

# Homework 4, Section 1.4: 4, 5, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 31, 35

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January 29, 2014

## Homework

4. A)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. B)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

5.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

14. A)

$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ This, this is a matrix equation.}$$

Converting this to REF gives

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Once this is converted to a linear system we can see that the final row results in  $0 = 3$ , which is not possible so the system is inconsistent, meaning  $u$  does not span the columns of  $A$ .

17.

Since there is no pivot position in the 4th row of  $A$ , then by theorem 4, the equation  $Ax = b$  does not have a solution for each  $b$  in the domain of  $R^4$ .

This goes on to show that statement D has to be false

**19.**

Since statement D is false, then all 4 statements have to be false. Therefore, since not all vectors in  $R^4$  can be written as a linear combination of the columns of A.

**21.**

The matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$  does not have a pivot in every row, thus by Theorem 4,  $\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$  does not span  $R^4$ .

**22.**

Since the system is consistent  $\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$  does span  $R^3$ .

**24. A)**

$Ax = b$  Since this is a vector equation and  $Ax = b$ , then the matrix equation and the vector equation have the same x values. Therefore, they have the same solution set.

**24. B)**

Since the system is consistent, then the x values exists. Therefore, any b can be expressed by  $b = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots$ . This means that b is spanned by the columns of A.

**24. C)**

False

**24. D)**

False

**24. E)**

True

**24. F)**

False

**31.**

Since a does not have a pivot position in every row, the equation  $Ax = b$  cannot be consistent for all b in  $R^M$

**35.**

Suppose that y and z satisfy  $Ay = z$ . This means that  $4z = 4Ay$ . Since that fits the definition of a scalar in an  $mn$  matrix, then if we replace the constant scalar we get  $4(Ay) = A(4y)$ . This shows that  $4y$  is a solution, thus making it consistent.