

<u>Help</u> 🗘

sandipan_dey 🗸

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☆ Course / Week 9: Vector Spaces / 9.4 Vector Spaces

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9.4.3 The Column Space

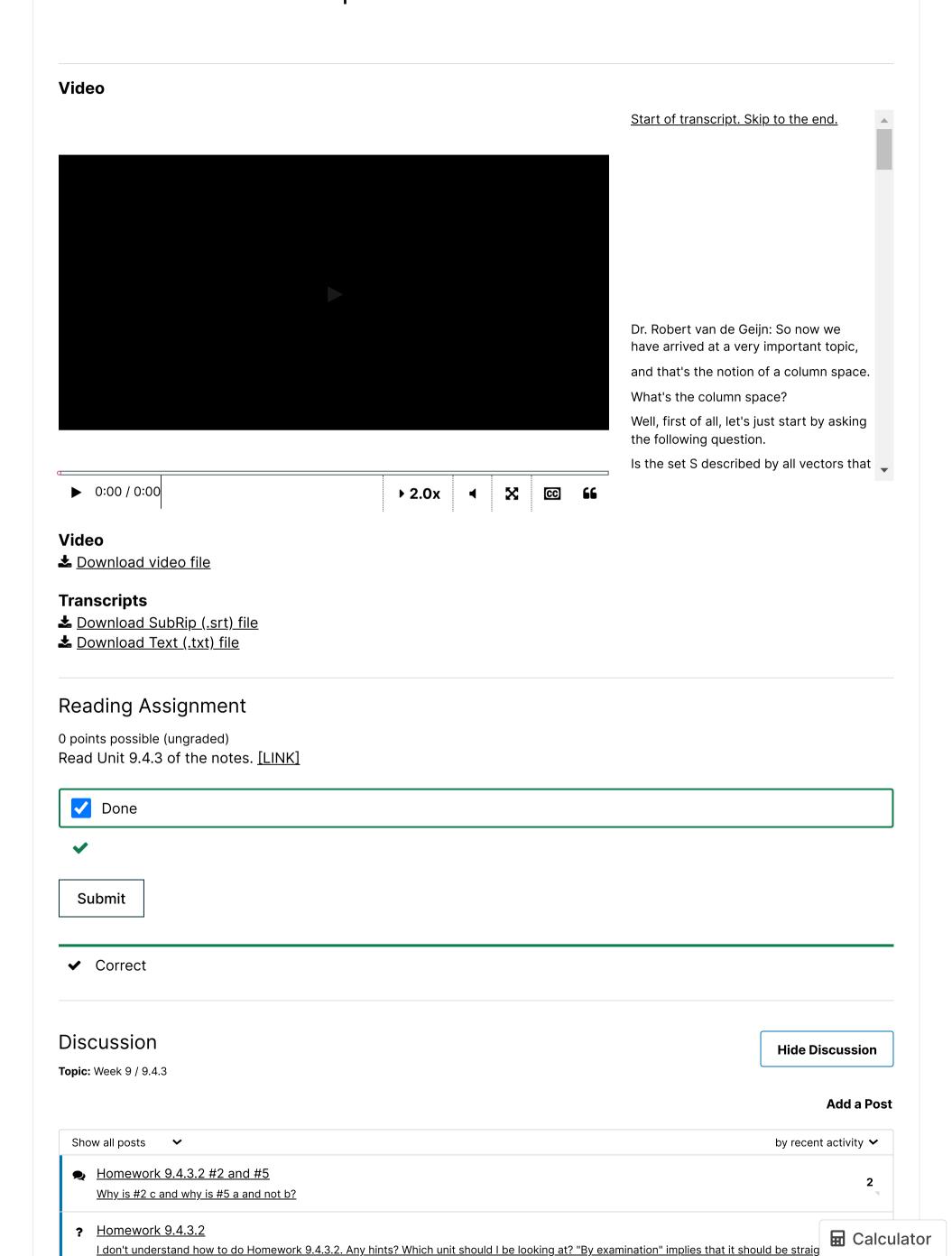
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Week 9 due Dec 9, 2023 18:12 IST Completed

9.4.3 The Column Space



Homework 9.4.3.1

1/1 point (graded)

The set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ described by

$$\{Ax \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^n\},$$

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m imes n}$, is a subspace.



✓ Answer: TRUE

- $0 \in S$: (pick x = 0).
- If $v,w\in S$ then $(v+w)\in S$: Pick $v,w\in S$. Then for some $x,y\in \mathbb{R}^n$, v=Ax and w=Ay. But then $v+w=Ax+Ay=A\left(x+y
 ight)$, which is also in S.
- If $lpha\in\mathbb{R}$ and $v\in S$ then $lpha v\in S$: Pick $lpha\in\mathbb{R}$ and $v\in S$. Then for some $x\in\mathbb{R}^n$, v=Ax. But then $lpha v = lpha \left(Ax
 ight) = A \left(lpha x
 ight)$, which is also in S since $lpha x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

What this means is that the set of all linear combinations of two vectors is a subspace, except expressed even more explicitly as a matrix-vector multiplication. In other words, this exercise is simply a restatement of the previous two exercises. Now we are getting somewhere!

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1 Answers are displayed within the problem

In the below question (and in some future questions like it) matrices don't render correctly when I use Chrome. If this happens, try Firefox instead.

Homework 9.4.3.2

9/9 points (graded)

Match the matrices on the left to the column space on the right. (You should be able to do this "by examination.")

1.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 f \checkmark Answer: f $(a)\mathbb{R}^2$.

2. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ c \checkmark Answer: c $\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{cases}$

3. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ c \checkmark Answer: c $\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases} \chi_0 \\ \chi_0 \end{cases}$

4. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ d \checkmark Answer: d $\lor \chi_1 \\ = 0$

5. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ a \checkmark Answer: a \end{cases}

6. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ a \checkmark Answer: a \end{cases} c) $\{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} | \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \}$

7. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ e \checkmark Answer: e \end{cases} Answer: e \end{cases} d) $\{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} | \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \}$

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8.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 e \qquad Answer: e \qquad (e) $\left\{ \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

9.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 e \checkmark Answer: e (f) $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

(Recall that V is the logical "or" operator.)

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