

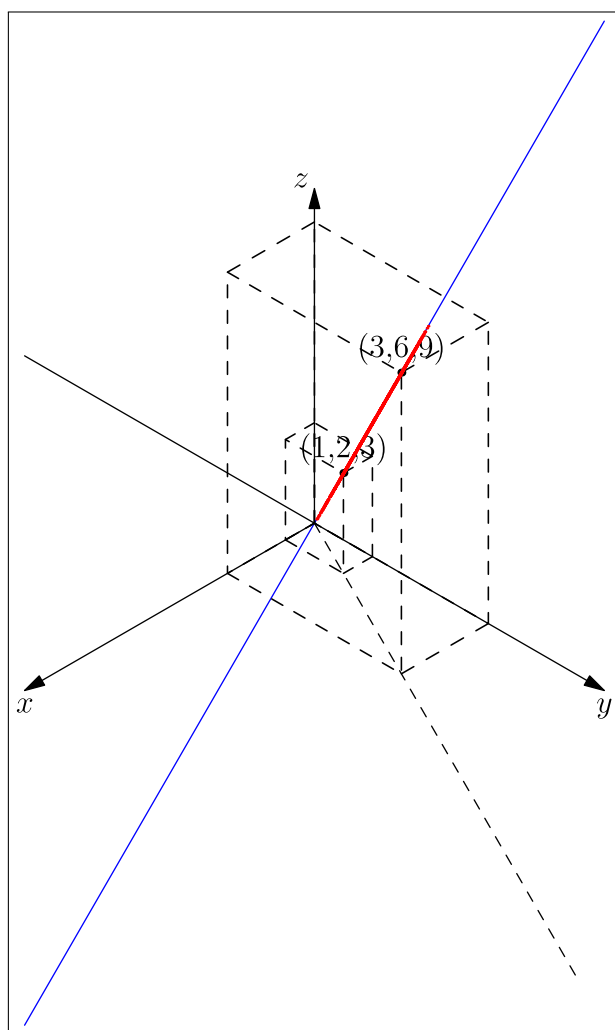
Exercise 1:

Describe geometrically (line, plane, or all of R^3) all linear combinations of:

Linear combination is $a * A + b * B$ where $a \in R$ and $b \in R$.

(a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$

Both points are on the same line, so their linear combination can only express a line. The blue line is the line that is formed by all linear combinations of A and B . The red points are random linear combinations of A and B that we confirm that fall all in the line.

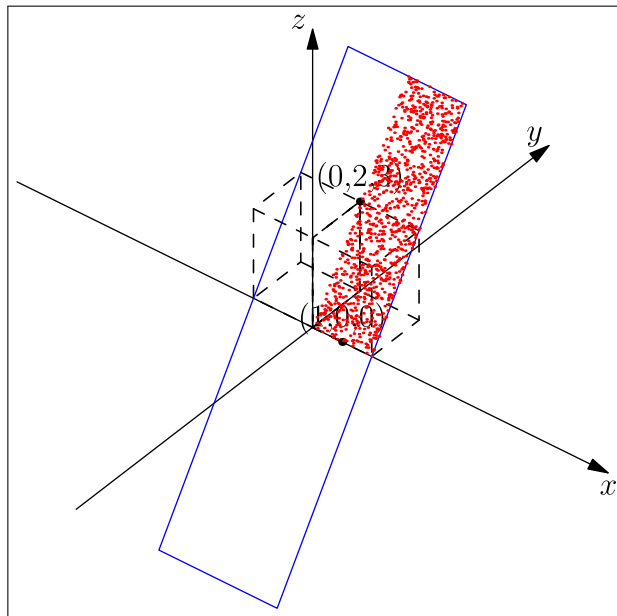


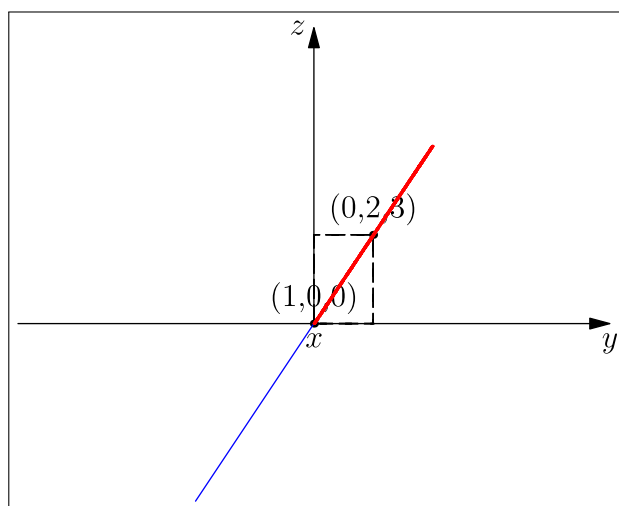
(b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

It is obvious that we cannot have one line passing through $(0,0,0)$ that also passes through $(1,0,0)$ and $(0,2,3)$. So, the linear combinations of these points form a plane.

The blue plane represents all linear combinations of A and B .

The red points are, again, random linear combinations of A and B . We can see in the second figure how all points fall perfectly in the plane.





$$(c) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

In this case it is also impossible to have a line passing through $(0, 0, 0)$, $(2, 0, 0)$ and $(0, 2, 2)$, but it is also impossible to have a plane passing through $(2, 2, 3)$. So, all linear combinations of A , B , C span all possible points of R^3 .

Again, we show the blue dashed box as a representation of the space, but the linear combinations are not limited inside this blue box, they will span all R^3 .

Deceivingly, the random points appear to span a plane. That happens because C is almost the sum of A and B . The second picture show us that the points are not perfectly in the plane. The third picture helps us to see the difference because it shows what happens when $C = (2, 2, 2)$ and the linear combination fall all in the plane.

