

- Suppose A is a matrix, the complete solution to

$$Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \equiv b$$

all the solutions to Ax are given

by

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \equiv x_s$$

x_p (particular sol.) (special sol.)

What can you say about columns of A ?

\Rightarrow Solution

(size of A)

A should have 3 columns?

why:

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}$$

Because we want to multiply A with an x with 3 entries. -4D

c_1, c_2, c_3 are vectors in \mathbb{R}^4
 [take linear combination of 3 results to A]

$$A(\underline{x_p} + c \cdot \underline{x_s}) = \underline{b} \text{ for any number } c$$

$$\begin{array}{l} c=0 \\ c=1 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \boxed{A \cdot x_p = b} \quad * \textcircled{1} \\ A(x_p + x_s) = b \\ \downarrow [Ax_p + Ax_s] \\ b \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{A \cdot x_s = 0} \quad *$$

Calculate c_1, c_2, c_3

$$x_p = b \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2 + c_3 = b \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2c_2 + c_3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

Solving simultaneous equations:

$$c_3 = -2c_2$$

$$c_2 - 2c_2 = b \Rightarrow c_2 = -b$$

$$C_3 = 2 \cdot b$$

$$x = x_p + \underline{C} \cdot x_s$$

$$A \cdot \underline{x_s} = 0$$

[dimension]

$$\dim(N(A)) = 1$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 3 - 1 \text{ (columns} - \dim())$$

$$= \underline{2} \therefore = \# \text{ linear}$$

independent columns.

~~*~~ $\Rightarrow C_1$ not a multiple of b ~~*~~

* So if the C_1 was also a multiple of b as the C_2, C_3 are

Then the rank will be smaller than
2

↳ * This cannot happen