

2.1.2

a) $(0, b_2, b_3)$

$$c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ cb_2 \\ cb_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_2 + a_2 \\ b_3 + a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

\mathbb{O} is a 1×1 vector space

$\therefore \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}} \text{ is a subspace}$

b) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$ is not a subspace as \mathbb{O} is not included

c) $\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ 0 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$(b_2)(b_3) \neq 0 \therefore$ Not a subspace

d) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ & $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ are subspaces as the combinations

Under addition and subtraction can be shown as linear combinations.

e) $\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$ is a subspace as $b_3 - b_2 + b_1 = 0$
includes \mathbb{O} and can be written as a linear combination

2.1.3

$$a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u-v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Column space is $(u-v, 0)$ or just the x -axis

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u-v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Null space is $u=v$, or a line.

$$b) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} w \\ u+2v+3w \end{pmatrix}$$

Column space is x - y plane

$$w=0$$

$$u+2v=0 \quad u=-2v$$

Null space is line with $u=-2v$ & $w=0$

$$c) C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.1.3

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Column space is $(0, u)$

Null space is \mathbb{R}^3

2.1.5

a)

$$x+y = \begin{pmatrix} x_1+y_1+1 \\ x_2+y_2+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y+x = \begin{pmatrix} y_1+x_1+1 \\ y_2+x_2+1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x+y = y+x$$

$$x+(y+z) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1+(y_1+z_1) \\ x_2+(y_2+z_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x+y)+z = \begin{pmatrix} (x_1+y_1)+z_1 \\ (x_2+y_2)+z_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad x+(y+z) = (x+y)+z$$

$$x+(-x) = 0 = (x_1+1)+(-x_1-1) = 0$$

$$c(x+y) = \begin{pmatrix} cx_1+c+cy_1 \\ cx_2+c+cy_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$cx+cy = \begin{pmatrix} cx_1+cy_1+1 \\ cx_2+cy_2+1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore cx+cy \neq c(x+y)$$

$$(c_1+c_2)x = (c_1+c_2+1)x = c_1x+c_2x+x$$

$$c_1x+c_2x = c_1x+c_2x+1 \neq c_1x+c_2x+x$$

\therefore Rule 7 & 8 are broken

$$b) \quad x+y = xy \quad y+x = yx$$

$$x+y = xy = yx = y+x$$

2.1.5

$$x + (y + z) = x + yz = xyz$$

$$(x + y) + z = xy + z = xyz = x + (y + z)$$

$$x + \vec{0} = x$$

$$x + \vec{0} = x\vec{0} = x \quad \therefore \quad \vec{0} = \vec{1}$$

"Zero" vector is a vector of 1

$$x + (-x) = 1 \quad - \text{this is "zero"}$$

$$\text{Let } -x = b$$

$$x + b = 1$$

$$xb = 1 \quad b = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$1x = x$$

$$cx = x^c$$

$$1x = x$$

$$(c_1 c_2)x = x^{c_1 c_2}$$

$$c_1 (c_2 x) = x^{c_1 c_2}$$

$$c(xy) = c(x+y)$$

$$cx + cy = c(x+y) = c(xy)$$

$$(c_1 + c_2)x = x^{c_1 + c_2}$$

$$c_1 x + c_2 x = x^{c_1} + x^{c_2} = x^{c_1 + c_2}$$

2.1.5

$$c) \quad x+y = \begin{pmatrix} x_1+y_1 \\ x_2+y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1+y_2 \\ x_2+y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y+x = \begin{pmatrix} y_1+x_1 \\ y_2+x_2 \end{pmatrix} \neq x+y$$

$$x+(y+z) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1+y_1+z_1 \\ x_2+y_2+z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x+y)+z = \begin{pmatrix} (x_1+y_1)+z_1 \\ (x_2+y_2)+z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (x_1+y_2)+z_1 \\ (x_2+y_1)+z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x+(y+z) \neq (x+y)+z$$

Rules 3-6 are unaffected as no y vector is added.

$$C(x+y) = C \begin{pmatrix} x_1+y_2 \\ x_2+y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_x + C_y = C \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + C \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} x_1+y_2 \\ x_2+y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rules 1 & 2 are broken

2.1.25

Adding a column to A doesn't increase the column space if the added column exists in the column space

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A|b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u-v \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

Added to column space

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A|b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u+w \\ v+w \end{pmatrix}$$

Column space remains the same.

The possible solution to $Ax=b$ exist only in the column space of A , therefore if b exists in column space, it can't change solution.

2.2.2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{31}(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_{12}(-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} x_1 - 2x_3 + x_4 \\ x_2 + x_3 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

2 pivots, $\boxed{\text{rank} = 2}$. Pivots are x_1 & x_2 , so free

Variables are x_3 and x_4

$$Ax = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = 2x_3 - x_4 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_3 - x_4 \\ -x_3 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
special
solution

$$Ax = b$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & b_2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & b_3 \end{array} \right)$$

2.2.2

$$\xrightarrow{E_3(-1)} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_3 - b_1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_2(-2)} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & b_1 - 2b_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_3 - b_1 \end{array} \right)$$

$b_3 = b_1$ for solution

$$x_1 - 2x_3 + x_4 = b_1 - 2b_2$$

$$x_2 + x_3 = b_2$$

$$x_2 = b_2 - x_3$$

$$x_1 = b_1 - 2b_2 + 2x_3 - x_4$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 - 2b_2 \\ b_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ All solutions

$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

2.2.2

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_{21}(-4)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{31}(-7)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_{32}(-2)} \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & \boxed{-3} & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2 \text{ pivots, } \boxed{\text{rank} = 2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \\ -3x_2 - 6x_3 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

x_1 & x_2 are pivots so x_3 is free variable

$$Bx = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -2x_2 - 3x_3$$

$$x_2 = -2x_3 \quad \therefore x_1 = x_3$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ -2x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Bx = b \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & b_1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & b_2 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & b_3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{21}(-4)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & b_1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & b_2 - 4b_1 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & b_3 \end{array} \right)$$

2.2.2

$$\xrightarrow{E_{31}(-7)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & b_1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & b_2 - 4b_1 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & b_3 - 7b_1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_{32}(-2)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & b_1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & b_2 - 4b_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b_3 - 7b_1 - 2b_2 + 8b_1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & b_1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & b_2 - 4b_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b_3 + b_1 - 2b_2 \end{array} \right)$$

To be solvable, $b_3 + b_1 - 2b_2 = 0$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = b_1 \quad \Rightarrow x_1 = b_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3$$

$$-3x_2 - 6x_3 = b_2 - 4b_1 \quad \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{6x_3 + b_2 - 4b_1}{-3}$$

$$x_1 = b_1 - 2 \left(-2x_3 - \frac{b_2}{3} + \frac{4}{3}b_1 \right) - 3x_3$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{5}{3}b_1 + x_3 + \frac{2}{3}b_2$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{3}b_1 + \frac{2}{3}b_2 \\ \frac{4}{3}b_1 - \frac{b_2}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

^ All solutions
 $Bx = b$

2.2.5

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{21}(-2)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

v is a free variable

$$X_h: \quad u + 2v + 2w = 0$$

$$w = 0$$

$$u = -2v$$

$$X_h = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = v \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_p: \quad u + 2v + 2w = 1$$

$$w = 2$$

$$u = 1 - 2v - 4 = -2v - 3$$

$$X_p = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + v \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.2.5

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_2 - 2E_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$0u + 0v + 0w = 2$$

no Solution

2.2.6

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & b_2 \\ 2 & 3 & b_3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{31}(-2)} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & b_2 \\ 0 & 3 & b_3 - 2b_1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{E_{32}(-3)}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \boxed{1} & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & b_3 - 2b_1 - 3b_2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$b_3 - 2b_1 - 3b_2 = 0 \Rightarrow b_3 = 2b_1 + 3b_2$$

$$b = b_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + b_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ 2b_1 + 3b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rank = 2 as there are two pivots

$$X_n = \begin{matrix} U=0 \\ V=0 \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_p = \begin{matrix} U=b_1 \\ V=b_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$X_p = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.3.1

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2 + C_3 V_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0$$

$$C_2 + C_3 = 0$$

$$C_3 = 0$$

$$C_3 = 0 \quad \therefore \quad C_2 = -C_3 = 0 \quad \& \quad C_1 = -C_2 - C_3 = 0$$

\therefore Linearly independent

$$C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2 + C_3 V_3 + C_4 V_4 = \vec{0}$$

$$C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_4 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + 2C_4 = 0$$

$$C_2 + C_3 + 3C_4 = 0$$

$$C_3 + 4C_4 = 0 \Rightarrow C_3 = -4C_4$$

$$\therefore \quad C_2 = -C_3 - 3C_4 = 4C_4 - 3C_4 = C_4$$

$$\therefore \quad C_1 = -C_2 - C_3 - 2C_4 = -C_4 + 4C_4 - 2C_4 = -C_4$$

2.3.1

C_1, C_2 , & C_3 are all directly dependent on C_4 and $\neq 0$. \therefore V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4 are linearly dependent

2.3.7

$$C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2 + C_3 V_3 = 0$$

$$C_1 (\omega_2 - \omega_3) + C_2 (\omega_1 - \omega_3) + C_3 (\omega_1 - \omega_2) = 0$$

$$C_1 \omega_2 - C_1 \omega_3 + C_2 \omega_1 - C_2 \omega_3 + C_3 \omega_1 - C_3 \omega_2 = 0$$

$$\omega_1 (C_2 + C_3) + \omega_2 (C_1 - C_3) + \omega_3 (-C_1 - C_2) = 0$$

$$\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3 \neq 0 \quad \therefore (C_2 + C_3) = 0$$

$$(C_1 - C_3) = 0$$

$$(-C_1 - C_2) = 0$$

$$C_1 = -C_2, \quad C_1 = C_3, \quad C_2 = -C_3$$

The coefficients are directly dependent on each other and $\neq 0 \quad \therefore$ $V_1, V_2, \& V_3$ are dependent

$$(\cancel{\omega_2} - \cancel{\omega_3}) - (\cancel{\omega_1} - \cancel{\omega_3}) + (\cancel{\omega_1} - \cancel{\omega_2}) = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_1 - V_2 + V_3 = 0}$$

2.3.37

$$a) A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Basis: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) A = \begin{pmatrix} a & d & e \\ d & b & f \\ e & f & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + e \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + f \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Basis: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a & -b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad -A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a & -b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.3.37

$$A = a \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Basis: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$