

(5)

1. Complete the following DEFINITION: The vectors v_1, \dots, v_n are linearly independent if and only if

12/23

6

2. Are the vectors $(1, -1, 2, 0)$, $(3, -1, 6, 6)$, and $(2, -3, 4, -3)$ linearly independent? Justify.

$$k_1(1, -1, 2, 0) + k_2(3, -1, 6, 6) + k_3(2, -3, 4, -3) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_3 = t$ is solution
no dep

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

12/23

(7)

3. Find a basis for the solution space of the following system of homogeneous equations. The solution space is an 2 dimensional subspace of \mathbb{R}^5 .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2x_2 + (2s+t) + 3s+t = 0$$

$$2x_2 = -\frac{5}{2}s - 2t$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{5}{4}s - t$$

$$x_5 = t$$

$$x_4 = s$$

$$-x_3 + 2s + t = 0$$

$$x_3 = 2s + t$$

$$x_1 + (-\frac{5}{4}s - 2t) + s - 2t = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{4}s + 4t$$

$$s(4, -\frac{5}{4}, 2, 1, 0) + t(4, -1, 1, 0, 1)$$

10/23

(6)

4. Give a basis for the subspace of matrices in M_{22} of the form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ a & b \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } a \text{ and } b \text{ are any real numbers.}$$

What is the dimension of this subspace? 1 What is the dimension of M_{22} ? 4

$$\left[\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$\dim = 2, \dim M_{22} = 4$$

3

(7)

5. Prove: If v_1, \dots, v_n are linearly dependent, then at least one of the v_i can be written as a linear combination of the others.

12

If dep then there is a set of k_1, \dots, k_n not all zero
 s.t. $k_1 v_1 + \dots + k_n v_n = 0$
 assume wlog that $k_1 \neq 0$ then
 $k_1 v_1 = -k_2 v_2 - \dots - k_n v_n$
 $v_1 = -\frac{k_2}{k_1} v_2 - \frac{k_3}{k_1} v_3 - \dots - \frac{k_n}{k_1} v_n$ since $k_1 \neq 0$