## Matrix theory - Assignment 10

## Shreeprasad Bhat AI20MTECH14011

Abstract—This document illustrates applications of Rank-Nullity Theorem

Download latex-tikz from

https://github.com/shreeprasadbhat/matrix-theory/blob/master/assignment10/

## 1 Problem

Let **A** be an  $m \times n$  matrix with entries in F and let T be the linear transformation from  $F^{n\times 1}$  into  $F^{m\times l}$  defined by  $T(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$ . Show that if m < n it may happen that T is onto without being nonsingular. Similarly, show that if m > n we may have T non-singular but not onto.

## 2 Solution

A linear transformation is called *singular* if it has non-zero nullity, that is it's nullspace contains atleast one non-zero vector, otherwise it is called *non-singular*.

1) if m < n

$$\implies dim \ Col(\mathbf{A}) < n$$
 (2.0.1)

Hence  $T(\mathbf{X})$  can be onto.

From Rank-Nullity Theorem,

$$dim\ Col(\mathbf{A}) + dim\ Null(\mathbf{A}) = n$$
 (2.0.2)

From (2.0.1) and (2.0.2)

$$dim \ Null(\mathbf{A}) \neq 0$$
 (2.0.3)

T(X) is not a non-singular transformation.

Hence if m < n it may happen that T is onto without being non-singular.

2) if m > n

$$\implies dim \ col(\mathbf{A}) > n$$
 (2.0.4)

Assume **A** is not singular.

$$If T(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{0} \tag{2.0.5}$$

$$\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{0} \tag{2.0.6}$$

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$$\implies \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0} \tag{2.0.7}$$

Hence T(X) may be a non-singular.

$$\implies dim \ Null(\mathbf{A}) = 0$$
 (2.0.8)

But Rank-Nullity Theorem is not satisfied,

$$\therefore dim \ Col(\mathbf{A}) + dim \ Null(\mathbf{A}) \neq n$$
 (2.0.9)

From (2.0.9), we can say  $T(\mathbf{X})$  do not span  $F_{m\times 1}$  and  $T(\mathbf{X})$  is not onto.

Hence if m > n it may have that T is non-singular but not onto.