

1)  $A$  is  $6 \times 8$ , so its rank is at most 6.

The 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> columns are independent.

$$\text{Suppose } C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_6 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6^{\text{th}} \text{ row says: } C_4 = 0$$

$$3^{\text{rd}} \text{ row says: } C_3 - C_4 = 0, \text{ so } C_3 = 0$$

$$4^{\text{th}} \text{ row says: } -C_6 = 0$$

$$5^{\text{th}} \text{ row says: } C_5 - C_6 = 0, \text{ so } C_5 = 0$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ row says: } C_2 - C_5 = 0, \text{ so } C_2 = 0$$

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ row says: } C_1 = 0.$$

$$\text{So } C_1 = C_2 = \dots = C_6 = 0.$$

Hence, these vectors are independent.  
and the rank is at least 6.

The rank of  $A$  is thus 6.

$$2) a \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

says

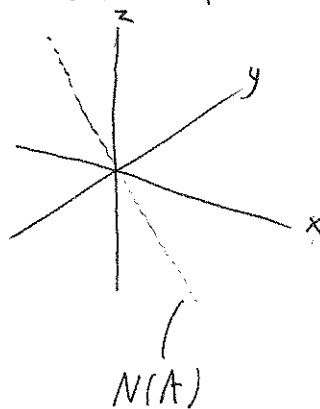
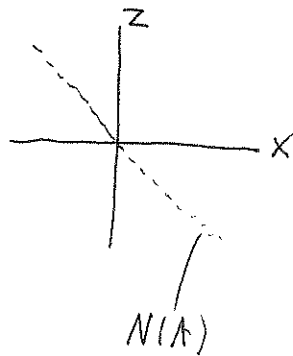
$$x + z = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

The null space is all  $(x, y, z)$  satisfying these two equations.

$$y = 0 \} \quad \text{XZ plane}$$

$$x + z = 0 \Rightarrow z = -x \quad \text{within that plane}$$



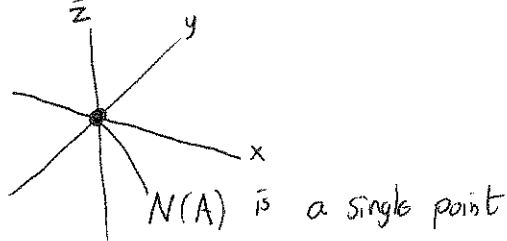
$N(A)$  is a line.

$$N(A) = \left\{ (x, 0, -x), \text{ for all } x \right\}$$

$$b) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + z = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ x + y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x + z = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ x + y = 0 \end{array}} \right\} z = 0.$$

The only point satisfying these eqns is  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .



3)

Rewrite the equation as

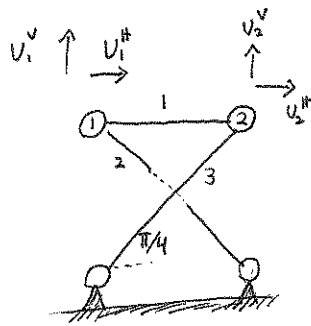
$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \\ C_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = A X$$

Using matlab,  $X = A \setminus b$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

4)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bar 1} \circ & -U_1^H + U_2^H = 0 \\ \text{Bar 2} \circ & -U_1^H \cos \pi/4 + U_1^V \sin \pi/4 = 0 \\ \text{Bar 3} \circ & U_2^H \cos \pi/4 + U_2^V \sin \pi/4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

LHS is change in bar length given displacements  
 $U_1^H \ U_2^H \ U_1^V \ U_2^V$

RHS says those changes are 0.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} U_1^H \\ U_1^V \\ U_2^H \\ U_2^V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

A has rank 3 : 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> cols are independent.

$$C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ row} \circ & C_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 & C_3 = 0 \\ 1^{\text{st}} \text{ row} \circ & -C_1 = 0 & C_1 = 0 \\ 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ row} \circ & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} C_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

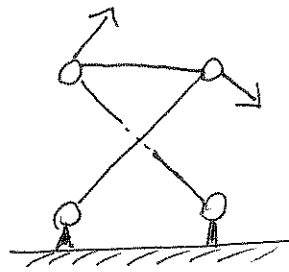
By Fund. Thm of Linear Algebra,

$$\text{rank}(A) + \dim N(A) = 4$$

$$\dim(N(A)) = 1$$

1 mode of deformation

4b)



Top bar rotates and translates.

