

Find all vectors that are perpendicular to the column vectors in A.

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

Nullspace

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

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

$$N(A^T) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} a$$

(1 -1 1)

null space .

$$Ax = 0$$

$$A^T x = 0 \rightarrow (A^T x)^T = 0 \rightarrow x^T A = 0$$

left nullspace.

The nullspace is the orthogonal complement of the row space in \mathbf{R}^n .

The left nullspace is the orthogonal complement of the column space in \mathbf{R}^m .

Find all vectors that are orthogonal to the row space and the column space of A.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 11 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= -c \\ a - 2c + 4c &= 0 \\ a &= -2c \end{aligned}$$

$$N(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} a$$

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 4 & 11 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = A^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 6 & 1 & -17 \\ 0 & 1 & -17 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -17 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{aligned} &4 = 17z \\ &2 + 2(17z) = 2z \\ &2 = 19z \\ &\therefore \begin{bmatrix} -17 \\ 17 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} a \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

If V and W are orthogonal subspaces, show that the only vector they have in common is the zero vector: $V \cap W = \{0\}$.

$$\text{assume } v \in V \text{ \& } v \in W \text{ \& } v \neq 0$$

$$v^T v \neq 0 = 0^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(a_1, a_2, a_3) \\ &\rightarrow a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Find the orthogonal complement of the plane spanned by the vectors $(1, 1, 2)$ and $(1, 2, 3)$.

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