Homework 1

1.1

7, 8, 12, 15

1.2

3, 7, 8, 11, 17

1.3

11, 13

1.4

5, 6, 7, 11

1.5

2, 7, 23

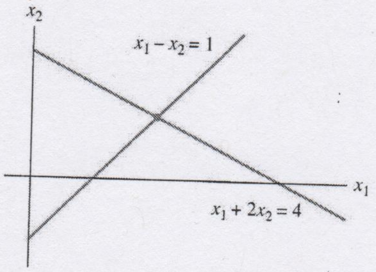
1.1 EXERCISES

Solve each system in Exercises 1–4 by using elementary row operations on the equations or on the augmented matrix. Follow the systematic elimination procedure described in this section.

1. $\begin{aligned} x_1 + 5x_2 &= 7 \\ -2x_1 - 7x_2 &= -5 \end{aligned}$

2. $\begin{aligned} 3x_1 + 6x_2 &= -3 \\ 5x_1 + 7x_2 &= 10 \end{aligned}$

3. Find the point (x_1, x_2) that lies on the line $x_1 + 2x_2 = 4$ and on the line $x_1 - x_2 = 1$. See the figure.



4. Find the point of intersection of the lines $x_1 + 2x_2 = -13$ and $3x_1 - 2x_2 = 1$

Consider each matrix in Exercises 5 and 6 as the augmented matrix of a linear system. State in words the next two elementary row operations that should be performed in the process of solving the system.

5. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$

6. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 7–10, the augmented matrix of a linear system has been reduced by row operations to the form shown. In each case, continue the appropriate row operations and describe the solution set of the original system.

7. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

8. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

9. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

10. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Solve the systems in Exercises 11–14.

11. $\begin{aligned} x_2 + 5x_3 &= -4 \\ x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 &= -2 \\ 2x_1 + 7x_2 + x_3 &= -2 \end{aligned}$

12. $\begin{aligned} x_1 - 5x_2 + 4x_3 &= -3 \\ 2x_1 - 7x_2 + 3x_3 &= -2 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 + 7x_3 &= -1 \end{aligned}$

13. $\begin{aligned} x_1 \qquad - 3x_3 &= 8 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 9x_3 &= 7 \\ x_2 + 5x_3 &= -2 \end{aligned}$

14. $\begin{aligned} 2x_1 \qquad - 6x_3 &= -8 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 &= 3 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 2x_3 &= -4 \end{aligned}$

Determine if the systems in Exercises 15 and 16 are consistent. Do not completely solve the systems.

15. $\begin{aligned} x_1 - 6x_2 \qquad\qquad &= 5 \\ x_2 - 4x_3 + x_4 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 + 5x_4 &= 3 \\ -x_2 + 5x_3 + 4x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$

16. $\begin{aligned} 2x_1 \qquad\qquad - 4x_4 &= -10 \\ 3x_2 + 3x_3 \qquad &= 0 \\ x_3 + 4x_4 &= -1 \\ -3x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= 5 \end{aligned}$

17. Do the three lines $2x_1 + 3x_2 = -1$, $6x_1 + 5x_2 = 0$, and $2x_1 - 5x_2 = 7$ have a common point of intersection? Explain.

18. Do the three planes $2x_1 + 4x_2 + 4x_3 = 4$, $x_2 - 2x_3 = -2$, and $2x_1 + 3x_2 = 0$ have at least one common point of intersection? Explain.

In Exercises 19–22, determine the value(s) of h such that the matrix is the augmented matrix of a consistent linear system.

19. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & h & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

20. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & h & -5 \\ 2 & -8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

21. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & h & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

22. $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 12 & h \\ 2 & -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 23 and 24, key statements from this section are either quoted directly, restated slightly (but still true), or altered in some way that makes them false in some cases. Mark each statement True or False, and *justify* your answer. (If true, give the

1.2 Exercises

2. a. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ b. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

c. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

d. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Row reduce the matrices in Exercises 3 and 4 to reduced echelon form. Circle the pivot positions in the final matrix and in the original matrix, and list the pivot columns.

3. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$ 4. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

5. Describe the possible echelon forms of a nonzero 2×2 matrix. Use the symbols ■, $*$, and 0, as in the first part of Example 1.

6. Repeat Exercise 5 for a nonzero 3×2 matrix.

Find the general solutions of the systems whose augmented matrices are given in Exercises 7–14.

7. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ 8. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & -5 \\ -3 & 7 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

9. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ 10. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & -5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

11. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 9 & -6 & 12 & 0 \\ 6 & -4 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 12. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

13. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

14. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 & 0 & -8 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Exercises 15 and 16 use the notation of Example 1 for matrices in echelon form. Suppose each matrix represents the augmented matrix for a system of linear equations. In each case, determine if the system is consistent. If the system is consistent, determine if the solution is unique.

15. a. $\begin{bmatrix} ■ & * & * & * \\ 0 & ■ & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

b. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & ■ & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & ■ & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & ■ & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

16. a. $\begin{bmatrix} ■ & * & * \\ 0 & ■ & * \\ 0 & 0 & ■ \end{bmatrix}$

b. $\begin{bmatrix} ■ & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & ■ & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & ■ & * \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 17 and 18, determine the value(s) of h such matrix is the augmented matrix of a consistent linear sys

17. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & h \end{bmatrix}$ 18. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ h & 6 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 19 and 20, choose h and k such that the syste no solution, (b) a unique solution, and (c) many solutio separate answers for each part.

19. $x_1 + hx_2 = 2$
$4x_1 + 8x_2 = k$

20. $x_1 - 3x_2 = 1$
$2x_1 + hx_2 = k$

In Exercises 21 and 22, mark each statement True or False each answer.[4]

21. a. In some cases, a matrix may be row reduced than one matrix in reduced echelon form, using sequences of row operations.

b. The row reduction algorithm applies only to au matrices for a linear system.

c. A basic variable in a linear system is a vari corresponds to a pivot column in the coefficient

d. Finding a parametric description of the solution linear system is the same as *solving* the system.

e. If one row in an echelon form of an augmente is [0 0 0 5 0], then the associated linear s inconsistent.

22. a. The reduced echelon form of a matrix is unique.

b. If every column of an augmented matrix contain then the corresponding system is consistent.

c. The pivot positions in a matrix depend on whe interchanges are used in the row reduction proce

d. A general solution of a system is an explicit de of all solutions of the system.

e. Whenever a system has free variables, the sol contains many solutions.

23. Suppose the coefficient matrix of a linear system equations in four variables has a pivot in each colu plain why the system has a unique solution.

24. Suppose a system of linear equations has a 3×5 *au* matrix whose fifth column is not a pivot column system consistent? Why (or why not)?

[4] True/false questions of this type will appear in many sections. for justifying your answers were described before Exercises 23 Section 1.1.

1.3 EXERCISES

In Exercises 1 and 2, compute $\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{u}-2\mathbf{v}$.

1. $\mathbf{u}=\begin{bmatrix}-1\\2\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}=\begin{bmatrix}-3\\-1\end{bmatrix}$

2. $\mathbf{u}=\begin{bmatrix}3\\2\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}=\begin{bmatrix}2\\-1\end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 3 and 4, display the following vectors using arrows on an xy-graph: $\mathbf{u}$, $\mathbf{v}$, $-\mathbf{v}$, $-2\mathbf{v}$, $\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v}$, $\mathbf{u}-\mathbf{v}$, and $\mathbf{u}-2\mathbf{v}$. Notice that $\mathbf{u}-\mathbf{v}$ is the vertex of a parallelogram whose other vertices are $\mathbf{u}$, $\mathbf{0}$, and $-\mathbf{v}$.

