

Step-1

The objective is to find the vectors (b_1, b_2, b_3) that are in the column space of A that is given below.

Further objective is to find combinations of the rows of A that give zero.

(a)

The column space contains all linear combinations of the columns of A .

So, $(b_1, b_2, b_3) \in \text{Column space of } A$ if,

$$\begin{aligned}(b_1, b_2, b_3) &= c_1(1, 2, 0) + c_2(2, 6, 2) + c_3(1, 3, 5) \\ &= (c_1, 2c_1, 0) + (2c_2, 6c_2, 2c_2) + (c_3, 3c_3, 5c_3) \\ &= (c_1 + 2c_2 + c_3, 2c_1 + 6c_2 + 3c_3, 2c_2 + 5c_3)\end{aligned}$$

Step-2

Assume that,

$$\begin{aligned}a(1, 2, 1) + b(2, 6, 3) + c(0, 2, 5) &= (0, 0, 0) \\ (a + 2b, 2a + 6b + 2c, a + 3b + 5c) &= (0, 0, 0)\end{aligned}$$

Rewrite into equation form as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}a + 2b &= 0 \\ 2a + 6b + 2c &= 0 \\ a + 3b + 5c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$a + 2b = 0 \text{ implies, } a = -2b.$$

Substitute $a = -2b$ into $2a + 6b + 2c = 0$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}2a + 6b + 2c &= 0 \\ 2b + 2c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Substitute $a = -2b$ into $a + 3b + 5c = 0$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}a + 3b + 5c &= 0 \\ b + 5c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Solve the equation $2b + 2c = 0$ and $b + 5c = 0$ to get $b = c = 0$.

$$\text{Hence, } 0(1, 2, 1) + 0(2, 6, 3) + 0(0, 2, 5) = (0, 0, 0).$$

Therefore, the rows of A are linearly independent.

Step-3

(b)

The column space contains all linear combinations of the columns of A .

So, $(b_1, b_2, b_3) \in$ Column space of A if,

$$\begin{aligned}(b_1, b_2, b_3) &= c_1(1, 1, 2) + c_2(1, 2, 4) + c_3(1, 4, 8) \\ &= (c_1, c_1, 2c_1) + (c_2, 2c_2, 4c_2) + (c_3, 4c_3, 8c_3) \\ &= (c_1 + 2c_2 + c_3, c_1 + 2c_2 + 4c_3, 2c_1 + 4c_2 + 8c_3)\end{aligned}$$

Step-4

Assume that,

$$\begin{aligned}a(1, 1, 1) + b(1, 2, 4) + c(2, 4, 8) &= (0, 0, 0) \\ (a + b + 2c, a + 2b + 4c, a + 4b + 8c) &= (0, 0, 0)\end{aligned}$$

Rewrite into equation form as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + 2c &= 0 \\ a + 2b + 4c &= 0 \\ a + 4b + 8c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Solving $a + 2b + 4c = 0$ and $a + 4b + 8c = 0$ to get $2b + 4c = 0$.

$2b + 4c = 0$ implies $b = -2c$.

Substitute $b = -2c$ in $a + b + 2c = 0$ to get $a = 0$.

For $b = -2c$, take $c = 1$.

This implies, $b = -2$.

Hence, $0(1, 1, 1) + (-2)(1, 2, 4) + 1(2, 4, 8) = (0, 0, 0)$ is the required linear combination.