

## Math 54: Quiz #2 Solutions

February 2

GSI: M. Lindsey

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Please give neat and organized answers. Whenever applicable (especially for computational questions), make it clear what strategy you are using.

### Problem 1

Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Do the columns of  $A$  span  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ?

**Solution:** The columns of  $A$  span  $\mathbb{R}^3$  if and only if  $A$  has a pivot position in every row, i.e., if and only if any echelon form of  $A$  has no row of zeros. (This condition is also equivalent to the linear system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  being consistent for every  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .)

Then row-reduce  $A$  as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 + 3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Evidently we have a pivot position in every row, so the answer is **yes**, the columns of  $A$  do span  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

## Problem 2

Let

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \\ h \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) For what values of  $h$  is  $\mathbf{v}_3$  in  $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$ ?

**Solution:** Note that  $\mathbf{v}_3$  is in  $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$  if and only if the system

$$[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2] \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{v}_3$$

is consistent. Then consider the augmented matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & h \end{bmatrix}$$

and row-reduce to echelon form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & h \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & h \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & h+4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

From this echelon form, we can tell that the last column is a pivot if and only if  $h \neq -4$ . Thus the system is consistent if and only if  $h = -4$ . Thus the only value of  $h$  for which  $\mathbf{v}_3$  is in  $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$  is  $h = -4$ .

(b) For what values of  $h$  is  $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$  linearly dependent?

**Solution:** Recall that  $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$  is linearly dependent if and only if the system

$$[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \ \mathbf{v}_3] \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

has a nontrivial solution (i.e., if and only if the solution is not just the trivial solution  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ ). To see whether this is the case, we should row-reduce the coefficient matrix  $A = [\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \ \mathbf{v}_3]$  to see if we have any free columns. Note that this matrix  $A$  is the same as in part (a), though the relevant interpretation of it is different in this part. Thus we have already done the work of row-reducing it, and we can see from above that  $A$  has a free column if and only if  $h = -4$ . Thus the only value of  $h$  for which  $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$  is linearly dependent is  $h = -4$ .