

Applichiamo Gauss ad A per calcolare rank(A)

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 & -8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|l} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 & \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & R2 < -R2 + R1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R3 < -R3 - 2R1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 2$$

Calcoliamo AA^T

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 & -8 \end{array} * \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & -8 \end{array} = \begin{array}{ccc} 27 & -9 & 54 \\ -9 & 11 & -18 \\ 54 & -18 & 108 \end{array}$$

Applichiamo Gauss ad AA^T

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 27 & -9 & 54 \\ -9 & 11 & -18 \\ 54 & -18 & 108 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|l} 27 & -9 & 54 & \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & R2 < -R2 + 1/3R1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & R3 < -R3 - 2R1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{rank}(AA^T) = 2.$$

Per la seguente proprietà del rank $\text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(BA)$ ponendo $B = A^T$ risulta che $\text{rank}(AA^T) = \text{rank}(A^T A) = 2$ (potremmo quindi evitare di calcolare $A^T A$ e poi applicare Gauss)

Per completezza e per verifica

Calcoliamo $A^T A$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & \\ 3 & -3 & 6 & \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \\ -4 & 0 & -8 & \end{array} * \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 & -8 \\ -4 & 0 & -8 & \end{array} = \begin{array}{cccc} 6 & 18 & 4 & -20 \\ 18 & 54 & 12 & -60 \\ 4 & 12 & 6 & -20 \\ -20 & -60 & -20 & 80 \end{array}$$

Applichiamo Gauss ad $A^T A$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 6 & 18 & 4 & -20 \\ 18 & 54 & 12 & -60 \\ 4 & 12 & 6 & -20 \end{array}$$

-20 -60 -20 80

6	18	4	-20	
0	0	0	0	$R2 \leftarrow -R2 - 3R1$
0	0	$10/3$	$-20/3$	$R3 \leftarrow -R3 - 2/3R1$
0	0	$-20/3$	$40/3$	$R4 \leftarrow -R4 + 10/3R1$

6	18	4	-20
0	0	$10/3$	$-20/3$
0	0	0	0
0	0	$-20/3$	$40/3$

6	18	4	-20	
0	0	10/3	-20/3	
0	0	0	0	$R3 \leftarrow -R3 - 0R2$
0	0	0	0	$R4 \leftarrow -R4 - 2R2$

$\text{rank}(A^T A) = 2.$