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%%% MATLAB PROJECT 1, MATH461, LINEAR ALGEBRA FOR SCIENTIST AND ENGINEERS
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%%% UID: 118030685, section 0123

Question 0

no, out submission needs to include both commands AND output

Question 1

a)

A = [2 2 1 9 ; 4 10 1 24 ; 10 4 -3 -15]

b)

reduce the first column

```
A(2,:) = -2*A(1,:) + A(2,:)
A(3,:) = -5*A(1,:) + A(3,:)
```

```
% reduce the second column
```

```
A(3,:) = A(3,:) + A(2,:) % REF achieved!
```

c)

reduce to RREF now

```
A(1,:) = -2/6*A(2,:) + A(1,:)
A(2,:) = -1/9*A(3,:) + A(2,:)
A(1,:) = (4/(3*9))*A(3,:) + A(1,:)
% now make dem der pivots 1
A(1,:) = 1/2*A(1,:)
A(2,:) = 1/6*A(2,:)
A(3,:) = -1/9*A(3,:) %RREF achieved!
```

d)

```
%%%%% solutions
```

```
% q1_x1 = -1/2
```

```
% q1_x2 = 2
```

```
% q1_x3 = 6
```

A =

2	2	1	9
4	10	1	24
10	4	-3	-15

A =

2	2	1	9
0	6	-1	6
10	4	-3	-15

A =

2	2	1	9
0	6	-1	6
0	-6	-8	-60

A =

2	2	1	9
0	6	-1	6
0	0	-9	-54

A =

2.0000	0	1.3333	7.0000
0	6.0000	-1.0000	6.0000
0	0	-9.0000	-54.0000

A =

2.0000	0	1.3333	7.0000
0	6.0000	0	12.0000
0	0	-9.0000	-54.0000

A =

2	0	0	-1
0	6	0	12
0	0	-9	-54

A =

1.0000	0	0	-0.5000
0	6.0000	0	12.0000
0	0	-9.0000	-54.0000

A =

1.0000	0	0	-0.5000
0	1.0000	0	2.0000
0	0	-9.0000	-54.0000

A =

1.0000	0	0	-0.5000
0	1.0000	0	2.0000
0	0	1.0000	6.0000

Question 2

a)

B = [1 -6 0 -2 3 7 ; -4 27 -9 4 2 -28 ; 1 -6 0 2 -5 13 ; 2 -3 -27 -24 64 2]

B_OG = B

b)

reduce to row echelon form (REF)

```
B(2,:) = 4*B(1,:) + B(2,:)
B(3,:) = -1*B(1,:) + B(3,:)
B(4,:) = -2*B(1,:) + B(4,:) % column 1 obliterated

B(4,:) = -3*B(2,:) + B(4,:) % column 2 & 3 obliterated

B(4,:) = 2*B(3,:) + B(4,:) % REF achieved
```

c)

reduce to reduce row echelon form (RREF), because I have to (I WANT to)

```
B(1,:) = 2*B(2,:) + B(1,:)
B(1,:) = (10/4)*B(3,:) + B(1,:)
B(2,:) = B(3,:) + B(2,:)

% now make da pivots 1
B(2,:) = (1/3)*B(2,:)
B(3,:) = (1/4)*B(3,:)
```

d)

use the rref command to check that my answer is correct

```
matrix_ans = rref(B_OG)
if (matrix_ans == B)
    fprintf("we are all good \n")
end
```

e)

syms q2_x3 q2_x5

```
% v = [22, 2, 0, 1.5, 0] + q2_x3*[18, 3, 1, 0, 0] + q2_x5*[-11, -2, 0, 2, 1]
```

