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Note An interesting "max-plus" vector space comes from the real numbers $\mathbf{R}$ combined with $-\infty$. Change addition to give $x + y = \mathbf{max}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y})$ and change multiplication to $xy =$ **usual** $\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{y}$. Which y is the zero vector that gives $x + \mathbf{0} = \max(x, \mathbf{0}) = x$ for every x?

1 $\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{y} \neq \boldsymbol{y} + \boldsymbol{x}$ and $\boldsymbol{x} + (\boldsymbol{y} + \boldsymbol{z}) \neq (\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{y}) + \boldsymbol{z}$ and $(c_1 + c_2)\boldsymbol{x} \neq c_1\boldsymbol{x} + c_2\boldsymbol{x}$.

2 When $c(x_1, x_2) = (cx_1, 0)$, the only broken rule is 1 times $\boldsymbol{x}$ equals $\boldsymbol{x}$. Rules (1)-(4) for addition $\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{y}$ still hold since addition is not changed.

3 (a) $c\boldsymbol{x}$ may not be in our set: not closed under multiplication. Also no $\mathbf{0}$ and no $-\boldsymbol{x}$

(b) $c(\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{y})$ is the usual $(xy)^c$, while $c\boldsymbol{x} + c\boldsymbol{y}$ is the usual $(x^c)(y^c)$. Those are equal. With $c = 3$, $x = 2$, $y = 1$ this is $3(\mathbf{2} + \mathbf{1}) = 8$. The zero vector is the number 1.

4 The zero vector in matrix space $\mathbf{M}$ is $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$; $\frac{1}{2}A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $-A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

The smallest subspace of $\mathbf{M}$ containing the matrix A consists of all matrices cA.

5 (a) One possibility: The matrices cA form a subspace not containing B (b) Yes: the subspace must contain $A - B = I$ (c) Matrices whose main diagonal is all zero.

6 When $\boldsymbol{f}(x) = x^2$ and $\boldsymbol{g}(x) = 5x$, the combination $3\boldsymbol{f} - 4\boldsymbol{g}$ in function space is $\boldsymbol{h}(x) = 3\boldsymbol{f}(x) - 4\boldsymbol{g}(x) = 3x^2 - 20x$.

7 Rule 8 is broken: If $c\boldsymbol{f}(x)$ is defined to be the usual $\boldsymbol{f}(cx)$ then $(c_1 + c_2)\boldsymbol{f} = \boldsymbol{f}((c_1 + c_2)x)$ is not generally the same as $c_1\boldsymbol{f} + c_2\boldsymbol{f} = \boldsymbol{f}(c_1x) + \boldsymbol{f}(c_2x)$.

8 If $(\boldsymbol{f} + \boldsymbol{g})(x)$ is the usual $\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{g}(x))$ then $(\boldsymbol{g} + \boldsymbol{f})x$ is $\boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{f}(x))$ which is different. In Rule 2 both sides are $\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{h}(x)))$. Rule 4 is broken because there might be no inverse function $\boldsymbol{f}^{-1}(x)$ such that $\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{f}^{-1}(x)) = x$. If the inverse function exists it will be the vector $-\boldsymbol{f}$.

9 (a) The vectors with integer components allow addition, but not multiplication by $\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Remove the x axis from the xy plane (but leave the origin). Multiplication by any c is allowed but not all vector additions: $(1, 1) + (-1, 1) = (0, 2)$ is removed.

10 The only subspaces are (a) the plane with $b_1 = b_2$ (d) the linear combinations of $\boldsymbol{v}$ and $\boldsymbol{w}$ (e) the plane with $b_1 + b_2 + b_3 = 0$.

11 (a) All matrices $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) All matrices $\begin{bmatrix} a & a \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) All diagonal matrices.

12 For the plane $x + y - 2z = 4$, the sum of $(4, 0, 0)$ and $(0, 4, 0)$ is not on the plane. (The key is that this plane does not go through $(0, 0, 0)$.)

13 The parallel plane $\mathbf{P}_0$ has the equation $x + y - 2z = 0$. Pick two points, for example $(2, 0, 1)$ and $(0, 2, 1)$, and their sum $(2, 2, 2)$ is in $\mathbf{P}_0$.

14 (a) The subspaces of $\mathbf{R}^2$ are $\mathbf{R}^2$ itself, lines through $(0, 0)$, and $(0, 0)$ by itself (b) The subspaces of $\mathbf{D}$ are $\mathbf{D}$ itself, the zero matrix by itself, and all the "one-dimensional" subspaces that contain all multiples of one fixed matrix :

$$c \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ for all } c.$$

15 (a) Two planes through $(0, 0, 0)$ probably intersect in a line through $(0, 0, 0)$

(b) The plane and line probably intersect in the point $(0, 0, 0)$. *Could be a line* !

(c) If $\boldsymbol{x}$ and $\boldsymbol{y}$ are in both $\boldsymbol{S}$ and $\boldsymbol{T}$, $\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{y}$ and $c\boldsymbol{x}$ are in both subspaces.

16 The smallest subspace containing a plane $\mathbf{P}$ and a line $\mathbf{L}$ is *either* $\mathbf{P}$ (when the line $\mathbf{L}$ is in the plane $\mathbf{P}$) *or* $\mathbf{R}^3$ (when $\mathbf{L}$ is not in $\mathbf{P}$).

17 (a) The invertible matrices do not include the zero matrix, so they are not a subspace

(b) The sum of singular matrices $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is not singular: not a subspace.

18 (a) *True*: The symmetric matrices do form a subspace (b) *True*: The matrices with $A^{\mathrm{T}} = -A$ do form a subspace (c) *False*: The sum of two unsymmetric matrices could be symmetric.

