

# Linear Algebra HW #8 Answer Key

6.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - 2R_1 \\ R_4 - R_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_3 - R_2 \\ R_4 - R_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 2R_3 \\ 2R_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_4 - R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $(x_1)(x_2)(x_3)(x_4)$

Let  $x_3 = t, x_4 = 0$

$x_2 + x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 = x_2 + t + \frac{1}{2}(0) = 0$

$x_2 = -t$

$x_1 + x_3 = 0$

$x_1 + t = 0$

$x_1 = -t$

$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -t \\ -t \\ t \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution:  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

10b.  $\{(4, 2, 1), (2, 4, -5), (1, -2, 3)\}^T$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{P_3 \leftrightarrow P_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} R_2 - 2P_1 \\ R_3 - 4P_1 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & -8 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 22 & -11 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{14} R_2 \\ \frac{1}{22} R_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x_3 = t \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}t \\ x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}t \end{matrix} \Rightarrow t \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(4, 2, 1) + \frac{1}{2}(2, 4, -5) + (1, -2, 3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{2}(2, 4, -5) + (1, -2, 3)\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}(4, 2, 1)\right) 2$$

$$\boxed{(2, 4, -5) + 2(1, -2, 3) = (4, 2, 1)}$$

12c.  $\{3t+1, 3t^2+1, 2t^2+t+1\}$

$$(0t^2+3t+1), (3t^2+0t+1), (2t^2+t+1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{P_3 \leftrightarrow P_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 - 3R_1 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{3}R_2 \\ \frac{1}{3}R_3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 - R_2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} x_3 &= t \\ x_2 + \frac{2}{3}t &= 0 \\ x_2 &= -\frac{2}{3}t \\ x_1 - \frac{2}{3}t + t &= 0 \\ x_1 &= -\frac{1}{3}t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}(3t+1) - \frac{2}{3}(3t^2+1) + (2t^2+t+1) = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}(3t+1) = \frac{2}{3}(3t^2+1) - (2t^2+t+1)$$

$$(3t+1) = 3(2t^2+t+1) - 2(3t^2+1)$$

T5.  $T = \{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$  where

$$w_1 = v_1 + v_2, \quad w_2 = v_1 + v_3, \quad w_3 = v_2 + v_3$$

$$c_1(v_1 + v_2) + c_2(v_1 + v_3) + c_3(v_2 + v_3) = 0$$

$$c_1 v_1 + c_1 v_2 + c_2 v_1 + c_2 v_3 + c_3 v_2 + c_3 v_3 = 0$$

$$v_1(c_1 + c_2) + v_2(c_1 + c_3) + v_3(c_2 + c_3) = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 - R_2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_1 = 0$$

$c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$  Thus,  $T$  is linearly independent

$$c_3 = 0$$

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1.  $a$  and  $d$  are bases of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

(a)  $\{(1, 3), (1, -1)\}$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{4}R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$\Rightarrow$  So, linearly independent

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & a \\ 3 & -1 & b \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -4 & b - 3a \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{4}R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3a - b}{4} \end{array} \right]$$

$\Rightarrow$  spans  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$\Rightarrow$  Thus,  $\{(1, 3), (1, -1)\}$  is a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

(d)  $\{(1, 3), (-2, 6)\}$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{12}R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$\Rightarrow$  So, linearly independent.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & a \\ 3 & 6 & b \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & a \\ 0 & 12 & b - 3a \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{12}R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{b - 3a}{12} \end{array} \right]$$

$\Rightarrow$  spans  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$\Rightarrow$  Thus,  $\{(1, 3), (-2, 6)\}$  is a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .