Answers:

- 1 Yes
- 2) \sim -many choices of the form: $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{25}$ $\frac{7}{25}$ $\frac{26}{25}$ -2xs
- (3) True
- (4) Consistent w/ non-unique solutions.
- 5) The vectors x from (2) all work, so picking an X5 would give one particular vector.

Explanations on subsequent pages!

①
$$\vec{v}$$
 can be written as a linear combo of $\vec{u}_1,...,\vec{u}_g$ if ϵ only if there is some vector \vec{x} such that $\vec{A} \vec{v} = \vec{v}$

where A= [ū, 1... | ū,]. This system has augmented matrix i [uil--- l us [v], i.e.

$$M = \begin{cases} -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{cases}.$$
 We put this in REF:

$$M \longrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/25 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 7/25 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 26/25 \end{cases}$$
This is actually RREF: I cheated and used a computer. P

Because there is no [0,0,..., 0,b], b+0/However: Here is row, there is a solution!

2) Using eq. 9, X5 is a free var. and x4 = 26/25 - 2x5. So, there are no-many, choices, all of form:

$$x_1 = 3/5$$

 $x_2 = 1/25$
 $x_3 = 7/25$
 $x_4 = 24/25 - 2x_5$
 $x_5 = free$

an REF one, not using a computer: 2 0 -1 2 (6 (-2 -2 0 -1 0 0 5 8 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 3

and the way the CHA CEMPARE REST (3). \overrightarrow{v} is a linear combo of $\overrightarrow{u}_1,..., \overrightarrow{u}_5$ iff there are $x_1,...,x_5$ such that $\overrightarrow{v} = x_1\overrightarrow{u}_1 + ... + x_5\overrightarrow{u}_5$.

By 2, such a combo exists, so this is true.

- 4) By 3, consistent w/ non-unique solutions.
- (5) The vector $\overrightarrow{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix}$ w/ values from (2)