Applied Linear Algebra
Fall 2023

Homework

Chapter 1

Week 2

Recall that *A system of linear equations is said to be* **consistent** *if it has either one solution or infinitely many solutions; a system is* **inconsistent** *if it has no solution.*

1. Determine if the following system is consistent:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 4x_3 = 8 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 \\ 4x_1 - 8x_2 + 12x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

2. Determine which matrices are in reduced echelon form and which others are only in echelon form.

$$\text{a. } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{b. } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{c. } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{d. } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Reduced the matrices to echelon form. Circle the pivot positions in the final matrix and in the original matrix, and list the pivot columns.

a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

4. Find the general solutions of the systems whose augmented matrices

a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 2 & 0 \\ -9 & 12 & -6 & 0 \\ -6 & 8 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Week 3

1. Answer the following questions

a) If a matrix A is 5×3 and the product AB is 5×7, what is the size of B?

b) How many rows does B have if BC is a 3×4 matrix?

2. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 3 & c \end{pmatrix}$. What is value of c such that $AB = BA$?

3. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Find matrix B such that $AB = 0$

4. Consider the following system of equation

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Denote $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ the vector solution of the equation. Express your solution in the form $x = v + tu$, where v and u are column vector in three dimensions.

Week 4

Inverse matrices

1. Suppose A, B, and X are $n \times n$matrices with A, X, and $A - AX$ is invertible and and suppose

$$(A - AX)^{-1} = X^{-1}B \qquad (*)$$

a) Explain why B is invertible

b) Solve $(*)$ for X. If you need to invert a matrix, explain why that matrix is invertible.

2. Find the inverses of the matrices in Exercises, if they exist

a)

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

b)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -7 & 3 \\ -2 & 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

c)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. If A, B, and C are $n \times n$ invertible matrices, does the equation $C^{-1}(A + X)B^{-1} = I_n$ have a solution, X? If so, find it.

Chapter 2

Week 5

Determinants

1. Find the determinants in the following problems by row reduction to echelon form.

a)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & -5 & 7 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

b)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -2 & -6 \\ -2 & -6 & 2 & 3 & 10 \\ 1 & 5 & -6 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 5 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

c)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 2 & 7 & 6 & -3 \\ -3 & -10 & -7 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

2. We know that

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = 7.$$

Find the determinant of the following matrix

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 3g & 3h & 3i \end{vmatrix}$$

3. Compute $det(B^4)$ where

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Week 6

1. Using cofactors, find inverse of the following matrices

a)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 6 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Use Gaussian elimination and Cramer's Rule to solve the systems.

a)
$$\begin{cases} 7x_1 + x_2 - 4x_3 = 3 \\ -6x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = 6 \end{cases}$$

b)
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 - 6x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

Chapter 3. Vector Spaces

Week 7

1. Determine whether the set, together with the standard operations, is a vector space?

a) The set $S = \{(x, y) : x \geq 0, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

b) The set $S = \{(x, x/2) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

2. Determine whether the set $\mathbb{R}^2$ with the operations
$(x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 y_1, x_2 y_2)$
and $c(x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$ where $c \in \mathbb{R}$,
is a vector space. If it is, verify each vector space axiom; if it is not, state all vector space axioms that fail.

3. Determine whether the set W is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^3$ with the standard operations. Justify your answer.

a) $W = \{(0, x_2, x_3) : x_2; x_3 \quad \text{are real numbers}\}$

b) $W = \{(x_1, x_2, 4) : x_1 \quad \text{and} \quad x_2 \quad \text{are real numbers}\}$

4. Write each vector as a linear combination of the vectors in S (if possible).

$$S = \{(2, 0, 7), (2, 4, 5), (2, -12, 13)\}$$

a) $u = (-1, 5, -6)$

b) $v = (-3, 15, 18)$

5. Determine whether the set S spans $\mathbb{R}^3$.

a) $S = \{(4, 7, 3), (-1, 2, 6), (2, -3, 5)\}$

b) $S = \{(5, 6, 5), (2, 1, -5), (0, -4, 1)\}$

6. Determine whether the set S is linearly independent or linearly dependent.

a) $S = \{(-2, 1, 3), (2, 9, -3), (2, 3, -3)\}$

b) $S = \{(-4, -3, 4), (1, -2, 3), (6, 0, 0)\}$

7. For which values of t is each set linearly independent?

$$S = \{(t, 1, 1), (1, t, 1), (1, 1, t)\}$$