



Lecture 13

Math 22 Summer 2017
July 17, 2017



- ▶ Midterm 1 Wednesday, July 19, Kemeny 008, 6pm-8pm
 - ▶ Please respond to email if you have a conflict with this time!
 - ▶ Kate is moving her study group to Wednesday 3pm - 4:30pm in the usual place (Berry 370). She is not having study group this Sunday.
- ▶ Last scheduled x-hour meets tomorrow.
- ▶ Thursday office hours are on Tuesday this week due to: <https://wiki.sagemath.org/days87>
- ▶ HW4 will be posted later today and due Friday as usual.
- ▶ Any other questions (content or otherwise) please feel free to email me.



- ▶ §4.1 Two examples we didn't get to last time
- ▶ §4.2 Null and column spaces corresponding to linear maps

§4.1 Proving a set is a subspace



§4.1 Proving a set is a subspace



To show a subset of a vector space is a subspace we can always use the definition.

§4.1 Proving a set is a subspace



To show a subset of a vector space is a subspace we can always use the definition. However, the previous theorem gives us another way...

§4.1 Proving a set is a subspace



To show a subset of a vector space is a subspace we can always use the definition. However, the previous theorem gives us another way...

Let

$$H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} s + 2t \\ -t \\ 3s - 7t \end{bmatrix} : s, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3.$$

§4.1 Proving a set is a subspace



To show a subset of a vector space is a subspace we can always use the definition. However, the previous theorem gives us another way...

Let

$$H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} s + 2t \\ -t \\ 3s - 7t \end{bmatrix} : s, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3.$$

How can we use the previous theorem to show H is a subspace?

§4.1 Proving a set is a subspace



To show a subset of a vector space is a subspace we can always use the definition. However, the previous theorem gives us another way...

Let

$$H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} s + 2t \\ -t \\ 3s - 7t \end{bmatrix} : s, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3.$$

How can we use the previous theorem to show H is a subspace? Well,

$$H = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

§4.1 Proving a set is not a subspace



§4.1 Proving a set is not a subspace



To show that a subset is *not* a subspace, we just need to show that at least one of the axioms fails to be satisfied.

§4.1 Proving a set is not a subspace



To show that a subset is *not* a subspace, we just need to show that at least one of the axioms fails to be satisfied.

Let

$$H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3s \\ 2 + 5s \end{bmatrix} : s \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

§4.1 Proving a set is not a subspace



To show that a subset is *not* a subspace, we just need to show that at least one of the axioms fails to be satisfied.

Let

$$H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3s \\ 2 + 5s \end{bmatrix} : s \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

How do we show H is not a subspace?

§4.2 Definition of null space



§4.2 Definition of null space



Definition

§4.2 Definition of null space



Definition

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix.

§4.2 Definition of null space



Definition

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. The **null space** of A is the set of solutions to the matrix equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.

§4.2 Definition of null space



Definition

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. The **null space** of A is the set of solutions to the matrix equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$. We denote the null space of a matrix A by $\text{Nul } A$.

§4.2 Theorem 2



§4.2 Theorem 2



Theorem

§4.2 Theorem 2



Theorem

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix.



Theorem

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. Then the null space of A is a subspace.



Theorem

*Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. Then the null space of A is a subspace.
Of what vector space?*



Theorem

*Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. Then the null space of A is a subspace.
Of what vector space? \mathbb{R}^n .*



Theorem

*Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. Then the null space of A is a subspace.
Of what vector space? \mathbb{R}^n .*

Proof.



Theorem

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. Then the null space of A is a subspace. Of what vector space? \mathbb{R}^n .

Proof.

Show $\mathbf{0} \in \text{Nul } A$.



Theorem

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. Then the null space of A is a subspace. Of what vector space? \mathbb{R}^n .

Proof.

Show $\mathbf{0} \in \text{Nul } A$. Show $\text{Nul } A$ closed under addition.



Theorem

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. Then the null space of A is a subspace. Of what vector space? \mathbb{R}^n .

Proof.

Show $\mathbf{0} \in \text{Nul } A$. Show $\text{Nul } A$ closed under addition. Show $\text{Nul } A$ closed under scalar multiplication. □

§4.2 An explicit description for $\text{Nul } A$



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

§4.2 An explicit description for $\text{Nul } A$



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} such that $\text{Nul } A = \text{Span}\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$.

§4.2 An explicit description for $\text{Nul } A$



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} such that $\text{Nul } A = \text{Span}\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$.

Solution:

§4.2 An explicit description for $\text{Nul } A$



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} such that $\text{Nul } A = \text{Span}\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$.

Solution: First note that the RREF of A is

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

§4.2 An explicit description for $\text{Nul } A$



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} such that $\text{Nul } A = \text{Span}\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$.

