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$$\begin{array}{l} \#28. \quad ax_1 + bx_2 = f \\ \quad cx_1 + dx_2 = g \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc} a & b & f \\ c & d & g \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{a} & \frac{b}{a} & \frac{f}{a} \\ c & d & g \end{array} \right], \text{ multiply by } \frac{1}{a} \text{ since } a \neq 0.$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{a} & \frac{b}{a} & \frac{f}{a} \\ 0 & d - \frac{cb}{a} & g - \frac{cf}{a} \end{array} \right] \text{ replace R2 by R2 + } (-c)R1$$

In order for the system to be consistent for all g and f , $d - \frac{cb}{a} \neq 0$.

Thus, $d \neq \frac{cb}{a} \Rightarrow ad \neq bc$.

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$$\#8. \quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4 & 0 & 7 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 & 10 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -9 \\ x_2 = 4 \\ x_3 = r \quad (\text{free variable}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\#18. \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 5 & h & -7 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & h+15 & -7 \end{array} \right]$$

In order for the system to be consistent $h+15 \neq 0$. So, $h \neq -15$.

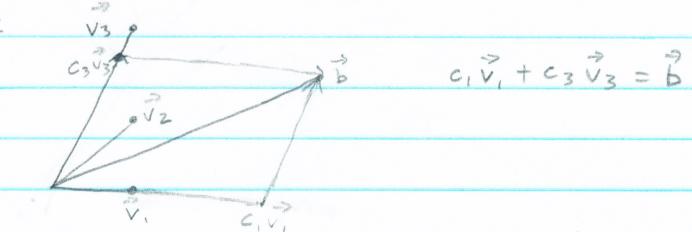
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13.

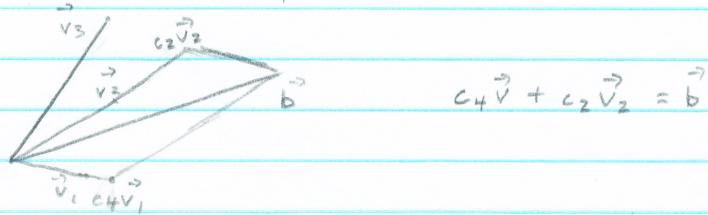
$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & -7 \\ -2 & 8 & -4 & -3 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

This system is inconsistent, so
b is not a linear combination of
the columns of A.

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$$c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{b}$$



$$c_4 \vec{v}_4 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 = \vec{b}$$

Thus, the equation $x_1 \vec{v}_1 + x_2 \vec{v}_2 + x_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{b}$
has at least two solutions.

(Note: Any two vectors that are not multiples of each other span the plane between them, in this case \mathbb{R}^2 . Thus

$\text{span}\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\} = \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\text{span}\{\vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\} = \mathbb{R}^2$. And

$\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, so by the definition of span,

\vec{b} can be written as a linear combination of \vec{v}_1 and \vec{v}_2 and as a linear combination of \vec{v}_2 and \vec{v}_3 . This is basically stating what we did graphically in words.)