

Consider the following system of linear equations:

$$\begin{aligned}2x_1 + 4x_2 + 6x_3 &= 6 \\x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 &= 4 \\x_2 + ax_3 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

(2 points) Find A and \vec{b} such that the above system in the form $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ (i.e. an matrix equation).

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

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01a

and $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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(5 points) Explicitly showing *all* the steps row reduce the *augmented matrix* for the above system into echelon form.

The augmented matrix is $M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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. First lets divide the top row by 2 to get: 1233

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. Now multiple the top row by -1 and add to the second row to get 1233

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. Subtract the second row from the third row to get $N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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. This is now in echelon form.

(2 points) For which a does the augmented matrix have 3 pivots?

When $a \neq 1$.

(4 points) Explicitly showing *all* the steps reduce the augmented matrix into reduce echelon form. (Hint: there are 2 cases.) First lets assume $a \neq 1$. Then we can divide the last row by $a - 1 \neq 0$ to get: 1233

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. Then subtract 3 times the last row from the first row and the last row from the second row to get: 1203

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0010

. Now subtract 2 times the second from the first row to get: 1001

0101

0010

which is in reduce echelon form.

Now assume $a = 1$. Hence $N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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. Subtract two times the second from the first row to get 1011

0111

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which is in reduce echelon form. (2 points) Is there an a such that the system does not have a solution? Why or why not?

No! It is never the case that the last column contains a pivot.

(5 points) Find the general solution to the above system (Hint: there are two cases).

There are two cases: either the reduce echelon form is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

or

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

. In the first case, the general solution is $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$ and $x_3 = 1$ or $\vec{x} = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

. In the second case, the general solution is $x_1 = 1 - x_3, x_2 = 1 - x_3$ and x_3 is free. Another way to write this is: $\vec{x} = 1 - x_3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - x_3 \\ 1 - x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - x_3 \\ 1 - x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -x_3 \\ -x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 + x_3 - 1 \\ 1 + x_3 - 1 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$