Solution: First note that the RREF of A is

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

Now write out the parametric vector form of the solutions to $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.

§4.2 An explicit description for $\text{Nul } A$



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} such that $\text{Nul } A = \text{Span}\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$.

Solution: First note that the RREF of A is

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

Now write out the parametric vector form of the solutions to $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$. Can you see how this yields a spanning set?

§4.2 An explicit description for $\text{Nul } A$



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} such that $\text{Nul } A = \text{Span}\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$.

Solution: First note that the RREF of A is

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

Now write out the parametric vector form of the solutions to $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$. Can you see how this yields a spanning set? Is this set linearly independent?

§4.2 Null spaces as kernels of linear maps



§4.2 Null spaces as kernels of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Nul } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

§4.2 Null spaces as kernels of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Nul } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

§4.2 Null spaces as kernels of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Nul } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map of vector spaces.

§4.2 Null spaces as kernels of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Nul } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map of vector spaces. (What is this?)

§4.2 Null spaces as kernels of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Nul } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map of vector spaces. (What is this?)

The **kernel** of T is the set of all vectors $\mathbf{x} \in V$ such that $T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$.

§4.2 Null spaces as kernels of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Nul } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map of vector spaces. (What is this?)
The **kernel** of T is the set of all vectors $\mathbf{x} \in V$ such that $T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$. We denote this set by $\ker T$.

§4.2 Null spaces as kernels of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Nul } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map of vector spaces. (What is this?)
The **kernel** of T is the set of all vectors $\mathbf{x} \in V$ such that $T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$. We denote this set by $\ker T$.

How does $\ker T$ relate to $\text{Nul } A$?

§4.2 Definition of column space



§4.2 Definition of column space



Definition

§4.2 Definition of column space



Definition

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix.

§4.2 Definition of column space



Definition

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. The **column space** of A is the span of the columns of A .

§4.2 Definition of column space



Definition

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. The **column space** of A is the span of the columns of A . We denote this space as $\text{Col } A$.

§4.2 Definition of column space



Definition

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. The **column space** of A is the span of the columns of A . We denote this space as $\text{Col } A$.

Why is $\text{Col } A$ a subspace?

§4.2 Definition of column space



Definition

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. The **column space** of A is the span of the columns of A . We denote this space as $\text{Col } A$.

Why is $\text{Col } A$ a subspace?

What vector space is $\text{Col } A$ a subspace of?

§4.2 Definition of column space



Definition

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. The **column space** of A is the span of the columns of A . We denote this space as $\text{Col } A$.

Why is $\text{Col } A$ a subspace?

What vector space is $\text{Col } A$ a subspace of?

When is $\text{Col } A = \mathbb{R}^m$?

§4.2 Column spaces as images of linear maps



§4.2 Column spaces as images of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Col } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

§4.2 Column spaces as images of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Col } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

§4.2 Column spaces as images of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Col } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map of vector spaces.

§4.2 Column spaces as images of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Col } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map of vector spaces. The **image** or **range** of T is the set of all vectors $\mathbf{b} \in W$ such that there exists $\mathbf{x} \in V$ and $T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{b}$.

§4.2 Column spaces as images of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Col } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map of vector spaces. The **image** or **range** of T is the set of all vectors $\mathbf{b} \in W$ such that there exists $\mathbf{x} \in V$ and $T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{b}$. We denote this set by $\text{img } T$.

§4.2 Column spaces as images of linear maps



As you might expect, $\text{Col } A$ can also be phrased in the language of linear maps.

Definition

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map of vector spaces. The **image** or **range** of T is the set of all vectors $\mathbf{b} \in W$ such that there exists $\mathbf{x} \in V$ and $T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{b}$. We denote this set by $\text{img } T$.

How does $\text{img } T$ relate to $\text{Col } A$?

§4.2 Classwork



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

§4.2 Classwork



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

1. $\text{Nul } A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ for what k ? $\text{Col } A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ for what k ?

§4.2 Classwork



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

1. $\text{Nul } A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ for what k ? $\text{Col } A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ for what k ?
2. Find a nonzero vector in $\text{Nul } A$. Find a nonzero vector in $\text{Col } A$.

§4.2 Classwork



Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

1. $\text{Nul } A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ for what k ? $\text{Col } A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ for what k ?
2. Find a nonzero vector in $\text{Nul } A$. Find a nonzero vector in $\text{Col } A$.
3. Let

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Is $\mathbf{u} \in \text{Nul } A$? Is $\mathbf{u} \in \text{Col } A$? Is $\mathbf{v} \in \text{Nul } A$? Is $\mathbf{v} \in \text{Col } A$?