B =

1	-6	0	-2	3	7
-4	27	-9	4	2	-28
1	-6	0	2	-5	13
2	-3	-27	-24	64	2

B_OG =

1	-6	0	-2	3	7
-4	27	-9	4	2	-28
1	-6	0	2	-5	13
2	-3	-27	-24	64	2

$B =$

1	-6	0	-2	3	7
0	3	-9	-4	14	0
1	-6	0	2	-5	13
2	-3	-27	-24	64	2

$B =$

1	-6	0	-2	3	7
0	3	-9	-4	14	0
0	0	0	4	-8	6
2	-3	-27	-24	64	2

$B =$

1	-6	0	-2	3	7
0	3	-9	-4	14	0
0	0	0	4	-8	6
0	9	-27	-20	58	-12

$B =$

1	-6	0	-2	3	7
0	3	-9	-4	14	0
0	0	0	4	-8	6
0	0	0	-8	16	-12

$B =$

1	-6	0	-2	3	7
0	3	-9	-4	14	0
0	0	0	4	-8	6
0	0	0	0	0	0

$B =$

1	0	-18	-10	31	7
0	3	-9	-4	14	0
0	0	0	4	-8	6
0	0	0	0	0	0

$B =$

1	0	-18	0	11	22
0	3	-9	-4	14	0
0	0	0	4	-8	6
0	0	0	0	0	0

$B =$

1	0	-18	0	11	22
0	3	-9	0	6	6
0	0	0	4	-8	6
0	0	0	0	0	0

$B =$

1	0	-18	0	11	22
0	1	-3	0	2	2
0	0	0	4	-8	6
0	0	0	0	0	0

$B =$

1.0000	0	-18.0000	0	11.0000	22.0000
0	1.0000	-3.0000	0	2.0000	2.0000
0	0	0	1.0000	-2.0000	1.5000
0	0	0	0	0	0

`matrix_ans =`

1.0000	0	-18.0000	0	11.0000	22.0000
0	1.0000	-3.0000	0	2.0000	2.0000
0	0	0	1.0000	-2.0000	1.5000
0	0	0	0	0	0

we are all good

Question 3

`format short`

`A = [3 -6 2 6 ; -5 -4 4 4 ; 3 2 3 6]`

a)

use `rref()` to reduce the matrix

`A_ans = rref(A)`

b)

```
q3_x1 = A_ans(1,4)
q3_x2 = A_ans(2,4)
q3_x3 = A_ans(3,4)
% x1 = .5872
% x2 = -.1927
% x3 = 1.5413
```

c)

```
format rat
A_ans_frac = A_ans
```

d)

```
q3_x1 = A_ans_frac(1,4)
q3_x2 = A_ans_frac(2,4)
q3_x3 = A_ans_frac(3,4)
% x1 = 64/109
% x2 = -21/109
% x3 = 168/109
```

A =

3	-6	2	6
-5	-4	4	4
3	2	3	6

A_ans =

1.0000	0	0	0.5872
0	1.0000	0	-0.1927
0	0	1.0000	1.5413

q3_x1 =

0.5872

q3_x2 =

-0.1927

q3_x3 =

1.5413

`A_ans_frac =`

1	0	0	64/109
0	1	0	-21/109
0	0	1	168/109

`q3_x1 =`

64/109

`q3_x2 =`

-21/109

`q3_x3 =`

168/109

Question 4

```
format short
syms x1 x2 x3 x4
270*x1 + 51*x2 + 70*x3 +260*x4 == 400
10*x1 + 5.4*x2 + 15*x3 +9*x4 == 30
2*x1 + 5.2*x2 + 0*x3 + 5*x4 == 10

% first, set up matrix (ez pz)
% wants 400 calories, 30g protein, 10g fiber, so
Mac_n_matrix = [270 51 70 260 400; 10 5.4 15 9 30; 2 5.2 0 5 10]
```

a)

RREF the sucker do see what each coefficient should go for each place

```
Mac_n_ans = rref(Mac_n_matrix)
```

```
% she should eat
syms q4_x4
format short %% format short not working???
q4_x = [Mac_n_ans(1,5), Mac_n_ans(2,5), Mac_n_ans(3,5)] + q4_x4*[-
(Mac_n_ans(1,4)), -(Mac_n_ans(2,4)), Mac_n_ans(3,4)]
```

b)

