

Group 1

- a. $\mathbf{im}(A^T B^T) = \mathbf{im}((BA)^T)$. Let $C = BA$, then $\mathbf{im}(C^T) = \text{perp}(\mathbf{ker}(C))$, which is true from the latter portion of the fundamental theorem of linear algebra.
- b. An $M \times N$ matrix can be thought of a series of N vectors spanning some space in \mathbb{R}^N . Furthermore, any matrix that has an rref I , can become I by multiplying it by a series of elementary matrices E , this works, so long as the coulomb count of E , matches the space of the matrix in \mathbb{R}^N , the transformations are valid. Thus, this is analogous to finding the rref, and taking on coulomb.
- c. True, If $AB = I$, then A is a series of elementary matrices E , such that it takes B to the identity. Thus, $\text{rref}(B) = I$, and thus, $\mathbf{ker}(B) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$.
- d. When some matrix A is multiplied by any other matrix, it's kernel can only expand, not contract. Next, the rank of A^T is the same as the rank of A , finally, $A^T A$ should form a square matrix. Thus, the $\mathbf{ker}(A) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$ implies that $\mathbf{ker}(A^T A) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$
- e. False. Two matrices are similar if there is some way we can change the basis of one, into the other, or A and B are similar, if for some matrix P , $A = P^{-1} B P$. Consider the 1×1 matrix $[1]$ and $[2]$, they both have a kernel of 0 , but they are not similar.
- f. If some matrix B is invertible, then it can be obtained by multiplying together many elementary matrices E . Finally, multiplying a matrix by an elementary matrix doesn't change its kernel.
- g. The $\mathbf{ker}(\text{rref}(A)) = \mathbf{ker}(A)$, because finding the kernel of A , requires calculating the rref, and taking it on that. Finally, multiplying some matrix A , by only elementary matrices E , will only change the basis that the matrix A , is using, meaning that the $\mathbf{ker}(A)$ is unchanged.
- h. For all $n \times n$ matrix with rank of n , then that matrix has n linearly independent vectors, spanning a space containing n basis. Thus, if two matrices that are $n \times n$ exist, with n linearly independent vectors, they will be matrices of the same space.