

Questions of this homework will ONLY be graded for completion. You may wish to read chapters 6.1-6.3 of the textbook for Q3 and Q4.

**Q1.** (2 pts) Find matrices  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  containing independent columns of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ , respectively:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 9 & -6 \\ 2 & 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

**Q2.** (2 pts) Read Theorem 1.10 in the textbook, and prove that the following three statements are equivalent.

(a)  $A$  is invertible.

(b) For every  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ , there exists exactly one  $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$  with  $Ax = b$ .

(c) The only  $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$  with  $Ax = 0$  is  $x = 0$ . Equivalently, the null space  $N(A) = \{0\}$ .

**Q3.** (3 pts) Write a MATLAB function with inputs

- a matrix  $A$  of size  $m \times n$ ,
- a vector  $x$  of size  $n \times 1$ ,

and which outputs the product vector  $Ax$  (note that the size of this vector should be  $m \times 1$ ).

To get the dimensions of the matrix  $A$ , you can use

`[m,n] = size(A);`

similarly to how we got the length of the vector  $u$  as

`n = length(u);`

Here the semicolon suppresses output.

Your code should check that the sizes of the inputs are right and then do the multiplication using two nested “for” loops.

- Run your code on  $A = \text{rand}(7)$  and  $x = \text{rand}(7, 1)$  (the command “rand” produces a random matrix). Compare the output of your function to the result when you type  $A * x$  into MATLAB (the results should be the same!).
- How many floating point operations (additions and multiplications) does the code use? Find a **formula** in terms of  $m$  and  $n$ . (Similar to how we found that a vector-vector multiplication takes  $2n$  (or  $2n-1$ , depending on how you count) operations, where  $n$  is the vector length.)

*(b)  $\Rightarrow$  (a)*

*take  $b = e_i, \exists x_i, \text{ s.t. } Ax_i = e_i$*

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = I$$

*(c)  $\Rightarrow$  (b)*

$$\text{Rank}(\text{null space}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rank}(\text{column space}) = m$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall b, \exists x, Ax = b$$

$$\text{Assume } Ay = b$$

$$\Rightarrow A(x-y) = b - b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y$$

**Q4.** (3 pts)

Write a MATLAB function with inputs

- a matrix  $A$  of size  $m \times n$ ,
- a matrix  $B$  of size  $n \times p$ ,

and which outputs the product matrix  $A \times B$  (note that the size of this matrix should be  $m \times p$ ). Your code should check that the sizes are right and then do the multiplication using three nested “for” loops.

- Run your code on  $A = \text{rand}(8, 5)$  and  $B = \text{rand}(5, 3)$  (the command “rand” produces a random matrix). Compare the output of your function to the result when you type  $A * B$  into MATLAB (the results should be the same!).
- How many floating point operations (additions and multiplications) does the code use? Find a formula in terms of  $m$ ,  $n$ , and  $p$ .