

$$A \quad 1. 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. a = \frac{1}{\|a\|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{4} \\ \sqrt{7} \\ 3 \\ \sqrt{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \|a\| = \sqrt{14}, \text{ not two dimensional}$$

$$4. \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7}$$

$$0.267$$

$$0.534$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{14} \quad 0.801$$

$$5. \|a\| = \sqrt{14} \quad \|b\| = \sqrt{77}$$

$$\frac{a \cdot b}{\|a\| \|b\|} = \frac{32}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{77}} = \frac{16\sqrt{22}}{77} = n$$

$$\arccos(n) = 13^\circ$$

$$6. a \cdot b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix} = 32$$

$$b \cdot a = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix} = 32$$

$$7. \langle a, b \rangle = b^T a$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 10 & 18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\langle a, b \rangle}{\|a\| \|b\|} = \frac{32}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{77}} = \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{32}{7\sqrt{22}}\right)$$

$$B \cdot 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 6 & -5 & 10 \\ -3 & 12 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. AB = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -2 & -4 \\ 9 & 0 & 15 \\ 7 & 7 & -21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 3 & 8 \\ 6 & -18 & 13 \\ -5 & 15 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. AB^T = AB \text{ rotate} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 9 & 7 \\ -2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 15 & -21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^T A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 9 & 7 \\ -2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 15 & -21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4. |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -10 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -10 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{11}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 55$$

$$|C| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$5. B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} 2+2-4=0 \\ 3-4+1=0 \\ 6-2-4=0 \end{matrix}$$

orthogonal set

$$6. A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -13 & \frac{17}{55} & \frac{12}{55} \\ \frac{4}{55} & -\frac{1}{55} & \frac{7}{55} \\ \frac{4}{55} & -\frac{1}{55} & -\frac{7}{55} \end{bmatrix}$$

11. $Bx=d$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(B) = -42$$

B^{-1} exists

$$x = B^{-1}d$$

$$\frac{1}{42} \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -9 & -9 \\ -14 & -2 & 6 \\ -7 & 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$7. C^{-1} \\ \det(C) = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$15 - 6 - 36 + 27 = 0$$

$C^{-1} = \text{DNE}$

$$8. A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 9 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$9. \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{14}{14} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$$

10. Column A

$$\begin{aligned} &1(1, 4, 0) + \\ &2(2, -2, 5) + \\ &3(3, 3, -1) = \\ &(14, 9, 7) \end{aligned}$$

$$4, -2, 3 \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{9}{14} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle \frac{9}{14} \frac{1}{7} \frac{27}{14}$$

$$\frac{0, 5, -1 \cdot \vec{b}}{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}} = \frac{7}{14} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}$$

$$8. b \cdot \hat{a} = b \cdot \frac{a}{|a|} = \frac{32}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$9. s = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad a \cdot s = (1, 2, 3) \cdot (1, 1, -1) \\ 1 + 2 + -3 = 0 \\ \textcircled{a \cdot s = 0}$$

10. Not possible # col in a
 \neq rows in b

$$11. \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = i(12-15) - j(6-12) + k(5-8) \\ -3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$12. a = \frac{b+c}{3} \quad a = \frac{b}{3} + \frac{c}{3}$$

$$(1, 2, 3) = \frac{(4, 5, 6)}{3} + \frac{(1, 1, 3)}{3}$$

$$13. a^T b = [1 \ 2 \ 3] \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = 32$$

$$ab^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} [4 \ 5 \ 6] = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 10 & 12 \\ 12 & 15 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$