

2. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Write the solution set to the linear system $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ as $\text{Span}(\vec{v})$ for some vector \vec{v} in \mathbb{R}^3 .

3. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -8 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Write the solution set to the linear system $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ as $\text{Span}(\vec{v}, \vec{w})$ for some vectors \vec{v}, \vec{w} in \mathbb{R}^4 .

4. Based on the previous two problems, how do you think we can express the solution set to any homogeneous linear system? We'll discuss this formally later in the semester, for now just try to make a conjecture and we'll revisit your thoughts in a few weeks.

5. Let A and \vec{x} be as in Problem 2. What is the solution set of

$$A\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

for arbitrary $b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. How is this related to your answer in Problem 2?

6. Let A and \vec{x} be as in Problem 3. What is the solution set of

$$A\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

for arbitrary $b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. How does this compare to your answer in Problem 3?

7. (Optional) The Theorem below should generalize what you found in the previous two problems. Fill in the details omitted in the proof below.

Theorem 1. Let V denote the solution set to the homogeneous system $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$. Suppose that the nonhomogeneous system $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ is consistent with particular solution \vec{p} . Then the solution set to the system $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ is equal to $\{\vec{p} + \vec{v} \mid \vec{v} \in V\}$.

Before we start, let's figure out what we need to show. Recall that two sets X and Y are EQUAL if every element of X is also an element of Y , and every element of Y is an element of X . So, to show that the solution set of the system $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ is equal to the set proposed above, we need to show two things:

- (i) Every solution to $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ is in the set $\{\vec{p} + \vec{v} \mid \vec{v} \in V\}$.
- (ii) Every element in $\{\vec{p} + \vec{v} \mid \vec{v} \in V\}$ is a solution to $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$.

Proof. Let \vec{y} be any solution to the system $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} A(\vec{y} - \vec{p}) &= \\ &= \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\vec{y} - \vec{p}$ is a solution to $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ and so we can write $\vec{y} - \vec{p} = \vec{v}$ for some $\vec{v} \in V$. This gives

$$\vec{y} =$$

for $\vec{v} \in V$ as desired. Conversely, suppose that $\vec{v} \in V$. That is, $A\vec{v} = \vec{0}$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} A(\vec{p} + \vec{v}) &= \\ &= \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

So, $\vec{p} + \vec{v}$ is a solution to $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$. □

Questionnaire:

Below are a few questions which are completely optional, and are meant to benefit you. Please only fill out what you feel comfortable with.

1. What did you think of the worksheet this week (length, difficulty, etc)?

2. Did you feel you worked well with your group this week?

3. Any other comments?

Grading Rubric:

Participation: /40

Completeness: /60