

SECTION 2.3.3: VECTOR SPACES AND LINEAR SYSTEMS EXAMPLES

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ row space $= \text{span}(\{(1,2,-1), (2,0,1), (0,-1,4)\}) = W_1$ ^{a subspace!}

$\text{rref}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A'$

$\dim(W_1) = 3$? *yes.*

So $W_1 = \text{span}(\{(1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)\})$

clearly a basis. So $\dim(W_1) = 3$

row space A = row space A'

$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$; $\text{rref}(A^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, col. space $=$ row space $= W_3 = \text{span}(\{(1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)\})$

$\dim(\text{col. space } A) = 3$.

$\text{rank}(A) = 3$

2. $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -0 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 & 12 \\ -6 & -12 & 0 & -24 \end{pmatrix}$, row space $= \text{span}(\{(1,2,-1,8), (2,4,1,4), (0,0,5,1), (3,6,0,12), (-6,-12,0,-24)\}) = W_2$ *also a subspace*

obviously a basis. So

$\dim(W_2) = 5$? = 3

$B' = \text{rref}(B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$; row space $=$ row space; So $W_2 = \text{span}(\{(1,2,0,0), (0,0,1,0), (0,0,0,1)\})$

$B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 1 & 12 & -24 \end{pmatrix}$; col space $=$ row space; col space $= \text{span}(\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}) = W_3, \dim(W_3) = 3$

Note: row space $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$; col space $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^5$

$\text{rref}(B^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{rank}(B) = 3$

$$3. D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & | & \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

(Think of A as coeff. matrix of homogeneous system.)

Int. 1

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 + 2c_2 - c_3 &= 0 \\ 2c_1 + c_3 &= 0 \\ -c_2 + 4c_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

or

Int 2

$$c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Columns of A.

row ops do NOT change solutions HERE,

so $\dots \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$ Row operations can't change solutions here either.

Again: $\text{rref}(D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ means $\begin{matrix} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = 0 \\ c_3 = 0 \end{matrix}$ or $c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

or

$$\text{rref} \left(\begin{bmatrix} B & | & \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 means $\begin{matrix} c_1 + 2c_2 = 0 \\ c_3 = 0 \\ c_4 = 0 \end{matrix}$

$$\text{or } c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

These are multiples. Go look ...

$$\text{or } \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2c_2 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$