

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT 3

Name:

Due: Monday Feb 24

PROBLEM 1: STRANG 3.1 #9, #10 PAGE 128

This problems tests your understanding of vector spaces and subspaces.

- (1) Find a set of vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 for which $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}$ stays in the set but $\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}$ may be outside for some \mathbf{x} in the set.
- (2) Find a set of vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 (other than two quarter-planes) for which every $c\mathbf{x}$ stays in the set but $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}$ may be outside.
- (3) Is the set of vectors $(\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \mathbf{b}_3)$ with $\mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2$ a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 ? Briefly explain why or why not.
- (4) Same as above, the set of vectors with $\mathbf{b}_1\mathbf{b}_2\mathbf{b}_3 = 0$.
- (5) Same as above, the set of vectors with $\mathbf{b}_1 \leq \mathbf{b}_2 \leq \mathbf{b}_3$.

Ans:

PROBLEM 2: STRANG 3.4 #1 PAGE 163

Describe the column space and null space of A . Also compute the complete solution to $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Ans:

PROBLEM 3: STRANG 3.4 #8 PAGE 164

Which vectors $[\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \mathbf{b}_3]$ are in the column space of \mathbf{A} ? Which combinations of rows of \mathbf{A} give the zero row? Answer these questions separately for these two choices of \mathbf{A} :

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Ans:

PROBLEM 4: STRANG 3.4 #18 PAGE 165

Compute the ranks of \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{A}^T (these might depend on q). Show your work!

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & q \end{bmatrix}.$$

Ans:

PROBLEM 5: STRANG 3.5 #2 PAGE 178

Find the largest possible number of linearly independent vectors among

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Explain how you found this number.

Ans:

PROBLEM 6: STRANG 3.5 #25 PAGE 179

Decide the dependence or independence of

- (1) the vectors $(1, 3, 2)$, $(2, 1, 3)$ and $(3, 2, 1)$,
- (2) the vectors $(1, -3, 2)$, $(2, 1, -3)$ and $(-3, 2, 1)$.

Again, explain your answers.

Ans:

PROBLEM 6: NOT FROM STRANG

The vector $\mathbf{b} = (4, 20, 14)$ equals $-3\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} + 5\mathbf{w}$ where $\mathbf{u} = (2, 4, 1)$, $\mathbf{v} = (0, 2, 2)$ and $\mathbf{w} = (2, 6, 3)$. Can we do any better? Does \mathbf{b} lie in the span of \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} alone? Explain why or why not.

Ans:

PROBLEM 7: STRANG 3.5 #20 PAGE 180

Find a basis for the plane $x - 2y + 3z = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^3 . Then find a basis for the intersection of that plane with the xy plane. (Hint: both problems can be expressed in terms of finding nullspaces of certain matrices).

Ans:

PROBLEM 8: NOT IN STRANG

All you know about a 3×5 matrix \mathbf{A} is that it has rank 2. Compute $\dim \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}) - \dim \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}^T) + \dim \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A}) - \dim \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A}^T)$. Explain how you got your answer.

PROBLEM 9: STRANG 3.6 #3 PAGE 191

Find bases for each of the four fundamental subspaces associated with \mathbf{A} .

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans: