

rda

## Problem 3 Vector combination

$$a_i = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -9 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_i = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3a - 3x = -2x + 3b \quad | +3x$$

$$3a = 5x + 3b \quad | -3b$$

$$3a - 3b = 5x \quad | :5$$

$$\frac{3(a-b)}{5} = x$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -9 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}}{5} = x \Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -10 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -30 \\ -30 \end{pmatrix}}{5} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} \\ -6 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

check

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

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

$$ii) \lambda a + (1-\lambda)b, \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$$

$$\lambda 2 + -7 + \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda 3 = 7 \quad | :3$$

$$\lambda = \frac{7}{3}$$

calculate x  
check i

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

$$\frac{11}{3} - \frac{5}{3} = x$$

$$\frac{6}{3} = x$$

$$b) v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{6}{3} = x$$

$$i. \quad 2x + 0y + 0z = 7 \rightarrow x = 0,5 \rightarrow \text{insert in 2nd equation}$$

$$ii. \quad x + 3y + 0z = 4 \quad a_1 = 0,5$$

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

$$a_3 = -6,5$$

$$0,5 + 3y + 0z = 4 \quad | -0,5$$

$$3y = 3,5$$

$$y = \frac{3,5}{3} = 1,1\bar{6} \quad \text{insert in III. equation}$$

$$-7 - 6 - 2z = 6$$

$$-2z = 13$$

$$z = -6,5$$



# Problem 9

a)  $x \times y = y \times x$  is not true as  $x \times y$  is use two different "formulas" as you calculate  $x_2 y_1 - y_2 x_1$  in  $x \times y$  in the first line and  $y_2 x_1 - y_3 x_2$  in  $y \times x$ .

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

$$\sqrt{(1+1)^2 + (1+1)^2} = \sqrt{8} < \sqrt{(1)^2 + (1)^2} + \sqrt{(1)^2 + (1)^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} < 2$$

c)  $\langle x+y, z \rangle = \langle x, z \rangle + \langle y, z \rangle$  is true as it's just distributed  $\langle x+y, z \rangle = (x+y) \cdot z = \dots$

d) That  $\lambda$  exists only if  $x$  and  $y$  are linearly dependent (is not true)