3. $\mathbf{u}$ and $\mathbf{v}$ as in Exercise 1

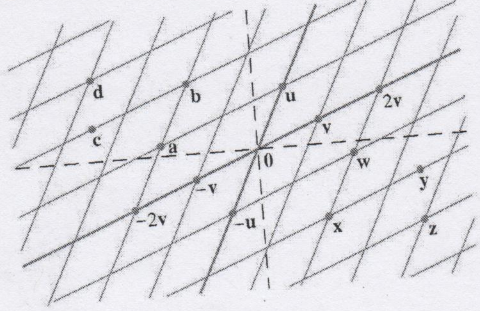
4. $\mathbf{u}$ and $\mathbf{v}$ as in Exercise 2

In Exercises 5 and 6, write a system of equations that is equivalent to the given vector equation.

5. $x_1\begin{bmatrix}3\\-2\\8\end{bmatrix}+x_2\begin{bmatrix}5\\0\\-9\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}2\\-3\\8\end{bmatrix}$

6. $x_1\begin{bmatrix}3\\-2\end{bmatrix}+x_2\begin{bmatrix}7\\3\end{bmatrix}+x_3\begin{bmatrix}-2\\1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0\\0\end{bmatrix}$

Use the accompanying figure to write each vector listed in Exercises 7 and 8 as a linear combination of $\mathbf{u}$ and $\mathbf{v}$. Is every vector in $\mathbb{R}^2$ a linear combination of $\mathbf{u}$ and $\mathbf{v}$?



7. Vectors $\mathbf{a}$, $\mathbf{b}$, $\mathbf{c}$, and $\mathbf{d}$

8. Vectors $\mathbf{w}$, $\mathbf{x}$, $\mathbf{y}$, and $\mathbf{z}$

In Exercises 9 and 10, write a vector equation that is equivalent to the given system of equations.

9. $$\begin{aligned} x_2+5x_3&=0\\ 4x_1+6x_2-x_3&=0\\ -x_1+3x_2-8x_3&=0\end{aligned}$$

10. $$\begin{aligned} 3x_1-2x_2+4x_3&=3\\ -2x_1-7x_2+5x_3&=1\\ 5x_1+4x_2-3x_3&=2\end{aligned}$$

In Exercises 11 and 12, determine if $\mathbf{b}$ is a linear combination of $\mathbf{a}_1$, $\mathbf{a}_2$, and $\mathbf{a}_3$.

11. $\mathbf{a}_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\-2\\0\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_2=\begin{bmatrix}0\\1\\2\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_3=\begin{bmatrix}5\\-6\\8\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b}=\begin{bmatrix}2\\-1\\6\end{bmatrix}$

12. $\mathbf{a}_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_2=\begin{bmatrix}-2\\3\\-2\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_3=\begin{bmatrix}-6\\7\\5\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b}=\begin{bmatrix}11\\-5\\9\end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 13 and 14, determine if $\mathbf{b}$ is a linear combination of the vectors formed from the columns of the matrix A.

13. $A=\begin{bmatrix}1&-4&2\\0&3&5\\-2&8&-4\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b}=\begin{bmatrix}3\\-7\\-3\end{bmatrix}$

14. $A=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&5\\-2&1&-6\\0&2&8\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b}=\begin{bmatrix}2\\-1\\6\end{bmatrix}$

15. Let $\mathbf{a}_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\3\\-1\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_2=\begin{bmatrix}-5\\-8\\2\end{bmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{b}=\begin{bmatrix}3\\-5\\h\end{bmatrix}$. For what value(s) of h is $\mathbf{b}$ in the plane spanned by $\mathbf{a}_1$ and $\mathbf{a}_2$?

16. Let $\mathbf{v}_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\-2\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2=\begin{bmatrix}-2\\1\\7\end{bmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{y}=\begin{bmatrix}h\\-3\\-5\end{bmatrix}$. For what value(s) of h is $\mathbf{y}$ in the plane generated by $\mathbf{v}_1$ and $\mathbf{v}_2$?

In Exercises 17 and 18, list five vectors in Span $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$. For each vector, show the weights on $\mathbf{v}_1$ and $\mathbf{v}_2$ used to generate the vector and list the three entries of the vector. Do not make a sketch.

