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Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham Amrita School of Engineering, Bengaluru I Sem M. Tech. DS Computational Linear Algebra-21MA602 Lab exercise-1

1. Consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can see that columns of A are linearly dependent. Hence any column vector can be expressed in terms of the others. The following code express column b in terms of others using 'pinv' command.

```
a=[1; 1 ;0;0];
b=[0; 1 ;1;0];
c=[0; 0 ;1;1];
d=[1; 0 ;0;1];
A=[a b c d];
B=[ a c d];
  coef= pinv(B)*b
     The output would be
coef =
    1.0000
    1.0000
    -1.0000
that is b=1*a+1*b-1*c.
```

Alter the above code suitably to express the remaining 3 vectors in terms of the other.

2. Find the CR decomposition of

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 using rref command in MATLAB

- 3. What is the basis of row and column space of A= $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$?
- 4. Program segment to append columns to a given matrix and find its rank.

.

.. continue...

What do you observe? Why?

Alter the code suitably to append a column each time and find the rank.

 $5. \quad \hbox{Program to generate a random integer matrix with given rank:} \\$

R=[0 9]

A= randi(R, 5, 3)*randi(R, 3, 6) % generates a matrix whose rank is \leq 3. Mostly 3.

Alter this to generate a matrix of order 1.

Use the 'null' command to get the null space of the matrix generated. Verify manually if t is the correct null space of A.

6.

If
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 10 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 & 13 \\ 4 & 6 & 10 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

Is $Y = (1, 2, 3, 1)^T$ in row/ column/left or right null space of A?

Hint: If AY ! = 0 it is not in RNS

IF $Y^TA != 0$ it is not in LNS

Append Y as last column of A. If rank(A) = 2 then Y is in column space of A.

If rank(A)>2 then it is not.

Append Y as last row of A. If rank(A) = 2 then Y is in row space of A.

If rank(A)>2 then it is not.

Analyze why?

.

```
% Question 01:-
a = [1; 1; 0; 0];
b = [0; 1; 1; 0];
c = [0; 0; 1; 1];
d = [1; 0; 0; 1];
A = [a b c d];
B = [acd];
coef = pinv(B)*b
coef = 3x1
   1.0000
   1.0000
  -1.0000
coef
coef = 3x1
   1.0000
   1.0000
  -1.0000
% Expressing vector 'c' in terms of the other vectors
B = [a b d];
coef_c = pinv(B)*c;
coef_c
coef_c = 3x1
  -1.0000
   1.0000
   1.0000
% Expressing vector 'd' in terms of the other vectors
B = [a b c];
coef_d = pinv(B)*d;
coef_d
coef_d = 3x1
   1.0000
  -1.0000
   1.0000
% Expressing vector 'a' in terms of the other vectors
B = [b c d];
coef_a = pinv(B)*a;
coef_a
coef_a = 3x1
   1.0000
  -1.0000
   1.0000
% The value of coef_c will be [1.0000, -1.0000, 1.0000] and c=1a-1b+1*d
% The value of coef_d will be [1.0000, -1.0000, 1.0000] and d=1a-1b+1*c
% The value of coef_a will be [1.0000, 1.0000, -1.0000] and a=1b+1c-1*d
```

```
clc
A = [1 \ 3 \ 3; 2 \ 6 \ 3; 3 \ 9 \ 2]
A = 3 \times 3
    1
          3
                3
    2
          6
                3
    3
          9
B = rref(A)
B = 3x3
          3
                0
    1
    0
          0
                1
          0
     0
                0
x = A(:,1);
y = A(:,2);
z = A(:,3);
calc_Dependent_x_y = rank([x,y]) == rank(x)
calc_Dependent_x_y = logical
  1
calc_Dependent_x_z = rank([x,z]) == rank(x)
calc_Dependent_x_z = logical
   0
calc_Dependent_y_z = rank([y,z]) == rank(y)
calc_Dependent_y_z = logical
if calc_Dependent_x_y == 0
    if calc_Dependent_x_z == 0
         C = [x y z]
    else
         C = [x y]
    end
elseif calc_Dependent_x_z == 0
    C = [x z]
end
C = 3 \times 2
          3
    1
     2
          3
     3
          2
r = B(any(B, 2), :);
R = transpose(r)
R = 3 \times 2
          0
    1
    3
          0
```

```
0 1
```

D = C*r

```
if D == A
    disp('A = CR, Checked')
else
    disp('wrong answer')
end
```

