#### 1

# Assignment-10

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Abstract—This document explains the relationship between the rank of matrix and the solution of the linear system of equations.

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/vipulmalik8569/MT-EE5609

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/vipulmalik8569/MT-EE5609

#### 1 Problem

Let A be an  $m \times n$  matrix with rank n and real entries. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1) Ax = b has a solution for any b.
- 2) Ax = 0 does not have a solution.
- 3) If Ax = b has a solution then it is unique.
- 4)  $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} = 0$  for some non zero vector  $\mathbf{y}$ .

#### 2 solution

#### 2.1 *Option* 1

A solution exist only if **b** lies in the column space of **A**. Let us take an example

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \tag{2.1.1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.2}$$

Here the system has no solution because the column space of matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  is x-y plane and  $\mathbf{b}$  lies outside it.

Thus, option 1 is incorrect.

#### 2.2 *Option* 2

For the system  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = 0$  is always the solution.

Therefore, option 2 is incorrect.

#### 2.3 *Option* 3

There are two possibilities of matrices with dimension  $m \times n$  and rank n:

- 1) Rectangular matrix with m > n.
- 2) Square matrix with m = n.

Therefore there is no possibility for the system to have infinitely many solutins.

Hence, option 3 is correct.

### 2.4 Option 4

Let us consider an example with  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  as the column vectors of  $\mathbf{A}$ :

$$\mathbf{y}^T \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} & \mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{2.4.1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{u} & \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{2.4.2}$$

This is possible only when vectors  $\mathbf{u}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  are orthogonal to each other.

Example:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.4.3}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.4.4}$$

Hence, option 4 is correct.