

1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Use elimination to find the reduced row echelon matrix R . Identify the pivot columns and free columns. [3 points]
- (b) How many special solutions does $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ have? Write the nullspace $N(A)$ as the span of the special solution(s) [2 points]
- (c) Write the column space, $C(A)$, of A as the span of two vectors. [1 point]

(a) Performing elimination, we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{(R_2) \rightarrow (R_2) - 2(R_1) \\ (R_3) \rightarrow (R_3) - (R_1)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(R_3) \rightarrow (R_3) + 2(R_2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(R_1) \rightarrow (R_1) - (R_2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(R_2) \rightarrow (R_2) / (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = R$$

Columns 1 and 3 are the pivot columns,

Columns 2 and 4 are the free columns.

(b) Since there are two free columns, there are 2 special solutions.

we have $\vec{s}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\vec{s}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Hence $N(A) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

(c) $C(A) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Note that these are the first and third columns of A

(columns 1 and 3 are the pivot columns in R)

2. Suppose an m by n matrix has r pivots. Answer the following questions: [1 point each]

- (a) The number of special solutions is $n - r$. ($n - r$ free columns)
- (b) The nullspace contains only $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ when $r = n$. (no free columns)
- (c) The column space is all of \mathbb{R}^m when $r = m$. (there are no zero rows or all rows are pivot rows)

3. Construct a matrix A such that its nullspace contains all multiples of $(2, -1, 3, 1)$. [1 point].

Here is such a matrix:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note: A has 3 pivot columns and 1 free column.

Hence $N(A)$ contains all multiples of the special

solution $\vec{s}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$