

Worksheet 8 for October 20th and 22ndth

1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Draw a directed graph with numbered edges and nodes, whose edge-node incidence matrix is A .
- (b) Find a basis for the solutions to $A\mathbf{x} = 0$ in two ways: by using the matrix A , and then by using a property of the graph.
- (c) Find a basis for the solutions to $A^T\mathbf{y} = 0$ in two ways: by using the matrix A , and then by using a property of the graph.
- (d)* Conclude from the fundamental theorem that a vector \mathbf{b} is in the column space of A if and only if it satisfies $b_1 + b_2 - b_3 = 0$. What does this condition mean when the b 's are potential differences?
- (e)* Conclude from the fundamental theorem that a vector \mathbf{f} is in the row space of A if and only if satisfies $f_1 + f_2 + f_3 = 0$. What does that mean when the f 's are net currents into the nodes?

(*): Questions (d) and (e) will not be on the Midterm.

2. Consider the matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) Draw a directed graph with numbered edges and nodes, whose edge-node incidence matrix is A .
- (b) Use a property of the graph to find a basis for $\text{Nul}(A)$.
- (c) Use a property of the graph to find a basis for $\text{Nul}(A^T)$.

3. Let $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the projections $\hat{\mathbf{a}}, \hat{\mathbf{b}}, \hat{\mathbf{c}}$ of the vectors

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

onto the \mathbf{v} . Interpret your results geometrically.

Tutoring Room (443 Altgeld Hall): Mon 4-6 PM, Tue 5-7 PM, Wed 6-8 PM

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