

CS/ECE/ME532 Period 4 Activity

Estimated Time: 15 min for P1, 10 min for P2, 15 min for P3

1) *Matrix Rank.* Let $\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

a) What is the rank of \mathbf{X} ?

b) Find a set of linearly independent columns in \mathbf{X} . Is there more than one set? How many sets of linearly independent columns can you find?

c) A matrix $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & a \\ 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the relationship between b and a so that $\text{rank}\{\mathbf{A}\} = 2$. *Hint:* find a, b so that the third column is a weighted sum of the first two columns. Note that there are many choices for a, b that result in rank 2.

2) *Solution Existence.* A system of linear equations is given by $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ where $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

a) Suppose $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$. Does a solution for \mathbf{x} exist? If so, find \mathbf{x} .

b) Suppose $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Does a solution for \mathbf{x} exist? If so, find \mathbf{x} .

c) Consider the general system of linear equations $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$. This equation says that \mathbf{b} is a weighted sum of the columns of \mathbf{A} . Assume \mathbf{A} is full rank. Use the definition of linear independence to find the condition on $\text{rank}\{[\mathbf{A} \ \mathbf{b}]\}$ that guarantees a solution exists.

3) *Non Unique Solutions.*

a) Consider $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ where $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$.

- i) Does this system of equations have a solution? Justify your answer.
 - ii) Is the solution unique? Justify your answer.
 - iii) Draw the solution(s) in the x_1 - x_2 plane using x_1 as the horizontal axis.
- b) If the system of linear equations $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ has more than one solution, then there is at least one non zero vector \mathbf{w} for which $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}$ is also a solution. That is, $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{b}$. Use the definition of linear independence to find a condition on $\text{rank}\{\mathbf{A}\}$ that determines whether there is more than one solution.