

MTHSC 3110 SECTION 4.6 – THE RANK OF A MATRIX

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NOTE

Suppose that A is an $m \times n$ matrix. We can view A as a collection of *rows* instead of a collection of columns.

NOTE

The set of length n row vectors with real entries is a vector space.

DEFINITION

We define $\text{Row}(A)$ to be the span of the rows of A .

THEOREM

If $A \sim B$, then $\text{Row}(A) = \text{Row}(B)$. If B is in echelon form, then the non-zero rows of B are a basis for $\text{Row}(B) = \text{Row}(A)$.

SKETCH OF PROOF.

Suppose that $A \sim B$.

Then the rows of B are linear combinations of the rows of A and vice versa.

Thus $\text{Row}(A) = \text{Row}(B)$.

It is fairly easy to see that the nonzero rows of a matrix in echelon form are linearly independent and span the row space of that matrix. □

COROLLARY

$\dim(\text{Row}(A)) = \# \text{ of pivots} = \dim(\text{Col}(A))$.

EXAMPLE

Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -5 & 8 & 0 & -17 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 11 & -19 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & -13 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 20 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Find $\text{Row}(A)$, $\text{Col}(A)$, and $\text{Nul}(A)$.

THEOREM (THE RANK-NULLITY THEOREM)

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

$$\dim(\text{Row}(A)) = \dim(\text{Col}(A)).$$

We call this value $\text{rank}(A)$ and further, we have

$$\text{rank}(A) + \dim(\text{Nul}(A)) = n.$$

PROOF.

We have seen that $\dim(\text{Row}(A)) = \dim(\text{Col}(A)) = \# \text{pivots}$.

We will call this common value $\text{rank}(A)$.

Recall that $\dim(\text{Nul}(A)) = \# \text{ free variables} = n - \# \text{ pivots}..$

Thus

$$\dim(\text{Nul}(A)) + \text{rank}(A) = (n - \# \text{ pivots}) + \# \text{pivots} = n.$$



THEOREM

Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix. The following (extra) conditions are equivalent to A being invertible:

(M) The columns of A are a basis for \mathbb{R}^n .

(N) $\text{Col}(A) = \mathbb{R}^n$.

(O) $\dim(\text{Col}(A)) = n$.

(P) $\text{rank}(A) = n$.

(Q) $\text{Nul}(A) = \{\vec{0}\}$.

(R) $\dim(\text{Nul}(A)) = 0$.