

HW2

- ① Write the matrix form $Ax=b$ for the following

$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 7 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -8 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \\ 0 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ② Let $\underline{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [\underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_2]$ $\underline{a}_i$ are columns of A

(a) Make a figure in $\mathbb{R}^3$ of $\underline{u}, \underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_2$.

(b) Determine whether $\underline{u}$ is in the plane spanned by $\underline{a}_1$ and $\underline{a}_2$

- ③ Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\underline{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$

(a) Show for what values of b_1, b_2, b_3 the system $Ax=b$ has a solution.

- ④ Let $\underline{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\underline{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$, $\underline{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$

Does $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3\}$ span $\mathbb{R}^3$? Why or why not?

⑤ Determine if the system has a nontrivial solution:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\ -2x_1 - 3x_2 - 4x_3 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 9x_3 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

⑥ Describe all solutions of $A\underline{x} = \underline{\phi}$, where A is row-equivalent to

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

⑦ Given $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -6 & 4 \\ 12 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ find one non-trivial solution to $A\underline{x} = \underline{\phi}$ by inspection

⑧ Construct a 2×2 matrix A such that the solution of $A\underline{x} = \underline{\phi}$ is the line through $(4,1)$ and the origin. Then find a vector $\underline{b}$ in $\mathbb{R}^2$ parallel to the solution set of $A\underline{x} = \underline{b}$

that is $A\underline{x} = \underline{b}$ is not a line in $\mathbb{R}^2$ parallel to the solution set of $A\underline{x} = \underline{\phi}$. Why does this not contradict

"The general solution to $A\underline{x} = \underline{b}$ is $\underline{x} = \underline{x}_h + \underline{x}_p$ where $A\underline{x}_p = \underline{b}$ and $A\underline{x}_h = \underline{\phi}$ "

(9) Determine whether the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly independent

(10) Consider $\underline{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\underline{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 9 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$ $\underline{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -7 \\ h \end{bmatrix}$

(a) For what values of h is $\underline{v}_3$ in $\text{Span}\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2\}$

(b) For what values of h are the 3 vectors linearly dependent?

(11) Same question as in (10) for

$$\underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 9 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ h \end{pmatrix}$$

(12) True/false and why: If $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3, \underline{v}_4\} \in \mathbb{R}^4$ and are linearly independent, then

$\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3\}$ is also linearly independent. Hint: think about

$$x_1 \underline{v}_1 + x_2 \underline{v}_2 + x_3 \underline{v}_3 + 0 \cdot \underline{v}_4 = \underline{0}$$