

## Homework #5 Solutions

3.3 31. a) The line  $l_0$  consists of all vectors of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \quad t, u, v, w \in \mathbb{R} \text{ with } u, v, w \text{ fixed}$$

a)  $t_1 \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix}, t_2 \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \in l_0$

$$t_1 \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \oplus t_2 \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = (t_1 + t_2) \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \in l_0 \quad \checkmark$$

b)  $c \odot t \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = ct \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \in l_0 \quad \checkmark$

$\therefore l_0$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  since it is closed w.r.t. vector addition and scalar multiplication

b.) The line  $l$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  consists of all vectors of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \quad x_0, y_0, z_0, t, u, v, w \in \mathbb{R} \text{ with } u, v, w, x_0, y_0, z_0 \text{ fixed}$$

a)  $\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{bmatrix} + t_1 \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{bmatrix} + t_2 \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \in l$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{bmatrix} + t_1 \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{bmatrix} + t_2 \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_0 \\ 2y_0 \\ 2z_0 \end{bmatrix} + (t_1 + t_2) \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \notin l$$

$\therefore l$  is not a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  since it is not closed w.r.t. vector addition

3.4 7.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - 2R_1 \\ R_4 - R_1}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_4 - R_3 \\ R_2 - R_3}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -x_3$$

$$x_2 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = -x_3$$

$$x_4 = 0$$

$$x = r \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  spans the null space of  $A$

$$8. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 + 2R_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 - R_2 \\ R_3 - 3R_2 \\ R_4 + 2R_2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 - x_4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_4$$

$$x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = -2x_3$$

$$x = r \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  spans the null space of A

$$9. \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -7 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 + R_2 \\ R_2 + R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -10 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 + 5R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

No,  $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$  is not linearly independent

$$10. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_4 - R_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 + 2R_3 \\ -1 \cdot R_3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Yes,  $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$  is linearly independent

$$17. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & c^2 + 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & c^2 - 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad c^2 - 4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow c^2 \neq 2$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R} \mid c \neq \pm 2$$

20. Suppose  $a_1 w_1 + a_2 w_2 + a_3 w_3 = a_1(v_1 + v_2 + v_3) + a_2(v_2 + v_3) + a_3 v_3 = 0$   
 Since  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  is linearly independent,  $a_1 = 0$ ,  
 $a_1 + a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$ ,  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = 0$ .  
 Thus  $\{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$  is linearly independent.

23. Suppose  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  is linearly dependent. Then one of the  $v_i$ 's is a linear combination of the preceding vectors in the list. It must be  $v_3$  since

$\{v_1, v_2\}$  is linearly independent. Thus  $v_3$  belongs to span  $\{v_1, v_2\}$ . But this is a contradiction. Thus  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  is linearly independent.

26. Let  $v_j = \sum_{i=1}^k a_{ij} u_i$ . Then  $w = \sum_{j=1}^m b_j v_j = \sum_{j=1}^m b_j \left[ \sum_{i=1}^k a_{ij} u_i \right]$

Thus  $w = \sum_{i=1}^k \left[ \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} b_j \right] u_i$  and is a linear combination of the vectors in  $S$ .

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3}$   
 $= -\frac{2}{x^3}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-3}$   
 $= -3x^{-4}$   
 $= -\frac{3}{x^4}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{-4}$   
 $= -4x^{-5}$   
 $= -\frac{4}{x^5}$