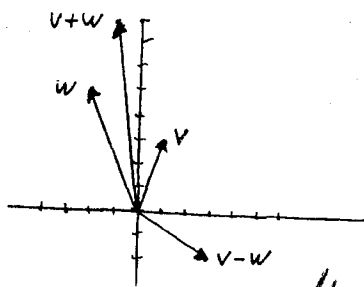


Math 22a Fall 2009 Homework 1 Solutions

1.1. 2. $v + w = [-1, 8]$
 $v - w = [3, -2]$



§1.2 4. $\|v - 2u\| = \|[2, 1, -1] - 2[-1, 3, 4]\| =$
 $\|[2, 1, -1] - [-2, 6, 8]\| = \|[4, -5, -9]\| =$
 $\sqrt{(4)^2 + (-5)^2 + (-9)^2} = \sqrt{122}$

6. $\left\|\frac{4}{5}w\right\| = \frac{4}{5}\|[-2, -1, 3]\| = \frac{4}{5}(\sqrt{4+1+9}) = \frac{4}{5}(\sqrt{14})$

8. $\|v\| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{4+1+9} = \sqrt{14};$
 $\frac{1}{\|v\|}v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}[-2, -1, 3] = \left[\frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\right]$

10. $3u + v - w = [3, 6, 3, 0] + [-2, 0, 1, 6] - [3, -5, 1, -2] =$
 $[3, 6, 3, 0] + [-5, 5, 0, 8] = [-2, 11, 3, 8]$

22. Looking at second components, we see that to have $[c^2, -4] = r[1, -2]$, we must have $-2r = -4$, so $r = 2$. Thus $c^2 = 2(1) = 2$, so $c^2 = 2$ and $c = \pm\sqrt{2}$.

28. If $[1, c, c-1] = r[1, 2, 1] + s[3, 6, 3] = (r+3s)[1, 2, 1]$, then $r+3s = 1$, $c = 2(r+3s)$, and $c-1 = r+3s$. The first and second equations yield $c = 2$, which does satisfy the third equation since $r+3s = 1$. Thus $c = 2$.

29. If $[3, -2, c] = r[1, 2, -1] + s[0, 1, 3]$, then $3 = r$, $-2 = 2r + s$, and $c = -r + 3s$. The first two equations show that $s = -8$, and the last one then yields $c = -3 - 24 = -27$.

30. If $[c, -2c, c] = r[1, -1, 1] + s[0, 1, -3] + t[0, 0, 1]$, then $c = r$, $-2c = -r + s$, and $c = r - 3s + t$. From the first two equations, we obtain $-2c = -c + s$ so $s = -c$. The third equation then becomes $c = c + 3c + t$ so $t = -3c$. Thus we see that by taking $r = c$, $s = -c$, and $t = -3c$, we can obtain the vector $[c, -2c, c]$ for every value c .

34. $[-5, -4, -3, -2, -1] - [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] = [-6, -6, -6, -6, -6]$

36. $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 1 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$

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