

1 Chapter 1.A

a. Problem 11

Explain why there does not exist $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\lambda(2 - 3i, 5 + 4i, -6 + 7i) = (12 - 5i, 7 + 22i, -32 - 9i)$$

By the definition of multiplication of scalars and lists we know that λ must satisfy all the following equations.

$$\lambda(2 - 3i) = 12 - 5i$$

$$\lambda(5 + 4i) = 7 + 22i$$

$$\lambda(-6 + 7i) = -32 - 9i$$

Solving for the first two equations gives us that

$$\lambda = 3 + 2i$$

But for the last equation we find that this value for λ does not work. Therefore no such λ exists that satisfies all three equations and therefore the larger equation.