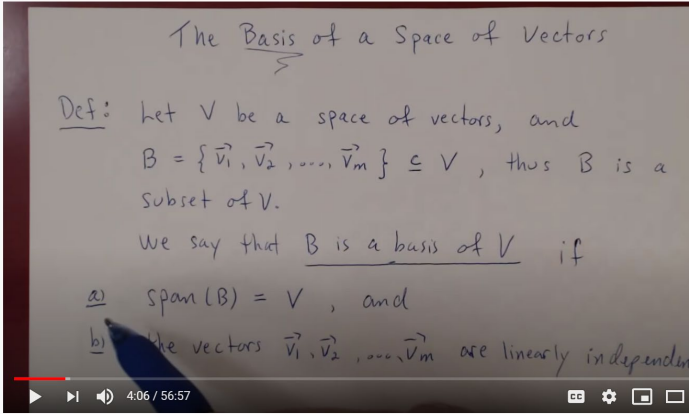
UNSW:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7\\_wxkyVglxo&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7_wxkyVglxo&feature=youtu.be)

[https://math.unm.edu/~loring/links/linear\\_s06/nullity.pdf](https://math.unm.edu/~loring/links/linear_s06/nullity.pdf)

<http://www.maths.usyd.edu.au/u/geoffp/lm-ss/amlect12.pdf>

[slcmath@pc: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2laf1hB7ajk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2laf1hB7ajk)



The Basis of a Space of Vectors

Def: let  $V$  be a space of vectors, and  $B = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m\} \subseteq V$ , thus  $B$  is a subset of  $V$ .

We say that  $B$  is a basis of  $V$  if

- a)  $\text{span}(B) = V$ , and
- b) the vectors  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m$  are linearly independent

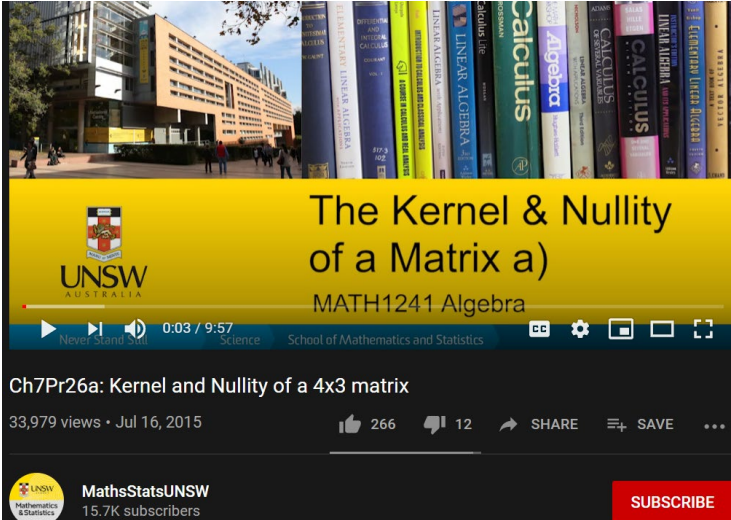
Basis, Dimension, Kernel and Image

162,538 views • Oct 15, 2013

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## The Kernel & Nullity of a Matrix a)

MATH1241 Algebra

Ch7Pr26a: Kernel and Nullity of a 4x3 matrix

33,979 views • Jul 16, 2015

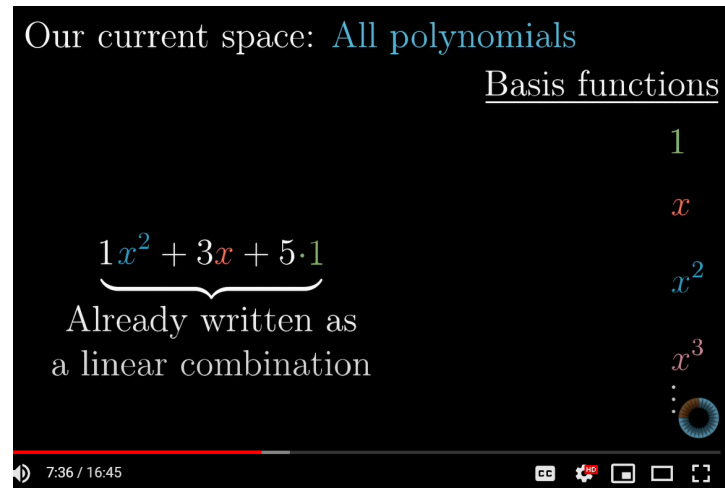
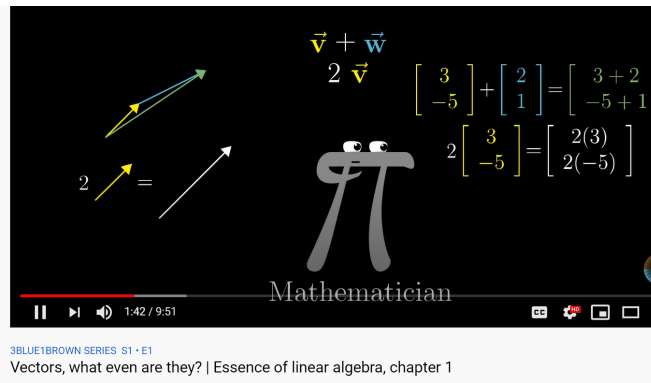
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15.7K subscribers

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# Abstract Vector Space Background

- What is (Abstract) Vector Space
  - 3Blue1Brown: <https://youtu.be/TgKwz5lkpc8>
  - Socratica: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ozwodzD5bJM>



# Random notes for Future:

<https://mathcs.clarku.edu/~ma130/isomorphism.pdf>

Clark: <https://mathcs.clarku.edu/~ma130/>

Writing proof: <https://mathcs.clarku.edu/~ma130/writingProofs.PDF>