MATH 313: LINEAR ALGEBRA HOMEWORK 2

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Use Gaussian elimination to solve the following systems of linear equations. Write the sets of solutions as affine subspaces.

(1)

$$2x + y + z = 0$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 0.$$

(2)

$$2x + y + z = -1$$

$$x + 2y - z = 5$$

(3)

$$2x + y + z = 4$$

$$x + 2y - z = -10$$

(4)

$$3x - y + z + 2w = 12$$

$$-2x + 3y + 7z - 10w = -15$$

(5)

$$x + 2y + 3z = 0$$

$$4x + 5y + 6z = 0$$

$$7x + 8y + 9z = 0$$

(6)

$$x + y + z = 0$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 1$$

$$x + 4y + 9z = 2$$

(7)

$$x + 2y + 3z = 7$$

$$3x - y - z = 3$$

(8)

$$x + 2y = 3$$

$$4x + 5y = 6$$

$$7x + 8y = 9$$

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$$x + 4y + 3z = 2$$
$$2x + y + z = 3$$
$$3x - 2y - z = 4$$

(10)
$$x + 4y + 3z = 1$$

$$2x + y + z = 3$$

$$3x - 2y - z = 4$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 10$$
$$2x - 3y + 7z = -9$$

$$x + 5y - z + 2w = 17$$

 $3x + y + 5z - 4w = -7$

$$5x + 15y + 13z - 6w = 0$$
$$2x + 6y + 1z + 6w = 0$$
$$x + 3y + 2z = 0$$

- (14) Prove directly that a homogeneous system of 2 linear equations in 3 variables has a nonzero solution.
- (15) Prove that if an inhomogeneous system of 2 linear equations in 3 variables has one solution, then it has at least two solutions.
- (16) Let m > n. Prove that a homogeneous system of m linear equations in n variables has infinitely many solutions.