P.S. 5

Giacomo Cappelletto

March 2, 2025

1)

A)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -11 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linearly Independent, as number of columns is equal to number of pivots

B)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 + 3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linearly Dependent because $\vec{v} = \vec{u} \cdot -2$

 \mathbf{C}

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ -3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} R_3 = R_3 + 3R_1 \\ R_3 = R_3 + 3R_1 \\$$

Linearly Independent because number of columns is equal to number of pivots (and therefore only solution to $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ is the trivial one)

D)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \\ -8 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linearly Dependent because $\vec{v} = \vec{u} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$

2)

A)

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - 5R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -9 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 + 9R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linearly Independent because number of columns is equal to number of pivots (and therefore only solution to $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ is the trivial one)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - 3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linearly Dependent due to the presence of the column $\vec{0}$, which immediately makes the set dependent, since now the number of pivots cannot exceed 2, 1 less than number of columns

C)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - 5R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & -3 & -11 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 + 4R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -31 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linearly Dependent because of free variable in column 4

3)

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\det(D) = 0 \Longrightarrow D^{-1} DNE$$

4)

$$A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 2 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 - 4R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 + R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 = -R_2} \xrightarrow{R_3 = -R_3 - 5R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -11 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 2 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$