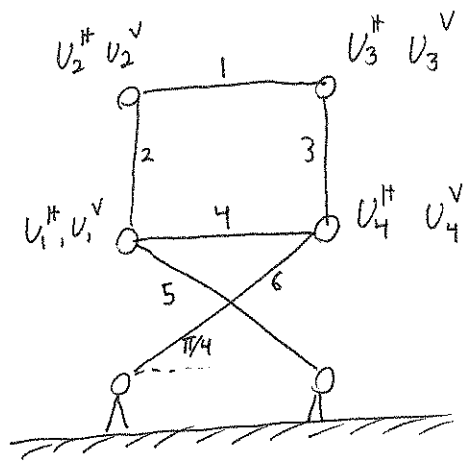
Guess  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  is  $N(A)$

Verify:  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ✓

c) Using  $[Q, R] = \text{qr}(A^t)$ , the last column of  $Q$  gives null space of  $A$ .

$\begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$ , which is  $-1/2 \times$  vector we guessed ✓

5)



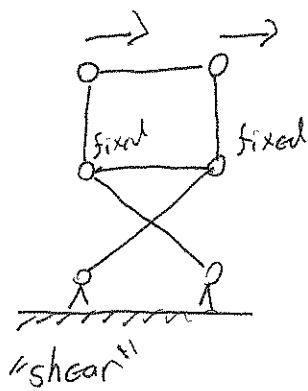
Matrix constraint

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\cos \pi/4 & \sin \pi/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos \pi/4 & \sin \pi/4 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} U_1^H \\ U_1^V \\ U_2^H \\ U_2^V \\ U_3^H \\ U_3^V \\ U_4^H \\ U_4^V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

A has rank 6.

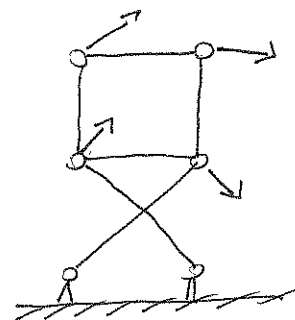
By Fund Thm of Lin Algebra, has 2 dimensional null space  
 2 independent modes of deformation

b)



$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$Ax$  is 0 ✓



rotation of bar 4  
 square on top maintains shape

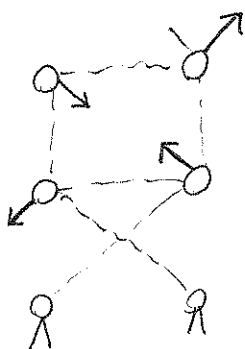
c) Last two columns of  $Q$  in

$$[Q, R] = \text{qr}(A^t)$$

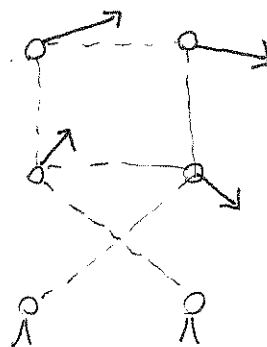
are an orthonormal basis for  $N(A)$  ?

$$\begin{pmatrix} -0.34 \\ -0.34 \\ 0.38 \\ -0.34 \\ +0.38 \\ 0.34 \\ -0.34 \\ 0.34 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0.22 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.59 \\ 0.22 \\ +0.59 \\ -0.22 \\ 0.22 \\ -0.22 \end{pmatrix}$$

Visually



and



Neither of these are our guess from (b).  
But there are  $c_1$  &  $c_2$  st.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -0.34 \\ -0.34 \\ 0.38 \\ -0.34 \\ 0.38 \\ 0.34 \\ -0.34 \\ 0.34 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0.22 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.59 \\ 0.22 \\ 0.59 \\ -0.22 \\ 0.22 \\ -0.22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_1 = 0.7760$$

$$c_2 = 1.18.$$