

# Invertible Matrix Theorem

**Theorem 1** *Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix. The following are equivalent:*

1.  $A$  is an invertible (non-singular) matrix.
2.  $A$  is row equivalent to the  $n \times n$  identity matrix.
3.  $A$  has  $n$  pivot positions.
4. The equation  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  has only the trivial solution.
5. The columns of  $A$  form a linearly independent set.
6. The linear transformation  $\mathbf{x} \mapsto A\mathbf{x}$  is one-to-one.
7. The equation  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  has at least one (and in fact unique) solution for each  $\mathbf{b}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
8. The columns of  $A$  span  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
9. The linear transformation  $\mathbf{x} \mapsto A\mathbf{x}$  maps  $\mathbb{R}^n$  onto  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
10. There is an  $n \times n$  matrix  $C$  such that  $CA = I_n$ .
11. There is an  $n \times n$  matrix  $D$  such that  $AD = I_n$ .
12.  $A^T$  is an invertible matrix.
13. The determinant of  $A$  is not zero.
14. The columns of  $A$  form a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
15.  $\text{Col } A = \mathbb{R}^n$ .
16.  $\dim \text{Col } A = n$ .
17.  $\text{rank } A = n$ .
18.  $\text{Nul } A = \{ \mathbf{0} \}$ .
19.  $\dim \text{Nul } A = 0$ .
20. The number 0 is not an eigenvalue of  $A$ .
21.  $(\text{Col } A)^\perp = \{ \mathbf{0} \}$ .
22.  $(\text{Nul } A)^\perp = \mathbb{R}^n$ .
23.  $\text{Row } A = \mathbb{R}^n$ .
24.  $A$  has  $n$  nonzero singular values.