Preparation problems for the discussion sections on September 2nd and 4th

- **1.** For the following systems determine
 - (1) the augmented matrix,
 - (2) an echelon form of the matrix,
 - (3) the reduced echelon form of the matrix,
 - (4) whether the system is consistent,
 - (5) the set of solutions (in parametric form),
 - (6) how many solutions the system has,
 - (7) the geometric interpretation of the set of solutions.

System A:

$$x_2 = 3$$
$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 4$$

System B:

$$x_1 + x_2 = 3$$
$$2x_1 + 2x_2 = 6$$

System C:

$$x_1 + x_2 = 3$$
$$2x_1 + 2x_2 = 7$$

- **2.** Some questions to check your understanding:
 - a) What is the largest possible number of pivots a 4×6 matrix can have? Why?
 - b) What is the largest possible number of pivots a 6×4 matrix can have? Why?
 - c) How many solutions does a consistent linear system of 3 equations and 4 unknowns have? Why?
 - d) Suppose the coefficient matrix corresponding to a linear system is 4×6 and has 3 pivot columns. How many pivot columns does the augmented matrix have if the linear system is inconsistent?
- **3.** Find a parametric description of the set of solutions of:

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 = 4$$
$$x_1 + 4x_2 - 8x_3 = 7$$
$$-3x_1 - 7x_2 + 9x_3 = -6$$

4. For which values of h_1 and h_2 is the following system consistent?

$$x_1 = h_1$$

$$x_2 = 5$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = h_2$$

5. Show that the interchange of two rows of a matrix can be accomplished by a finite sequence of elementary row operations of the other two types.

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- **6.** Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{3\times 4}$, and let $B = [b_{ij}]_{3\times 4}$ be an echelon form of A.
 - (1) Is it true that, if $a_{11} = 0$, then $b_{11} = 0$?
 - (2) Is it true that, if A has a column of zeros, then B also has a column of zeros?
 - (3) Suppose B has a row of zeros. What can you say about rows of A? (Explain.)
 - (4) Suppose we form a new matrix using some columns of A, let's say the first and the third column. What is an echelon form corresponding to this new matrix?