

rda

Problem 3 Vector combination

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3a_1 - 3x = 2x + 3b_1 \quad |+3x$$

$$3a_1 = 5x + 3b_1 \quad | - 3b_1$$

$$3a_1 - 3b_1 = 5x \quad | : 5$$

$$\frac{3(a_1 - b_1)}{5} = x$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}}{5} = x \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{5} \right) - \frac{9}{5} = x \quad \left(\begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -27 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

check

$$\frac{6}{-12} = -\frac{9}{27} + \frac{-3}{15}$$

$$-\frac{6}{-12} = -\frac{6}{12}$$

$$ii) \lambda a_1 + (1-\lambda)b_1, \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$$

$$\lambda_2 + -7 + \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1 \quad |: 3$$

calculate x
check:

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + 5 - 5\lambda = x$$

$$\frac{17}{3} - \frac{5}{3} = x$$

$$b) v_{1i} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_{2i} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_{3i} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{6}{3} = x \quad x = 2$$

$$I. \quad 2x + 0y + 0z = 1 \rightarrow x = 0,5 \rightarrow \text{insert in 2nd equation}$$

$$II. \quad x + 3y + 0z = 2 \quad a_1 = 0,5$$

$$III. \quad -2x + 4y - 2z = 6 \quad a_2 = -1,5$$

$$a_3 = -6,5$$

$$0,5 + 3y + 0z = 2 \quad | -0,5$$

$$3y = -1,5$$

$$y = -\frac{1,5}{3} = -0,5 \quad \text{insert in III. equation}$$

$$-1,5 - 6 - 2 \cdot 0,5 = 6$$

$$-2 \cdot 0,5 = 1,5$$

$$2 = -6,5$$

Problem 9

a) $x \times y = y \times x$ is not true as $x \times y$ it uses two different "formulas" as you calculate $x_2y_2 - y_2x_3$ in $x \times y$ in the first line and $y_2x_3 - y_3x_2$ in $y \times x$.

b) is not true because by the triangle inequality $\|u + v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$.
example $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\sqrt{(1)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{2} < \sqrt{1^2} + \sqrt{1^2} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2$$
$$\sqrt{2} < 2$$

c) $(x+y)/2 = (x/2) + (y/2)$ is true as it's just distributed $(x+y)/2 = (x/2 + y/2) = (x/2) + (y/2)$

d) There λ exists only if x and y are linearly dependent (is not true)