

Derek Haynes

HW 1.3

Math 303

## 1.3.12

**Given:**

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 11 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

**determine if**  $x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + x_3 a_3 = b$

**rewritten as vector equations:**

$$x_1 + 2x_3 = -5$$

$$-2x_1 + 5x_2 = 11$$

$$5x_2 + 8x_3 = -7$$

**rewritten as an augmented matrix**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & -5 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 5 & 8 & -7 \end{array} \right]$$

**Row reduce by**

1. Add  $2 * R_1 + R_2$
2. Add  $-1 * R_1 + R_3$
3.  $\frac{1}{4} * R_3$
4.  $-4R_3 + R_2$
5.  $-2R_3 + R_1$
6.  $\frac{1}{5} R_2$

**to get reduced aug. matrix of**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 9/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Solution:**

$$x_1 = -1, x_2 = 9/5, x_3 = -2$$

$$-1 * \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 9/5 * \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + -2 * \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 11 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

In [ ]:

# 1.3.14

**Given:**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -5 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Determine if b is a linear combination of the matrix A**

**First create the augmented matrix**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -6 & 11 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 & -5 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Then reduce**

1.  $R_1 + R_2$
2.  $\frac{1}{11}R_3$
3.  $-7R_3 + R_2$
4.  $6R_3 + R_1$
5.  $\frac{1}{3}R_3$
6.  $2R_2 + R_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{245}{33} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{-41}{33} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{-2}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

**Solution**

$$x_1 = \frac{245}{33}, x_2 = \frac{-41}{33}, x_3 = \frac{-2}{11}$$

$$\frac{245}{33} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{-41}{33} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{-2}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -5 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

In [ ]:

## 1.3.16

Given :

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Solution:**

The  $\text{span}\{v_1, v_2\}$  plane of  $x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 = b$

1. when  $x_1 = 1$  and  $x_2 = 0$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.  $x_1 = 0$  and  $x_2 = 1$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.  $x_1 = -1$  and  $x_2 = 0$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. when  $x_1 = 0$  and  $x_2 = -1$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. when  $x_1 = 1$  and  $x_2 = 1$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

In [ ]: