HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT 1

Name: Due: Wednesday January 23, 4PM

Problem 1:

Find coefficients b and g such that the lines defined by the equations

$$2x + by = 16,$$

$$4x + 8y = g,$$

- a) Don't intersect.
- b) Intersect at at least two points.

Problem 2:

Which number q makes this system singular and which right side t gives it infinitely many solutions? Find the solution that has z = 1.

$$x + 4y - 2z = 1,$$

$$x + 7y - 6z = 6.$$

$$3y + qz = t.$$

PROBLEM 3:

Suppose you solve Ax = b for three special right sides b:

$$Aoldsymbol{x}_1 = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Aoldsymbol{x}_2 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Aoldsymbol{x}_3 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

If the three solutions x_1, x_2, x_3 are the columns of a matrix X, what is A times X?

PROBLEM 4:

Given the following vectors

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3\\2\\-1 \end{bmatrix},$$

a) How many ways can you write $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ as a linear combination of $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$? Write one example if possible.

b) How many ways can you write $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ as a linear combination of $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$? Write one example if possible.

PROBLEM 5:

Suppose that a matrix equation $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ row reduces to $R\vec{x} = \vec{d}$ (where R is the row reduced echelon form of A). Suppose that the complete solution is given by

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find the 3 by 3 matrix R and the vector \vec{d} .

PROBLEM 6: CHALLENGE PROBLEMS FROM THE ZYBOOK

1.5.1, 1.7.1, 1.9.1, 1.12.1. These are not optional.

Problem 7:

Read (all non-optional sections of) Chapter 1 from the zyBook and do all of the participation exercises therein. Which concept was more confusing for you?