2.1-2.3 Homework Solution

(a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & b1 \\ 2 & 8 & 4 & b2 \\ -1 & -4 & -2 & b3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow r_{12}^{(-2)} r_{13}^{1} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & b1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b2 - 2b1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b3 + b1 \end{bmatrix}$$

當
$$b2 = 2b1$$
, $b3 = -b1$ 時有無限多組解

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & b1 \\ 2 & 9 & b2 \\ -1 & -4 & b3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow r_{12}^{(-2)} r_{13}^1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & b1 \\ 0 & 1 & b2 - 2b1 \\ 0 & 0 & b3 + b1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 学为 — 为1時有1組解

• 2.2-32

(a)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & c & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow r_{12}^{(-2)} r_{13}^{(-1)} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c - 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = R$$

$$Ax = 0 \rightarrow Rx = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c - 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x1 \\ x2 \\ x3 \\ x4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$-(1) c = 1$$

$$x1 + x2 + 2x3 + 2x4 = 0$$

$$N(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -x2 - 2x3 - 2x4 \\ x2 \\ x3 \\ x4 \end{bmatrix} = x2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x4 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N = \left[\begin{array}{rrrr} -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$-(2) c \neq 1$$

$$(c-1)x^2 = 0 \to x^2 = 0$$

$$N(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -(2x3 + 2x4) \\ 0 \\ x3 \\ x4 \end{bmatrix} = x3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x4 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$N = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 - c & 2 \\ 0 & 2 - c \end{array} \right]$$

$$-(1)c = 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \to R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Rx = 0 \to \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x1 \\ x2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$N(A) = x1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-(2)c = 2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = R$$

$$Rx = 0 \to -x1 + 2x2 = 0$$

$$N(A) = x2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $-(3)c \neq 1$ and $c \neq 2$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1-c & 2 \\ 0 & 2-c \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow R = \begin{bmatrix} 1-c & 2 \\ 0 & 2-c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Rx = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} (1-c)x1 + 2x2 = 0 & => x1 = 0 \\ (2-c)x2 = 0 & => x2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

• 2.2-50

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow r_{21}^{(-3)} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 解爲 $(0, a, 0)$, 其中 a 爲任意數

- (b)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
因為 $row_3 \neq 0$,所以無解

• 2.3-7

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ v_2^T \\ v_3^T \\ v_4^T \\ v_5^T \\ v_6^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

v1,v2 and v3 are independent vectors.

This number is the dimension of the space spanned by the v's.

• 2.3-34

the basis:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1/5 * \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1/2 * \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$