17. $\mathbf{v}_1=\begin{bmatrix}3\\1\\2\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2=\begin{bmatrix}-4\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}$

18. $\mathbf{v}_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\-2\end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2=\begin{bmatrix}-2\\3\\0\end{bmatrix}$

19. Give a geometric description of Span $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$ for the vectors $\mathbf{v}_1=\begin{bmatrix}8\\2\\-6\end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{v}_2=\begin{bmatrix}12\\3\\-9\end{bmatrix}$.

20. Give a geometric description of Span $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$ for the vectors in Exercise 18.

21. Let $\mathbf{u}=\begin{bmatrix}2\\-1\end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{v}=\begin{bmatrix}2\\1\end{bmatrix}$. Show that $\begin{bmatrix}h\\k\end{bmatrix}$ is i Span $\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}\}$ for all h and k.

22. Construct a 3×3 matrix A, with nonzero entries, and a vec $\mathbf{b}$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$ such that $\mathbf{b}$ is *not* in the set spanned by the colum of A.

In Exercises 23 and 24, mark each statement True or False. Just each answer.

23. a. Another notation for the vector $\begin{bmatrix}-4\\3\end{bmatrix}$ is $[-4 \quad 3]$.

b. The points in the plane corresponding to $\begin{bmatrix}-2\\5\end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix}-5\\2\end{bmatrix}$ lie on a line through the origin.

c. An example of a linear combination of vectors $\mathbf{v}_1$ an is the vector $\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{v}_1$.

If statement (d) is true, then each row of U contains a pivot position and there can be no pivot in the augmented column. So $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ has a solution for any $\mathbf{b}$, and (a) is true. If (d) is false, the last row of U is all zeros. Let $\mathbf{d}$ be any vector with a 1 in its last entry. Then $[\,U \;\; \mathbf{d}\,]$ represents an *inconsistent* system. Since row operations are reversible, $[\,U \;\; \mathbf{d}\,]$ can be transformed into the form $[\,A \;\; \mathbf{b}\,]$. The new system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is also inconsistent, and (a) is false.

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

1. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & -2 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 9 & -5 \\ 4 & -8 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 9 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$. It can be shown that $\mathbf{p}$ is a solution of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$. Use this fact to exhibit $\mathbf{b}$ as a specific linear combination of the columns of A.

2. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$. Verify Theorem 5(a) in this case by computing $A(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v})$ and $A\mathbf{u} + A\mathbf{v}$.

1.4 EXERCISES

Compute the products in Exercises 1–4 using (a) the definition, as in Example 1, and (b) the row–vector rule for computing $A\mathbf{x}$. If a product is undefined, explain why.

1. $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$

2. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

3. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

4. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 5–8, use the definition of $A\mathbf{x}$ to write the matrix equation as a vector equation, or vice versa.

5. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

6. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 8 & -5 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -21 \\ 1 \\ -49 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$

7. $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 7 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -8 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \\ 0 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$

8. $z_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} + z_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + z_3 \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + z_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 9 and 10, write the system first as a vector equation and then as a matrix equation.

9. $\begin{aligned} 5x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 &= 8 \\ 2x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$

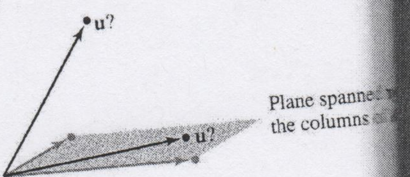
10. $\begin{aligned} 4x_1 - x_2 &= 8 \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 &= 2 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$

Given A and $\mathbf{b}$ in Exercises 11 and 12, write the augmented matrix for the linear system that corresponds to the matrix equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$. Then solve the system and write the solution as a vector.

11. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -3 & -7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$

12. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & -4 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

13. Let $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Is $\mathbf{u}$ in the plane in $\mathbb{R}^3$ spanned by the columns of A? (See the figure.) Why or why not?



Where is $\mathbf{u}$?

14. Let $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Is $\mathbf{u}$ in the subset of $\mathbb{R}^3$ spanned by the columns of A? Why or why not?

1.5 EXERCISES

In Exercises 1–4, determine if the system has a nontrivial solution. Try to use as few row operations as possible.

1. $\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 5x_2 + 8x_3 &= 0 \\ -2x_1 - 7x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 7x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$

2. $\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\ -2x_1 - 3x_2 - 4x_3 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 9x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$

3. $\begin{aligned} -3x_1 + 4x_2 - 8x_3 &= 0 \\ -2x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$

4. $\begin{aligned} 5x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 &= 0 \\ -3x_1 - 4x_2 + 2x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$

In Exercises 5 and 6, follow the method of Examples 1 and 2 to write the solution set of the given homogeneous system in parametric vector form.

5. $\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \\ -4x_1 - 4x_2 - 8x_3 &= 0 \\ -3x_2 - 3x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$

6. $\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + x_2 \qquad &= 0 \end{aligned}$

In Exercises 7–12, describe all solutions of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ in parametric vector form, where A is row equivalent to the given matrix.

7. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

8. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -8 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

9. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 & 6 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

10. $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -8 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

11. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -2 & 0 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

12. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -6 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

13. Suppose the solution set of a certain system of linear equations can be described as $x_1 = 5 + 4x_3$, $x_2 = -2 - 7x_3$, with x_3 free. Use vectors to describe this set as a line in $\mathbb{R}^3$.

14. Suppose the solution set of a certain system of linear equations can be described as $x_1 = 5x_4$, $x_2 = 3 - 2x_4$, $x_3 = 2 + 5x_4$, with x_4 free. Use vectors to describe this set as a "line" in $\mathbb{R}^4$.

15. Describe and compare the solution sets of $x_1 + 5x_2 - 3x_3 = 0$ and $x_1 + 5x_2 - 3x_3 = -2$.

16. Describe and compare the solution sets of $x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$ and $x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 4$.

17. Follow the method of Example 3 to describe the solutions of the following system in parametric vector form. Also, give a geometric description of the solution set and compare it to that in Exercise 5.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 &= 8 \\ -4x_1 - 4x_2 - 8x_3 &= -16 \\ -3x_2 - 3x_3 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

18. As in Exercise 17, describe the solutions of the following system in parametric vector form, and provide a geometric comparison with the solution set in Exercise 6.

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 &= 5 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 &= 13 \\ -x_1 + x_2 \qquad &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

In Exercises 19 and 20, find the parametric equation of the line through $\mathbf{a}$ parallel to $\mathbf{b}$.

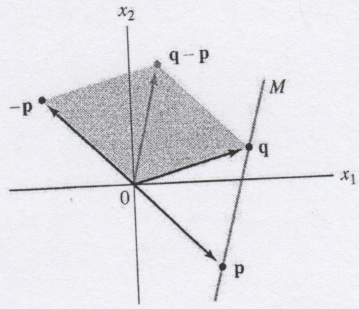
19. $\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

20. $\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 21 and 22, find a parametric equation of the line M through $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$. [*Hint:* M is parallel to the vector $\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}$. See the figure below.]

21. $\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{q} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

22. $\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{q} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$



In Exercises 23 and 24, mark each statement True or False. Justify each answer.

23. a. A homogeneous equation is always consistent.
   b. The equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ gives an explicit description of its solution set.
   c. The homogeneous equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ has the trivial solution if and only if the equation has at least one free variable.
   d. The equation $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{p} + t\mathbf{v}$ describes a line through $\mathbf{v}$ parallel to $\mathbf{p}$.
   e. The solution set of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is the set of all vectors of the form $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{v}_h$, where $\mathbf{v}_h$ is any solution of the equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.

24. a. A homogeneous system of equations can be inconsistent.
   b. If $\mathbf{x}$ is a nontrivial solution of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$, then every entry in $\mathbf{x}$ is nonzero.
   c. The effect of adding $\mathbf{p}$ to a vector is to move the vector in a direction parallel to $\mathbf{p}$.
   d. The equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is homogeneous if the zero vector is a solution.