

Homework #7 Solutions

3.8 13.

a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & -8 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & -12 & -5 \\ 0 & 8 & -12 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3/2 & -5/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

row rank = 2

$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 19/8 \\ 0 & 1 & -3/2 & -5/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$x_1 = -1/2 x_3 - 19/8 x_4$
 $x_2 = 3/2 x_3 + 5/8 x_4$
 basis for null space: $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ 3/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -19/8 \\ 5/8 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

nullity = 2

row rank + nullity = 2 + 2 = 4 = n. Theorem 3.18 holds ✓

b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

row rank = 3

$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$x_1 = -x_4$
 $x_2 = -x_4$
 $x_3 = -5x_4$
 basis for null space: $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

nullity = 1

row rank + nullity = 3 + 1 = 4 = n. Theorem 3.18 holds ✓

17. a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & -10 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & -5 & 6 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -2 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & -10 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & -10 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & -10 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

row rank = 2

row rank = 3

inconsistent

b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 5 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & | & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & | & -25 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -17 \end{bmatrix}$

row rank = 2

row rank = 3

inconsistent

18. a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 row rank = 2 ≠ n = 3
 singular

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{row rank} = 3 = n$$

nonsingular

4.1 3. a) $\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{0^2 + (-1)^2} = 1$ $\|u-v\| = 1$

b) $\left\| \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$ $\|u-v\| = \sqrt{2}$

8. $(1/c)^2 + (2/c)^2 + (-2/c)^2 = 1/c^2 + 4/c^2 + 4/c^2 = 9/c^2 = 1$
 $\Rightarrow c^2 = 9 \Rightarrow c = \pm 3$

$c = \pm 3$

25. $v \cdot w = 0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ c \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2 - 2c + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 2c = 5 \Rightarrow c = 5/2$

26. $v \cdot w = 0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = a + 2b + c = 0$
 $v \cdot x = 0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = a - b + c = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0, a = -c$

Yes, $v = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ -a \end{bmatrix} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$

4.3 3. Define $(A, B) = \text{Tr}(B^T A) = \sum_{ij} b_{ij}^T a_{ji} = \sum_{ij} b_{ji} a_{ji}$

a) $(A, A) = \text{Tr}(A^T A) = \sum_{ij} (a_{ji})^2 \geq 0$. Also $(A, A) = 0$ iff $a_{ji} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow A = 0$

b) $(A, B) = \text{Tr}(B^T A) = \sum_{ij} b_{ji} a_{ji} = \sum_{ij} a_{ji} b_{ji} = \text{Tr}(A^T B) = (B, A)$

c) $(A+B, C) = \text{Tr}(C^T(A+B)) = \sum_{ij} c_{ji} (a_{ji} + b_{ji}) = \sum_{ij} c_{ji} a_{ji} + \sum_{ij} c_{ji} b_{ji}$
 $= \sum_{ij} c_{ji} a_{ji} + \sum_{ij} c_{ji} b_{ji} = \text{Tr}(C^T A) + \text{Tr}(C^T B) = (A, C) + (B, C)$

d) $(cA, B) = \text{Tr}(B^T(cA)) = \text{Tr}(cB^T A) = c \text{Tr}(B^T A) = c(A, B)$

$$10. a) (f, g) = \int_0^1 (1+t)(2-t) dt = \int_0^1 -t^2 + t + 2 dt = \left. -\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^2}{2} + 2t \right|_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{13}{6} \quad \boxed{(f, g) = \frac{13}{6}}$$

$$b) (f, g) = \int_0^1 1(3) dt = 3t \Big|_0^1 = 3 \quad \boxed{(f, g) = 3}$$

$$c) (f, g) = \int_0^1 1(3+2t) dt = 3t + t^2 \Big|_0^1 = 4 \quad \boxed{(f, g) = 4}$$

$$16. \|u+v\|^2 + \|u-v\|^2 = (u+v, u+v) + (u-v, u-v)$$

$$= (u, u) + 2(u, v) + (v, v) + (u, u) - 2(u, v) + (v, v)$$

$$= 2(u, u) + 2(v, v) = 2\|u\|^2 + 2\|v\|^2$$

$$\therefore \|u+v\|^2 + \|u-v\|^2 = 2\|u\|^2 + 2\|v\|^2$$

$$29. a) v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \|v_1\| = 1, \|v_2\| = 1, \|v_3\| = 1$$

$$v_1 \cdot v_2 = 0 \quad v_1 \cdot v_3 = 0 \quad v_2 \cdot v_3 = 0$$

This set is orthonormal

$$b) v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \|v_1\| = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}}, \|v_2\| = 1, \|v_3\| = 1$$

$$v_1 \cdot v_2 = 1, \underline{\underline{v_1 \cdot v_3 = 1}}, v_2 \cdot v_3 = 0$$

This set is neither

$$c) v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \|v_1\| = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}}, \|v_2\| = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}}, \|v_3\| = 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{v_1 \cdot v_2 = -1}}, v_1 \cdot v_3 = 0, \underline{\underline{v_2 \cdot v_3 = 1}}$$

This set is neither

$$40. a) w \in W \mid w \cdot u_1 = 0 \text{ and } w \cdot u_2 = 0$$

$$i) w_1 \oplus w_2 = w_1 + w_2$$

$$(w_1 + w_2) \cdot u_1 = w_1 \cdot u_1 + w_2 \cdot u_1 = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$(w_1 + w_2) \cdot u_2 = w_1 \cdot u_2 + w_2 \cdot u_2 = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\implies w_1 \oplus w_2 \in W$$

$$\text{ii.) } c \circ w_1 = cw_1$$

$$(cw_1) \cdot u_1 = cw_1 \cdot u_1 = c(0) = 0$$

$$(cw_1) \cdot u_2 = cw_1 \cdot u_2 = c(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c \circ w \in W$$

$$\text{b.) } w = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w \cdot u_1 = a + d = 0 \Rightarrow a = -d$$

$$w \cdot u_2 = b + d = 0 \Rightarrow b = -d$$

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} -d \\ -d \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = d \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{A possible basis: } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$