

Step-1

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Given and the first row of AB is a linear combination of all the rows of B . We have to find the coefficients in this combination and the first row of AB .

Step-2

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In A the first row is $(2 \ 1 \ 4)$ and the first column of B is $(1 \ 0 \ 1)^T$ and the second column is $(1 \ 0 \ 1)^T$ so the first row of AB is

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[(2 \ 1 \ 4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= (2.1 + 1.0 + 4.1 \quad 2.1 + 1.1 + 4.0) \\ &= (2 + 0 + 4 \quad 2 + 1 + 0) \\ &= (6 \ 3) \end{aligned}$$

The first row of AB is $\boxed{(6 \ 3)}$.

Step-3

Let the linear combination of all the rows of B is $a(1,1) + b(0,1) + c(1,0)$ where a, b and c are the coefficients which we want to find.

Since the first row of AB is a linear combination of all the rows of B , we have

$$a(1,1) + b(0,1) + c(1,0) = (6 \ 3)$$

$$(a + c, a + b) = (6 \ 3)$$

Therefore $\boxed{a = 2, b = 1 \text{ and } c = 4}$.