

Preparation problems for the discussion sections on August 25th and 27th

1. For the following systems determine:

- (1) the augmented matrix,
- (2) an echelon form of the matrix,
- (3) the reduced echelon form of the matrix,
- (4) whether the system is consistent,
- (5) a parametric description of the set of solutions,
- (6) how many solutions the system has, and
- (7) the geometric interpretation of the set of solutions.

System A:

$$\begin{aligned}x_2 &= 3 \\x_1 + 2x_2 &= 4\end{aligned}$$

System B:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 &= 3 \\2x_1 + 2x_2 &= 6\end{aligned}$$

System C:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 &= 3 \\2x_1 + 2x_2 &= 7\end{aligned}$$

2. Find a parametric description of the set of solutions of

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 &= 4 \\x_1 + 4x_2 - 8x_3 &= 7 \\-3x_1 - 7x_2 + 9x_3 &= -6\end{aligned}$$

3. For which values of h_1 and h_2 is the following system consistent?

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= h_1 \\x_2 &= 5 \\x_1 + 2x_2 &= h_2\end{aligned}$$

4. According to the New York Times, Sony's 2014 film *The Interview* grossed \$15 million in its first four days through \$15 purchases and \$6 rentals. Sony did not reveal what the numbers of each of these were, but they did reveal that there were roughly 2 million transactions in all. While Sony may not have told the number of each type of transactions, what can Math 415 tell the reporter?

Tutoring Room : Time and Place TBA

Midterm Dates: September 29th, October 22nd, November 19th (All Midterms 7-8:15 PM, see learn.illinois.edu for locations)

5. Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{3 \times 4}$, and let $B = [b_{ij}]_{3 \times 4}$ be an echelon form of A .
- (1) Is it true that, if $a_{11} = 0$, then $b_{11} = 0$?
 - (2) Is it true that, if A has a column of zeros, then B also has a column of zeros?
 - (3) Suppose B has a row of zeros. What can you say about rows of A ? (Explain.)
 - (4) Suppose we form a new matrix using some columns of A , let's say the first and the third column. What is an echelon form corresponding to this new matrix?
6. Show that the interchange of two rows of a matrix can be accomplished by a finite sequence of elementary row operations of the other two types.

The following may be useful in the above problems:

Definition. A system of linear equations is **consistent** if there **exists** a solution.

Definition. A matrix is in **(row) echelon form** if

- (1) All nonzero rows are above all zero rows.
- (2) Each *leading entry* (i.e., leftmost nonzero entry) of a row is in a column to the right of the leading entry of the row above it.
- (3) All entries in a column below a leading entry are zero.

A matrix is in **reduced (row) echelon form** if in addition to (1), (2) and (3) above it also satisfies:

- (4) The leading entry in each nonzero row is 1.
- (5) Each leading 1 is the only nonzero entry in its column.

Definition. A **pivot position** is the position of a leading entry in an echelon form of the matrix. A **pivot** is a nonzero number that either is used in a pivot position to create zeros or is changed into a leading 1, which in turn is used to create zeros. A **pivot column** is a column that contains a pivot position.

Definition. An **elementary row operation** is one of the following:

- **Replacement:** Add a multiple of one row to another row (denoted $R_i \rightarrow R_i + cR_j$),
- **Interchange:** Interchange two rows (denoted $R_i \leftrightarrow R_j$), or
- **Scaling:** Multiply all entries in a row by a nonzero constant (denoted $R_i \rightarrow cR_i$).