A = CR, Checked

```
A = [1 \ 2 \ 3; \ 3 \ 4 \ 5; \ 4 \ 6 \ 8];
% Find the reduced row echelon form of A
[R, jb] = rref(A);
R, jb
R = 3 \times 3
            -1
    1
         0
    0
          1
            2
    0
          0
              0
jb = 1 \times 2
          2
    1
% Find a basis for the row space of A
row_basis = A(find(jb), :);
row_basis
row_basis = 2x3
        2
               3
    1
    3
          4
               5
% Find a basis for the column space of A
col_basis = A(:, find(jb));
col_basis
col_basis = 3x2
    1 2
    3
          4
    4
          6
% Find the indices of the free variables
free_vars = setdiff(1:size(A, 2), jb);
% Find a basis for the null space of A
null_basis = A(:, free_vars);
null_basis
null\_basis = 3x1
    3
    5
    8
```

```
% Question 04:-
clc
X = [0 \ 9]
X = 1 \times 2
0 9
A=[]
A =
   []
for i = 1:X(2)
   A=[A randi(X, 3, 1)]
    disp('The iteration is ')
    disp([i])
    Rank = rank(A)
                       % ouput is 1
end
A = 3 \times 1
 7
    7
  2
The iteration is
 1
Rank = 1
A = 3 \times 2
  7 6
7 6
2 1
The iteration is
 2
Rank = 2
A = 3 \times 3
 7 6 1
7 6 4
2 1 9
The iteration is
3
Rank = 3
A = 3 \times 4
   7 6 1 3
   7 6 4 5
2 1 9 2
The iteration is
 4
Rank = 3
A = 3 \times 5
  7 6 1 3 7
7 6 4 5 2
2 1 9 2 5
The iteration is
 5
Rank = 3
A = 3 \times 6
   7 6 1 3
7 6 4 5
                        7
                           6
8
                      7
2
    2
         1
             9
                    2
                         5
                              9
```

```
The iteration is
6
Rank = 3
A = 3 \times 7
7 6 1 3 7 6 5
7 6 4 5 2 8 1
2 1 9 2 5 9 1
The iteration is
7
Rank = 3
A = 3 \times 8
 7 6 1 3 7 6 5 2
7 6 4 5 2 8 1 8
2 1 9 2 5 9 1 2
The iteration is
8
Rank = 3
A = 3 \times 9
7 6 1 3 7 6 5 2 8
7 6 4 5 2 8 1 8 2
2 1 9 2 5 9 1 2 9
The iteration is
9
Rank = 3
```

```
R = [0 \ 9]
R = 1 \times 2
         9
  0
A= randi(R, 5, 3)*randi(R, 3, 6) % generates a matrix whose rank is <=3. Mostly 3
A = 5 \times 6
   76
        68
            104
                   52
                      24
                            40
   41
        49
             68
                 37
                        14
                             34
   81
        54
            99
                   45
                        27
                             18
   11
        16
              21
                   12
                        4
                             12
   25
        47
              74
                       18
                             22
                 43
rank(A)
ans = 3
B= randi(R, 5, 1)*randi(R, 1, 6) % generates a matrix whose rank is <=1. Mostly 1
B = 5 \times 6
   81
        27
             9
                        27
                             18
                   63
   81
        27
               9
                   63
                        27
                             18
   36
        12
               4
                   28
                        12
                              8
   36
        12
               4
                   28
                        12
                              8
   27
               3
                   21
                         9
                              6
rank(B)
ans = 1
n = null(B, 'r')
n = 6 \times 5
  -0.3333
          -0.1111 -0.7778 -0.3333 -0.2222
                   0
                            0
   1.0000
             0
                                      0
           1.0000
                                0
       0
                        0
                                          0
                   1.0000
        0
               0
                                 0
                                          0
                           1.0000
        0
                0
                     0
                                          0
        0
                0
                                      1.0000
                         0
                              0
```

% Question 05:-

clc

```
A=[1,3,4,7;2,4,6,10;3,5,8,13;4,6,10,16];
y=[1,2,3,1];
transpose(y)
ans = 4 \times 1
    1
    2
    3
    1
answer =A*transpose(y)
answer = 4 \times 1
   26
    38
   50
   62
if(answer~=0)
    disp('not in RNS');
end
not in RNS
ans1=y*A;
if(ans1 \sim= 0)
    disp('not in LNS');
end
not in LNS
A=[A transpose(y)];
disp(A)
                     7
    1
          3
                4
                           1
    2
          4
               6
                    10
                           2
    3
          5
               8
                    13
                           3
            10
    4
          6
                    16
                           1
rank(A)
ans = 3
rref(A)
ans = 4 \times 5
            1
    1
          0
                     1
                           0
    0
          1
               1
                  2
                           0
    0
          0
              0
                    0
                           1
    0
          0
               0
                     0
                           0
if(rank(A)>2)
    disp('not in column space');
end
not in column space
A=[1,3,4,7;2,4,6,10;3,5,8,13;4,6,10,16];
```

```
y=[1,2,3,1];
A=[A; y];
disp(A)
```

 1
 3
 4
 7

 2
 4
 6
 10

 3
 5
 8
 13

 4
 6
 10
 16

 1
 2
 3
 1

```
rank(A)
```

ans = 3

```
if(rank(A)>2)
    disp('not in row space');
end
```

not in row space