

# 18.06 Professor Strang Quiz 1 February 26, 1997

1. (36= 4 times 9 points)  $A$  is a 3 by 4 matrix and  $b$  is a column vector in  $\mathbf{R}^3$ :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 9 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) Reduce  $Ax = b$  to echelon form  $Ux = c$  and find one solution  $x_p$  (if a solution exists).
- (b) Find all solutions to this system  $Ax = b$  (if solutions exist). Describe this set of solutions geometrically. Is it a subspace?
- (c) What is the column space of this matrix  $A$ ? Change the entry 7 in the lower right corner to a different number that gives a smaller column space for the new matrix (call it  $M$ ). The new entry is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Give a right side  $b$  so that your new  $Mx = b$  has a solution and a right side  $b$  so that  $Mx = b$  has no solution.
2. (27= 3 times 9 points) Suppose  $A$  is a *square invertible*  $n$  by  $n$  matrix.

- (a) What is its column space and what is its nullspace?
- (b) Suppose  $A$  can be factored into  $A = LU$ :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Describe the first elimination step in reducing  $A$  to  $U$ . How do you know that  $U$  is also invertible?

- (c) Find a specific 3 by 3 invertible matrix  $A$  that can *not* be factored into this  $LU$  form. What factorization is still possible for your example? (You don't have to find the factors.) How do you know your  $A$  is invertible?

3.  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix of rank  $r$ . Suppose  $Ax = b$  has *no solution* for some right sides  $b$  and *infinitely many solutions* for some other right sides  $b$ .

(a) (9) Decide whether the nullspace of  $A$  contains only the zero vector and why.

(b) (9 points) Decide whether the column space of  $A$  is all of  $\mathbf{R}^m$  and why.

(c) (10) For this  $A$ , find all true relations between the numbers  $r$ ,  $m$ , and  $n$ .

(d) (9 points) Can there be a right side  $b$  for which  $Ax = b$  has exactly one solution?

Why or why not?