

$$\textcircled{1} \quad S = \left\{ x \langle 2, 2, 0 \rangle + y \langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

3 possibilities:

$$\underline{x=0, y=0}: \quad 0 \langle 2, 2, 0 \rangle + 0 \langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle = \boxed{\langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle}$$

$$\underline{x=1, y=0}: \quad 1 \cdot \langle 2, 2, 0 \rangle + 0 \langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle = \boxed{\langle 2, 2, 0 \rangle}$$

$$\underline{x=0, y=1}: \quad 0 \cdot \langle 2, 2, 0 \rangle + 1 \cdot \langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle = \boxed{\langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle}$$

\textcircled{2}

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad -\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} &= -\langle 2, 1, -2 \rangle + 2 \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle \\ &= \langle -2, -1, 2 \rangle + \langle 2, 0, 2 \rangle \\ &= \boxed{\langle 0, -1, 4 \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \|\vec{d}\| &= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (2)^2 + (3)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1+4+9+4+1} = \boxed{\sqrt{19}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(d)} \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= \langle 2, 1, -2 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle = (2)(1) + (1)(0) + (-2)(1) \\ &= \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{c} \cdot \vec{d} &= \langle 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle -1, 2, 3, 2, -1 \rangle \\ &= -1 + 2 + 3 + 2 - 1 = \boxed{5} \end{aligned}$$

③ (a)

$$2A + B = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 9 \end{pmatrix}}$$

(b)

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0-1 & 2-5 \\ 0+2 & 4+10 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 14 \end{pmatrix}}$$

(c)

$$CD = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+0+1 \\ 2+0-3 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

(d) $E^T =$

$$\boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$C^T =$

$$\boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}$$

(4)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} -2R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ -3R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{5}R_2 \rightarrow R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x + y + z = 1 \\ y + z = 1 \\ 0 = -1 \end{array}}$$

Answer:
no solution

(5)

$$\begin{array}{l} x - 2y - 3w = 1 \\ z + 2w = 0 \\ w = 1 \end{array}$$

Already reduced.
leading variables:
 x, z, w
free variables:
 y

$x = 1 + 2y + 3w$	(1)
$z = -2w$	(2)
$w = 1$	(3)
$y = t$	(4)

(4) $y = t$
(3) $w = 1$
(2) $z = -2(1) = -2$
(1) $x = 1 + 2t + 3(1) = 4 + 2t$

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{l} x = 4 + 2t \\ y = t \\ w = 1 \\ z = -2 \end{array}$$

where t can
be any
real #

⑥ See HW 1 - Part 2
Problem 2(e)
