```
# 8.a
A = [8 \ 1 \ 0 \ -6 \ 2;
5 4 1 3 11;
21 - 20 - 4;
4 2 1 0 7]
A =
     8
           1
                0
                      -6
                             2
     5
                       3
           4
                1
                            11
     2
           1
                -2
                       0
                            -4
     4
           2
                 1
                       0
                             7
rref(A)
ans =
           0
                 0
                      -1
                             0
     1
                       2
                             2
     0
           1
                 0
                             3
     0
                 1
                       0
           0
                 0
                       0
     0
# 8.b
rank(A)
ans =
     3
# 8.c
These vectors do NOT span R^4.
For rref(A), its echelon form just has three non-zero rows and thus,
the system just has three linearly independent vectors and three
linearly independent vectors cannot span R^4
For rank(A), the answer told us there're 3 linearly independent
vectors in this system and they cannot span R^4.
# 9.a
For K: x 1 + 0 + 0 - 0 - 2x 5 - 0 = 0
For Mn: x_1 + x_2 + 0 - X_4 - 0 - 0 = 0
For 0: 4x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 - 4x_5 - 4x_6 = 0
For S: 0 + x_2 + 0 - 0 - x_5 - x_6 = 0
For H: 0 + 0 + 2x_3 - 0 - 0 - 2x_6 = 0
# 9.b
A = [1 0 0 0 -2 0;
```

1 1 0 -1 0 0; 4 4 1 -2 -4 -4; 0 1 0 0 -1 -1; 0 0 2 0 0 -2]

```
A =
     1
                              -2
                                     0
           0
                  0
                        0
     1
           1
                  0
                       -1
                               0
                                      0
     4
            4
                  1
                       -2
                              -4
                                     -4
     0
            1
                  0
                        0
                              -1
                                     -1
                  2
     0
                        0
                                     -2
rref(A)
ans =
                                                         -1.0000
    1.0000
                               0
                                          0
                                                     0
                    0
               1.0000
                               0
                                          0
                                                         -1.5000
         0
                          1.0000
                                                         -1.0000
                                          0
                                                     0
                                     1.0000
         0
                    0
                                                         -2.5000
                               0
         0
                    0
                               0
                                          0
                                               1.0000
                                                         -0.5000
2(KMn0_4) + 3(MnS0_4) + 2(H_20) \rightarrow 5(Mn0_2) + 1(K_2S0_4) + 2(H_2S0_4)
# 10.a
for i = 1:20
     t = [0:i];
     A = fliplr(vander(t));
     cond(A)
end
ans =
    2.6180
ans =
   13.9125
ans =
  154.4565
ans =
   2.5929e+03
ans =
```

5.7689e+04

ans =

1.5973e+06

ans =

5.2938e+07

ans =

2.0437e+09

ans =

9.0078e+10

ans =

4.4628e+12

ans =

2.4547e+14

ans =

1.5305e+16

ans =

1.4907e+18

ans =

1.0963e+19

ans =

2.0174e+20

ans =

2.3561e+21

ans =

3.2774e+23

ans =

2.9348e+24

ans =

6.7488e+26

ans =

9.3218e+27

diary off

## # 10.b

Since the condition number of the matrix that arises in polynomial interpolation with 20 points is very large, approximately 9.3218e+27, and that means this matrix is ill-conditioned and is also hard to invert. Thus, it is not a good idea to do polynomial interpolation with 20 points.