

# Assignment 20

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[https://github.com/venkateshelangovan/IIT-Hyderabad-Assignments/tree/master/Assignment20\\_Matrix\\_Theory](https://github.com/venkateshelangovan/IIT-Hyderabad-Assignments/tree/master/Assignment20_Matrix_Theory)

## 1 PROBLEM

Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be an invertible  $4 \times 4$  real matrix. Which of the following are NOT true ?

- 1) Rank  $\mathbf{A} = 4$
- 2) For every vector  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$  has exactly one solution.
- 3)  $\dim(\text{nullspace } \mathbf{A}) \geq 1$
- 4) 0 is an eigenvalue of  $\mathbf{A}$

## 2 SOLUTION

Given	$\mathbf{A}$ is an invertible real matrix of order $4 \times 4$
Solution	<p>Since given <math>\mathbf{A}</math> is an invertible matrix, <math>\mathbf{A}</math> has full rank.</p> $\det(\mathbf{A}) \neq 0 \quad (2.0.1)$ $\text{Rank}(\mathbf{A}) = 4 \quad (2.0.2)$ <p>Let <math>\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3</math> and <math>\lambda_4</math> be the eigenvalues of matrix <math>\mathbf{A}</math>. We know that determinant of matrix <math>\mathbf{A}</math> is the product of eigenvalues of <math>\mathbf{A}</math>.</p> $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \neq 0 \quad (2.0.3)$
Statement 1	$\text{Rank}(\mathbf{A}) = 4$
	<p>Since <math>\mathbf{A}</math> is an invertible matrix, it has full rank as shown in equation (2.0.2). <b>True Statement</b></p>
Statement 2	For every vector $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}$ , $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ has exactly one solution.
	<p>For every <math>\mathbf{b}</math>,</p> $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{b}$ <p><math>\mathbf{x}</math> will be unique solution for every <math>\mathbf{b}</math>. <b>True Statement</b></p>
Statement 3	$\dim(\text{nullspace } \mathbf{A}) \geq 1$ .
	<p>Using Rank Nullity Theorem,</p> $\begin{aligned} \text{Rank}(\mathbf{A}) + \dim(\text{nullspace } \mathbf{A}) &= n \\ \implies 4 + \dim(\text{nullspace } \mathbf{A}) &= 4 \\ \implies \dim(\text{nullspace } \mathbf{A}) &= 0 \not\geq 1 \end{aligned} \quad (2.0.4)$

	where $n$ is the number of columns in $\mathbf{A}$ Equation (2.0.4) proves that the given statement is <b>NOT True</b> .
<b>Statement 4</b>	0 is an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{A}$
	From equation (2.0.3), we could say that no eigenvalue of $\mathbf{A}$ could be 0. <b>NOT True Statement</b>

TABLE 1: Explanation