

# Linear Algebra I, autumn term 2016

## Solutions to Homework 1

1) The augmented matrix of the system is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & | & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 7 & | & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & | & -4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & -5 & | & -12 \\ 0 & -7 & -7 & | & -14 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & -5 & | & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & -5 & | & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & | & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The system has the unique solution  $\begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$

2a) The matrices A, B and E are in row-reduced echelon form, the matrices C, D and F are not.

b) The equation  $Ax=0$  is equivalent with the linear system

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_5 = 0 \\ x_3 + 2x_5 = 0 \\ x_4 + x_5 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ which is in row-reduced echelon form.}$$

Set  $\begin{cases} x_2 = s \\ x_5 = t. \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2s - 3t \\ x_2 = s \\ x_3 = -2t \\ x_4 = -t \\ x_5 = t \end{cases}$$

The solutions are:

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} -2s - 3t \\ s \\ -2t \\ -t \\ t \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } s, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$Dy=0$  is equivalent to a linear system with augmented matrix

$$(D|1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Set  $y_2 = t$ .

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 1 - 2t \\ y_2 = t \\ y_3 = 1 \\ y_4 = 0 \\ y_5 = 1 \end{cases}$$

The solutions are:  $y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2t \\ t \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , where  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

3) The equation  $Ax=0$  is equivalent to a linear system, the augmented matrix of which is:

$$(A|0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 7 & 7 & | & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 & 6 & 0 & -6 & -12 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 8 & 7 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 7 & 7 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & -5 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 7 & 7 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & -5 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 7 & 7 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 7 & 7 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7/2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -5/3 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} x_1 + \frac{7}{2}x_5 + x_6 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_5 = 0 \\ x_3 - \frac{5}{3}x_6 = 0 \\ x_4 + 3x_5 + x_6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

3, continued:

Set  $x_5 = s$ ,  $x_6 = t$ , where  $s, t$  are arbitrary real numbers

$$\text{Then } x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2}s - t \\ -s \\ \frac{5}{3}t \\ -3s - t \\ s \\ t \end{pmatrix} = s \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } s, t \in \mathbb{R},$$

are the solutions to the equation  $Ax = 0$

4) Let  $\begin{cases} x = \text{the weight a military horse can pull,} \\ y = \text{the weight an ordinary horse can pull,} \\ z = \text{the weight a weak horse can pull.} \end{cases}$

$$\text{Then } \begin{cases} x + y = 42 \\ 2y + z = 42 \\ x + 3z = 42 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Augmented matrix: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 42 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 42 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 42 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 42 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 42 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} x = 24 \\ y = 18 \\ z = 6 \end{cases}$$

So a military horse can pull 24 dan, an ordinary horse 18 dan, and a weak horse 6 dan

5) Let  $A$  be the matrix of  $F$  (that is,  $A = [F]$ ).

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{By definition } \text{rank}(F) = \text{rank}(A) \\ \text{rank}(F) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = 2$$

$B = \text{rref}(A)$  has two pivot elements.

Hence  $B = \text{rref}(A)$  has one column with no pivot element in it.  
(since  $B$  is a  $3 \times 3$ -matrix)

For all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $F(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0$ . This equation is equivalent to a linear system with augm. matrix  $(A|0) \sim (B|0)$

Since  $B$  has a column without a pivot element, the equation has either no solutions or infinitely many solutions.

But  $x = 0$  is a solution, and hence there must exist infinitely many solutions, q.e.d.