

## CHAPTER R. C10

IN VECTOR SPACE  $C^3$ , COMPUTE THE VECTOR REPRESENTATION  $p_B(v)$  FOR THE BASES  $B$  AND VECTOR  $v$  BELOW.

$$B = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

SINCE,

$$a_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + b_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

THIS BECOMES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, AND WE CAN CREATE AN AUGMENTED MATRIX:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 11 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 8 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{CONVERT TO RREF}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 11 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 8 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1+R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 & 16 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 8 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1-R_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\downarrow \frac{1}{8}R_2 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2-R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\downarrow R_1-3R_3 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1-R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

THEREFORE,

$$p_B(v) = p_B\left(\begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}\right) = p_B\left(2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + (-2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$