Homework for week 2:

Read:

- The Row Vector rule for multiplying a matrix by a vector
- Read Section 1.4, Existence of Solutions
- Answer the following questions, ready for the test on Friday.
- Practise multiplying a matrix and a vector; this will be the first question on the test.

24. Suppose a system of linear equations has a 3×5 *augmented* matrix whose fifth column is not a pivot column. Is the system consistent? Why (or why not)?

In Exercises 9 and 10, write a vector equation that is equivalent to the given system of equations.

9.
$$\begin{aligned} x_2 + 5x_3 &= 0 \\ 4x_1 + 6x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - 8x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

10.
$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 &= 3 \\ -2x_1 - 7x_2 + 5x_3 &= 1 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 - 3x_3 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

In Exercises 11 and 12, determine if $\mathbf{b}$ is a linear combination of $\mathbf{a}_1$, $\mathbf{a}_2$, and $\mathbf{a}_3$.

11. $\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$

12. $\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -5 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$

22. Construct a 3×3 matrix A, with nonzero entries, and a vector $\mathbf{b}$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$ such that $\mathbf{b}$ is *not* in the set spanned by the columns of A.

Compute the products in Exercises 1–4 using (a) the definition, as in Example 1, and (b) the row–vector rule for computing $A\mathbf{x}$. If a product is undefined, explain why.

1. $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$

2. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 5–8, use the definition of $A\mathbf{x}$ to write the matrix equation as a vector equation, or vice versa.

8. $z_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} + z_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + z_3 \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + z_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$

14. Let $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Is $\mathbf{u}$ in the subset of $\mathbb{R}^3$ spanned by the columns of A? Why or why not?

True or false (and why):

24. a. Every matrix equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ corresponds to a vector equation with the same solution set.

b. If the equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is consistent, then $\mathbf{b}$ is in the set spanned by the columns of A.

c. Any linear combination of vectors can always be written in the form $A\mathbf{x}$ for a suitable matrix A and vector $\mathbf{x}$.

d. If the coefficient matrix A has a pivot position in every row, then the equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is inconsistent.

e. The solution set of a linear system whose augmented matrix is $[\,\mathbf{a}_1 \quad \mathbf{a}_2 \quad \mathbf{a}_3 \quad \mathbf{b}\,]$ is the same as the solution set of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$, if $A = [\,\mathbf{a}_1 \quad \mathbf{a}_2 \quad \mathbf{a}_3\,]$.

f. If A is an $m \times n$ matrix whose columns do not span $\mathbb{R}^m$, then the equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is consistent for every $\mathbf{b}$ in $\mathbb{R}^m$.

30. Construct a 3×3 matrix, not in echelon form, whose columns do *not* span $\mathbb{R}^3$. Show that the matrix you construct has the desired property.

Compute the following two products:

3. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ **4.** $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Let M be the matrix
[-4 -2 2]
[3 1 4]

and b the vector
[-4]
[4]

Write the general solution of the matrix equation Ax = b in parametric vector form.