

## Math 1553 Worksheet §1.3, interactive supplement

### Solutions

If you don't have a computer, find someone who does.

1. Let  $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$      $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$      $w = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ .

**Question:** Is  $w$  a linear combination of  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ ? In other words, is  $w$  in  $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2\}$ ?

- Formulate this question as a vector equation.
- Formulate this question as a system of linear equations.
- Formulate this question as an augmented matrix.
- Answer the question using the [interactive demo](#).
- Answer the question using row reduction.

### Solution.

- a) Does the following vector equation have a solution?

$$x \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

- b) Does the following linear system have a solution?

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 2y &= 2 \\ x - 3y &= -4 \\ 3x - y &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

- c) As an augmented matrix:

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 \end{array} \right)$$

- e) Row reducing yields

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 7/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

so  $x = 7/2$  and  $y = 5/2$ .

2. Consider the system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned}x + 2y &= 7 \\2x + y &= -2 \\-x - y &= 4\end{aligned}$$

**Question:** Does this system have a solution? If so, what is the solution set?

- Formulate this question as an augmented matrix.
- Formulate this question as a vector equation.
- What does this mean in terms of spans?
- Answer the question using the [interactive demo](#).
- Answer the question using row reduction.

**Solution.**

a) As an augmented matrix:

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

b) What are the solutions to the following vector equation?

$$x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

c) There exists a solution if and only if  $\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  is in the span of  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

e) Row reducing yields

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right),$$

so there are no solutions. (This should be obvious from the picture in (d)).

3. Consider the vector equation

$$x \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Question:** Is there a solution? If so, what is the solution set?

- Formulate this question as an augmented matrix.
- Formulate this question as a system of linear equations.
- What does this mean in terms of spans?
- Answer the question using the [interactive demo](#).
- Answer the question using row reduction.

**Solution.**

a) As an augmented matrix:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 3 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

b) What is the solution set of the following linear system?

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 2y + 3z &= -5 \\ x - y &= -1 \\ 3x - y + 4z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

c) There exists a solution if and only if  $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  is in  $\text{Span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ .

e) Row reducing yields

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right),$$

so  $x = 3/2$ ,  $y = 5/2$ , and  $z = -1$ .

4. Consider the augmented matrix

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 & -9 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 & 9 \end{array} \right)$$

**Question:** Does the corresponding linear system have a solution? If so, what is the solution set?

- Formulate this question as a vector equation.
- Formulate this question as a system of linear equations.
- What does this mean in terms of spans?
- Answer the question using the [interactive demo](#).
- Answer the question using row reduction.
- Find a **different** solution in parts (e) and (d).

**Solution.**

- a) What are the solutions to the following vector equation?

$$x \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -9 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

- b) What is the solution set of the following linear system?

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 2y + 2z &= 0 \\ x - 3y - 4z &= -9 \\ 3x - y + 8z &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

- c) There exists a solution if and only if  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -9 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$  is in  $\text{Span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ .

- e) Row reducing yields

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 7/2 & 9/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5/2 & 9/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

Hence  $z$  is a free variable, so the solution in parametric form is

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{7}{2}z \\ y &= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{5}{2}z. \end{aligned}$$

Taking  $z = 0$  yields the solution  $x = y = 9/2$ .

- f) Taking  $z = 1$  yields the solution  $x = 1, y = 2$ .

5. Decide if each of the following statements is true or false. If it is true, prove it; if it is false, provide a counterexample.
- a) Every set of four or more vectors in  $\mathbf{R}^3$  will span  $\mathbf{R}^3$ .
  - b) The span of any set contains the zero vector.

**Solution.**

- a) This is **false**. For instance, the vectors

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

only span the  $x$ -axis.

- b) This is **true**. We have

$$0 = 0 \cdot v_1 + 0 \cdot v_2 + \cdots + 0 \cdot v_p.$$

Aside: the span of the empty set is equal to  $\{0\}$ , because  $0$  is the empty sum, i.e. the sum with no summands. Indeed, if you add the empty sum to a vector  $v$ , you get  $v +$  (no other summands), which is just  $v$ ; and the only vector which gives you  $v$  when you add it to  $v$ , is  $0$ . (If you find this argument intriguing, you might want to consider taking abstract math courses later on.)