

Notation: Throughout this note matrices will be denoted by capital letters such as  $A$  or  $B$ , and vectors by lowercase boldface letters like  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ .

### Problems

1. Write the following system as a matrix equation of the form  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ .

$$\begin{array}{rrcr} 6x & +5y & +2z & = & 11 \\ 5x & +4y & +2z & = & 7 \\ -3x & -3y & -z & = & 4 \end{array}$$

2. Multiply out the following equations of the form  $A\mathbf{b}$ .

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (b) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 9 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. We're going to start with a linear system, solve it and then put the result into parametric form (basically like you've already been doing in webwork).

- (a) Write down the augmented matrix and solve this system.

$$\begin{array}{rrrrr} 2x_1 & +4x_2 & & -4x_4 & = & 10 \\ 3x_1 & +6x_2 & +x_3 & +3x_4 & = & 11 \\ x_1 & +2x_2 & +x_3 & +7x_4 & = & 1 \end{array}$$

- (b) Turn the REF matrix you got in part (a) back into a system of equations. Set any free variables equal to 's' or 't'. E.g. if  $x_4$  was free, we would set  $x_4 = t$ , and then replace all  $x_4$ 's in the other equations with  $t$ 's. (Hint at this point you should have 4 equations total).

- (c) Turn your 4 equations into a vector equation of the form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

4. For each of the following formula, either explain why it is true<sup>1</sup>, or give an example where it's false. Here  $A$  is a matrix,  $\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}$  are vectors and  $c$  is just a number.

(a)  $A(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = A\mathbf{u} + A\mathbf{v}$

(b)  $A = \mathbf{u} + c\mathbf{v}$  for some  $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}$  and  $c$

(c)  $A\mathbf{c}\mathbf{u} = cA\mathbf{b}$

5. For the following, instead of finding the solution set of a linear system, we're looking for a linear system with a given solution set:

(a) Construct a  $3 \times 3$  matrix  $A$  such that the vector  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is a solution of

$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \text{ (here } \mathbf{0} \text{ means the vector of all zeros).}$$

(b) Construct a  $3 \times 3$  matrix  $A$  such that vector  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is a solution of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ .

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<sup>1</sup>Ideally to someone sitting next to you