I'm either blind or the textbook did not list the specs of the whole wheat mac and cheese, so I looked up the nutrition facts

```
270*x1 + 51*x2 + 70*x3 +280*x4 == 400
```

```

10*x1 + 5.4*x2 + 15*x3 +10*x4 == 30
2*x1 + 5.2*x2 + 0*x3 + 4*x4 == 1
% following same procedure
Mac_n_matrix_whole = [270 51 70 280 400; 10 5.4 15 10 30; 2 5.2 0 4 10]
Mac_n_ans_whole = rref(Mac_n_matrix_whole)
q4_x = [Mac_n_ans_whole(1,5), Mac_n_ans_whole(2,5), Mac_n_ans_whole(3,5)]
      + q4_x4*[-(Mac_n_ans_whole(1,4)), -(Mac_n_ans_whole(2,4)),
      Mac_n_ans_whole(3,4)]

```

```
ans =
```

```
270*x1 + 51*x2 + 70*x3 + 260*x4 == 400
```

```
ans =
```

```
10*x1 + (27*x2)/5 + 15*x3 + 9*x4 == 30
```

```
ans =
```

```
2*x1 + (26*x2)/5 + 5*x4 == 10
```

```
Mac_n_matrix =
```

```

270.0000    51.0000    70.0000   260.0000   400.0000
 10.0000     5.4000   15.0000     9.0000   30.0000
   2.0000     5.2000         0     5.0000   10.0000

```

```
Mac_n_ans =
```

```

1.0000         0         0    0.9053    0.9858
   0     1.0000         0    0.6134    1.5439
   0         0     1.0000   -0.2243    0.7870

```

```
q4_x =
```

```

[139/141 - (86*q4_x4)/95, 457/296 - (303*q4_x4)/494, 133/169 -
(107*q4_x4)/477]

```

```
ans =
```

```
270*x1 + 51*x2 + 70*x3 + 280*x4 == 400
```

```
ans =
```

```
10*x1 + (27*x2)/5 + 15*x3 + 10*x4 == 30
```

`ans =`

`2*x1 + (26*x2)/5 + 4*x4 == 1`

`Mac_n_matrix_whole =`

270.0000	51.0000	70.0000	280.0000	400.0000
10.0000	5.4000	15.0000	10.0000	30.0000
2.0000	5.2000	0	4.0000	10.0000

`Mac_n_ans_whole =`

1.0000	0	0	1.0004	0.9858
0	1.0000	0	0.3845	1.5439
0	0	1.0000	-0.1387	0.7870

`q4_x =`

`[139/141 - (2775*q4_x4)/2774, 457/296 - (213*q4_x4)/554, 133/169 - (33*q4_x4)/238]`

Question 5

a)

constructing the appropriate matrix and RREF'ing it

```
Matrix_ = [13.2 4.8 14.2 ; .9 -2.4 -.1 ; -2.9 -5.6 -4.9]
Matrix_q5_RREF = rref(Matrix_)
```

b)

The vector [14.2, -.1, -4.9] (lets call it w) is in the span of the two given vectors because it's last row does not have a pivot, and more importantly, the solution to the matrix is CONSISTENT, meaning there are given coefficients that make w a linear combinaiton of one of the vectors in the span

c)

```
Matrix_dependence_check = [13.2 4.8 14.2 0 ; .9 -2.4 -.1 0 ; -2.9 -5.6 -4.9
0]
Matrix_dep_chk_sol = rref(Matrix_dependence_check)
% The solution to the matrix is linearly dependent, because its solution,
% when setting each row equal to 0, meaning it has more than just the
% trivial solution of the zero vector
```

`Matrix_ =`

```
13.2000    4.8000    14.2000
 0.9000   -2.4000   -0.1000
-2.9000   -5.6000   -4.9000
```

`Matrix_q5_RREF =`

```
1.0000    0    0.9333
 0    1.0000    0.3917
 0    0    0
```

`Matrix_dependence_check =`

```
13.2000    4.8000    14.2000    0
 0.9000   -2.4000   -0.1000    0
-2.9000   -5.6000   -4.9000    0
```