19 The column space of A is the x-axis = all vectors $(x, 0, 0)$: a *line*. The column space of B is the xy plane = all vectors $(x, y, 0)$. The column space of C is the line of vectors $(x, 2x, 0)$.

20 (a) Elimination leads to $0 = b_2 - 2b_1$ and $0 = b_1 + b_3$ in equations 2 and 3: Solution only if $b_2 = 2b_1$ and $b_3 = -b_1$ (b) Elimination leads to $0 = b_1 + b_3$ in equation 3: Solution only if $b_3 = -b_1$.

21 A combination of the columns of C is also a combination of the columns of A. Then $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ have the same column space. $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ has a different column space. The key word is "space".

22 (a) Solution for every $\boldsymbol{b}$ (b) Solvable only if $b_3 = 0$ (c) Solvable only if $b_3 = b_2$.

23 The extra column $\boldsymbol{b}$ enlarges the column space unless $\boldsymbol{b}$ is ***already in*** the column space.

$$[\,A \quad \boldsymbol{b}\,] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{(larger column space)} \\ \text{(no solution to } A\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b}) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & 1 & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (\boldsymbol{b} \text{ is in column space}) \\ (A\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b} \text{ has a solution}) \end{matrix}$$

24 The column space of AB is ***contained in*** (possibly equal to) the column space of A. The example $B =$ zero matrix and $A \neq 0$ is a case when $AB =$ zero matrix has a smaller column space (it is just the zero space $\mathbf{Z}$) than A.

25 The solution to $A\boldsymbol{z} = \boldsymbol{b} + \boldsymbol{b}^*$ is $\boldsymbol{z} = \boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{y}$. If $\boldsymbol{b}$ and $\boldsymbol{b}^*$ are in $\boldsymbol{C}(A)$ so is $\boldsymbol{b} + \boldsymbol{b}^*$.

26 The column space of any invertible 5 by 5 matrix is $\mathbf{R}^5$. The equation $A\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b}$ is always solvable (by $\boldsymbol{x} = A^{-1}\boldsymbol{b}$) so every $\boldsymbol{b}$ is in the column space of that invertible matrix.

27 (a) *False*: Vectors that are ***not*** in a column space don't form a subspace. (b) *True*: Only the zero matrix has $\boldsymbol{C}(A) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$. (c) *True*: $\boldsymbol{C}(A) = \boldsymbol{C}(2A)$. (d) *False*: $\boldsymbol{C}(A - I) \neq \boldsymbol{C}(A)$ when $A = I$ or $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (or other examples).

28 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \mathbf{0} \\ 1 & 0 & \mathbf{0} \\ 0 & 1 & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \mathbf{2} \\ 1 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & 1 & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}$ do not have $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ in $\boldsymbol{C}(A)$. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ has $\boldsymbol{C}(A) =$ line in $\mathbf{R}^3$.

29 When $A\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b}$ is solvable for all $\boldsymbol{b}$, every $\boldsymbol{b}$ is in the column space of A. So that space is $\boldsymbol{C}(A) = \mathbf{R}^9$.

30 (a) If $\boldsymbol{u}$ and $\boldsymbol{v}$ are both in $\boldsymbol{S}+\boldsymbol{T}$, then $\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{s}_1 + \boldsymbol{t}_1$ and $\boldsymbol{v} = \boldsymbol{s}_2 + \boldsymbol{t}_2$. So $\boldsymbol{u}+\boldsymbol{v} = (\boldsymbol{s}_1 + \boldsymbol{s}_2) + (\boldsymbol{t}_1 + \boldsymbol{t}_2)$ is also in $\boldsymbol{S}+\boldsymbol{T}$. And so is $c\boldsymbol{u} = c\boldsymbol{s}_1 + c\boldsymbol{t}_1$: $\boldsymbol{S}+\boldsymbol{T} =$ *subspace*.

(b) If $\boldsymbol{S}$ and $\boldsymbol{T}$ are different lines, then $\boldsymbol{S} \cup \boldsymbol{T}$ is just the two lines (*not a subspace*) but $\boldsymbol{S}+\boldsymbol{T}$ is the whole plane that they span.

31 If $\boldsymbol{S} = \boldsymbol{C}(A)$ and $\boldsymbol{T} = \boldsymbol{C}(B)$ then $\boldsymbol{S}+\boldsymbol{T}$ is the column space of $M = [\,A \quad B\,]$.

32 The columns of AB are combinations of the columns of A. So all columns of $[\,A \quad AB\,]$ are already in $\boldsymbol{C}(A)$. But $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ has a larger column space than $A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. For square matrices, the column space is $\mathbf{R}^n$ exactly when A is *invertible*.

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1 (a) $U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Free variables x_2, x_4, x_5 Pivot variables x_1, x_3 (b) $U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Free x_3 Pivot x_1, x_2

2 (a) Free variables x_2, x_4, x_5 and solutions $(-2,1,0,0,0)$, $(0,0,-2,1,0)$, $(0,0,-3,0,1)$

(b) Free variable x_3: solution $(1,-1,1)$. Special solution for each free variable.

3 $R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, R has the same nullspace as U and A.

4 (a) Special solutions $(3,1,0)$ and $(5,0,1)$ (b) $(3,1,0)$. **Total of pivot and free is** $\boldsymbol{n}$**.**

5 (a) *False*: Any singular square matrix would have free variables (b) *True*: An invertible square matrix has ***no*** free variables. (c) *True* (only n columns to hold pivots) (d) *True* (only m rows to hold pivots)

6 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$