Matrix theory - Assignment 10

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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 Definition

A linear transformation $T(\mathbf{X}): V \to V$ is said to be *singular* if \exists some $\mathbf{X} \in V$ s.t

$$T(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{0} \text{ and } \mathbf{X} \neq \mathbf{0} \tag{2.0.1}$$

i.e
$$Null(T) \neq \phi$$
 (2.0.2)

A linear transformation $T(\mathbf{X}): V \to V$ is said to be non-singular if \exists some $\mathbf{X} \in V$ s.t

$$T(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{0} \implies \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0} \tag{2.0.3}$$

i.e
$$Null(T) = \phi$$
 (2.0.4)

A linear transformation $T(\mathbf{X}): F^{n\times 1} \to F^{m\times 1}$ is said to be *onto* if

$$dim \ Col(T) \le n \tag{2.0.5}$$

3 Solution

1) if m < n

$$\implies dim \ Col(\mathbf{A}) < n$$
 (3.0.1)

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

From Rank-Nullity Theorem,

$$dim\ Col(\mathbf{A}) + dim\ Null(\mathbf{A}) = n$$
 (3.0.2)

From (3.0.1) and (3.0.2)

$$dim \ Null(\mathbf{A}) \neq 0$$
 (3.0.3)

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 \therefore By definition $T(\mathbf{X})$ is a singular transformation.

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

2) if m > n

$$\implies dim \ col(\mathbf{A}) > n$$
 (3.0.4)

Assume A is not singular.

$$If T(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{0} \tag{3.0.5}$$

$$\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{0} \tag{3.0.6}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0} \tag{3.0.7}$$

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

$$\implies dim \ Null(\mathbf{A}) = 0$$
 (3.0.8)

But Rank-Nullity Theorem is not satisfied,

:
$$dim\ Col(\mathbf{A}) + dim\ Null(\mathbf{A}) \neq n$$
 (3.0.9)

From (3.0.4) and (3.0.9), 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.