

## Calculus III (Math 241)

**W10** Prove in a direct way the following:

- a) The solution of any solvable system of linear equations  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$  ( $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ) has the form  $\mathbf{x}_0 + S = \{\mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{s}; \mathbf{s} \in S\}$ , where  $S$  denotes the solution of the associated homogeneous system  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{x}_0$  is any particular (“special”) solution of  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ ;
- b)  $S$  is a linear subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  (and hence the solution of  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$  an affine subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ).

**W11** Solve

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & 3x_3 & - & 2x_4 & + & x_5 & & = & 0 \\ 2x_1 & + & 4x_2 & + & x_3 & & & - & 2x_5 & + & x_6 & = & 0 \\ -x_1 & - & 2x_2 & + & 2x_3 & + & 3x_4 & - & 3x_5 & - & 2x_6 & = & 0 \\ & & & & 6x_3 & - & 4x_4 & + & 3x_5 & + & 2x_6 & = & 0 \\ 3x_1 & + & 6x_2 & + & 10x_3 & - & 6x_4 & + & 2x_5 & + & 3x_6 & = & 0 \end{array}$$

**W12** Repeat W11 with the same coefficient matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  but with right-hand side  $\mathbf{b} = (0, 4, 1, -4, 0)^T$  in place of  $(0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^T$ .

*Hint:* There is a shortcut using W10.

**W13** Find the (unique) polynomial function of degree at most 3 whose graph passes through the points  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(2, 1)$ ,  $(3, 2)$ , and  $(4, 1)$ .

**W14** Compute  $\mathbf{FF}^T$  and  $\mathbf{F}^T\mathbf{F}$  for the  $7 \times 7$  matrix

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Which combinatorial property of  $\{013, 124, 235, 346, 450, 561, 602\}$  (“translates of 013 modulo 7”) does the result reflect?

*Hint:* The entries of  $\mathbf{FF}^T$  are the pairwise dot products of the rows of  $\mathbf{F}$ , and similarly for  $\mathbf{F}^T\mathbf{F}$ . The “circulant” structure of  $\mathbf{F}$  simplifies the computation.