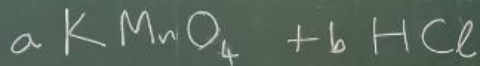
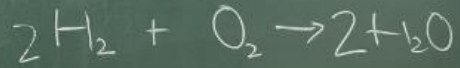


AM214-2023: LECTURE 13

LECTURE 13 COL + NULL SPACES, APPLICATIONS

Chemical balancing:



K: $a = c$ $a = c = d$

Mn: $a = d$

O: $4a = e$

H: $b = 2e$

Cl: $b = a + 2d + 2f = 3a + 2f$

a, b, e, f

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ e \\ f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{4} & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{4} & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ e \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{5}{4}e - 2\lambda = 0$$

$$e = \frac{8}{5}\lambda$$

$$b - 2\left(\frac{8}{5}\lambda\right) = 0$$

$$b = \frac{16}{5}\lambda$$

$$4a - \left(\frac{8}{5}\lambda\right) = 0, \quad a = \frac{8}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \lambda = \frac{2}{5} \lambda$$

3

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ e \\ f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{5}\lambda \\ 16 \\ \frac{8}{5}\lambda \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

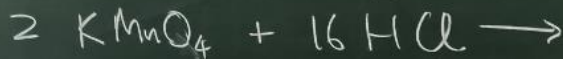
Let $\lambda = 5$

$$a = 2 = c = d$$

$$b = 16$$

$$e = 8$$

$$f = 5$$



$$6 \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{bmatrix}$$

4

a, b



$$a^T c = 0$$

$$b^T c = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve this,

c_1, c_2, c_3 must
not be fractions.

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ 0 & b_2 - \frac{a_2 b_1}{a_1} & \dots \end{pmatrix} \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{b_1}{a_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5

LU-DECOMPOSITION OF PORTRAIT - MATRIX

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

6

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Col space

$$\text{basis } (C(A)) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Null space

$$Ax = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$Ax=b$

$Lc=b$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

7

$c_1=3$
 $3+c_2=7, c_2=4$
 $2(3)+c_3=6, c_3=0$
 $1(3)-1(4)-c_4=-1, c_4=0$

$c = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ← There is a solution

$Ux=c$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$4x_2=4, x_2=1$
 $2x_1+1=3, x_1=1$
 $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

FOUR FUNDAMENTAL SPACES OF A

8

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 7}$

$A = LU$



$$U = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{x} & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{x} & x & x & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{x} & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

rank(U) ← number of independent rows in U.

$\dim(\text{Col}(U)) = \text{number of pivots} = 3$ rank=3

$\dim(\text{Row}(U)) = 3$

$\dim(\mathcal{N}^p(U)) = 4 = 7-3$

Left Null space:

9

$$\mathcal{L}(A) = \{ \underline{c} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \underline{c}^T A = \underline{0}^T, \underline{0}^T \in \mathbb{R}^7 \}$$

$$\underline{c}^T A = \underline{0}^T \xrightarrow{\text{Transpose}} A^T \underline{c} = \underline{0}$$

SUMMARY

A is $m \times n$ with $\text{rank}(A) = r$

10

Space	Symbol	In which base sp.	Dimension
Column sp.	$\mathcal{C}(A)$	\mathbb{R}^m	r
Left null sp.	$\mathcal{L}(A)$	\mathbb{R}^m	$m-r$
Row sp.	$\mathcal{R}(A)$	\mathbb{R}^n	r
Null sp.	$\mathcal{N}(A)$	\mathbb{R}^n	$n-r$

orthogonal