

# Column Space and Null Space

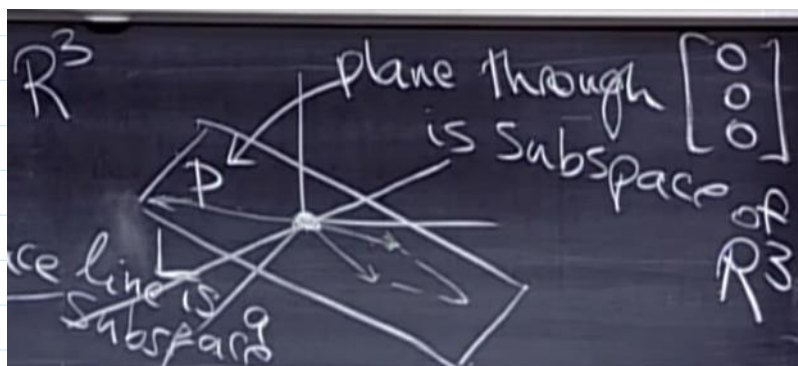
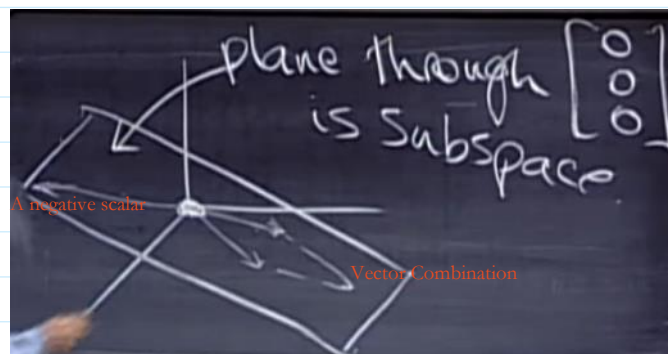
Wednesday, April 04, 2018 7:49 AM

## Topics

- Vector Spaces and Subspaces
- Column Space of  $A$  : Solving  $Ax = b$
- Nullspace of  $A$

Example:

In  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , a Plane through  $[0,0,0]^T$  is a subspace



There are two subspaces  $P$  and  $L$

$P \cup L$  = all vectors in  $P$  or  $L$  (union).  $P \cup L$  is not a subspace

$P \cap L$  = intersection of  $P$  and  $L$ , and the intersection is a subspace.

In general, for subspaces  $S$  and  $T$ ,

$S \cap T$  is a subspace because a vector is in both  $S$  and  $T$

Column Space of a matrix  $A$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A$  is vector in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ,

$C(A)$  is the column space of  $A$  in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ . It is the linear combination of all the column vectors.

$Ax = b$ , not all combinations of  $Ax$  doesn't solve  $b$ .

$$Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

The col 3 can be neglected since it is the sum of col1 and col2, nothing new is generated from it. i.e., col3 is a dependent vector.

Col1 and Col2 are independent.

Hence,  $C(A)$  can be defined as a 2D subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$

Which  $b$ 's allow the system of equations can be solve solved?

**$Ax$  is solved when  $b$  is in the  $C(A)$  column space i.e.,  $b$  is the linear combinations of columns in  $A$ .**

Note:

When  $b = 0$ ,  $X = 0$ , solves the equation. Thus has origin hence a subspace.

## NULL SPACE

Nullspace of  $A$  = All solutions of  $X = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$  such that  $AX = 0$

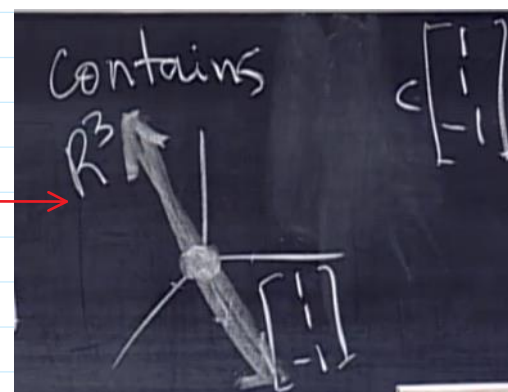
For a  $m \times n$  matrix,  $C(A)$  is subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^m$  while,  $N(A)$  is subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$

For the above example,  $N(A)$  is a line in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  passing via origin.

$$Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ c \\ -c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = [0, 0, 0]^T; [1, 1, -1]^T$$

So on ..



Check that the solutions of  $AX = 0$  always gives a "Subspace"

Check That Solutions to  $Ax = 0$   
always give a Subspace  
If  $Av = 0$  and  $Aw = 0$  then  $A(v+w) = 0$

$$A(v+w) = A(v) + A(w) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

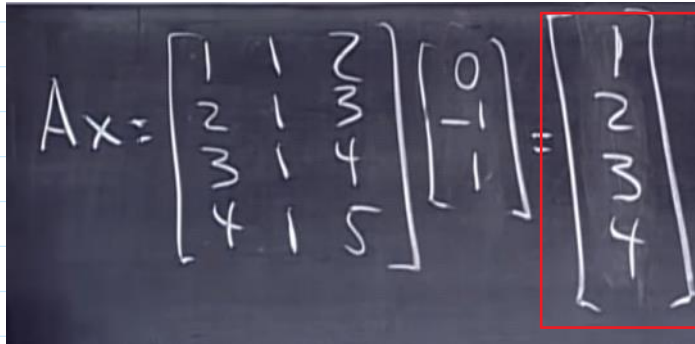
$$A(kv) = k \cdot A(v) = 0 \text{ where } k \text{ is a scalar.}$$

Thus  $AX = 0$  solution is a subspace

$A(kv) = k \cdot A(v) = 0$  where  $k$  is a scalar.

Thus  $AX = 0$  solution is a subspace

For any non-zero  $b$ , the solution  $X$  is not a subspace ( $X = [0,0,0]^T$  is not a solution. In fact,  $X$  represents a line not passing through origin.



A handwritten equation on a chalkboard:  $Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ . The vector  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$  on the right is enclosed in a red rectangular box.

Methods to build a Subspace

1. From Columns Space - Using combinations of Columns of  $A$
2. From Null Space - Satisfy the equation  $AX = 0$  i.e., a system of equations that  $X$  has to satisfy.