`Matrix_dep_chk_sol =`

```
1.0000    0    0.9333    0
 0    1.0000    0.3917    0
 0    0    0    0
```

Question 6

`format short`

a)

`syms a b`

b)

```
Matrix_for_use = [6 2 a ; -5 -9 b]
matrix_for_use_sol = rref(Matrix_for_use)
```

c)

```
w1 = matrix_for_use_sol(1,3)
w2 = matrix_for_use_sol(2,3)
% w1 = 9a/44 + 3b/22
% w2 = -5a/44 - 3b/22
```

`Matrix_for_use =`

```
[ 6,  2, a]
```

$[-5, -9, b]$

`matrix_for_use_sol =`

```
[1, 0, (9*a)/44 + b/22]
[0, 1, - (5*a)/44 - (3*b)/22]
```

`w1 =`

$(9a)/44 + b/22$

`w2 =`

$-(5a)/44 - (3b)/22$

Question 7

finding linear dependence (and self-independenc... not really)

a)

```
Matrix_A = [-1 -5 -4 5 2 0 ; 0 -2 2 3 -7 0 ; -7 2 -4 10 8 0 ; 2 -5 6 4 7 0]
Matrix_A_ans = rref(Matrix_A)
```

b)

set x_4 as any real number and hopefully get 0

```
%x1 = 2x4
%x2 = x4
%x3 = -1/2x4
%x5 = 0
%x4 = free
q7_x4 = 2 % went through and tested multiple numbers too!
x = q7_x4*[2, 1, -.5, 1, 0]
result = x(1)*[-1,0,-7,2] + x(2)*[-5,-2,2,-5] + x(3)*[-4,2,-4,6] +
x(4)*[5,3,10,4] + x(5)*[2,-7,8,7]
if( result == 0)
    fprintf("we are DONE baybee (like austin powers) \n")
else
    fprintf("its so over (bad way) \n")
end
```

d)

One theorem from 1.7 states that if $p > n$, as in the number of vectors is greater than the dimension each vector is in (think \mathbb{R}^n), then ANY set of vectors in \mathbb{R}^n is linearly dependent. From observation, the matrix formed out of the given vectors clearly has a p value greater than n (to be precise, $p = 5$, $n = 4$), so it must be linearly dependent

e)

checking for span

```
syms b1 b2 b3 b4
Matrix_span_check = [-1 -5 -4 5 2 b1 ; 0 -2 2 3 -7 b2 ; -7 2 -4 10 8 b3 ; 2 -5
    6 4 7 b4]
Matrix_span_sol = rref(Matrix_span_check)
% The vectors do span R^4 because the system is consistent, as in there is
% at least more than one solution to the system (in this case infinite
% since there is a free variable)
```

Matrix_A =

-1	-5	-4	5	2	0
0	-2	2	3	-7	0
-7	2	-4	10	8	0
2	-5	6	4	7	0

Matrix_A_ans =

1.0000	0	0	-2.0000	0	0
0	1.0000	0	-1.0000	0	0
0	0	1.0000	0.5000	0	0
0	0	0	0	1.0000	0

q7_x4 =

2

x =

4	2	-1	2	0
---	---	----	---	---

result =

0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

we are DONE baybee (like austin powers)

Matrix_span_check =

```
[-1, -5, -4, 5, 2, b1]
[ 0, -2, 2, 3, -7, b2]
[-7, 2, -4, 10, 8, b3]
[ 2, -5, 6, 4, 7, b4]
```

Matrix_span_sol =

$[1, 0, 0, -2, 0, (5*b_1)/157 - (29*b_2)/157 - (24*b_3)/157 - (3*b_4)/157]$
 $[0, 1, 0, -1, 0, (2*b_3)/785 - (63*b_2)/785 - (92*b_1)/785 - (39*b_4)/785]$
 $[0, 0, 1, 1/2, 0, (317*b_2)/3140 - (347*b_1)/3140 + (127*b_3)/3140 + (271*b_4)/3140]$
 $[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, (3*b_1)/1570 - (143*b_2)/1570 + (17*b_3)/1570 + (61*b_4)/1570]$

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