

Math 290 Friday, February 5

CVE

Property DSAC

$$(\alpha + \beta) \underline{u} = \alpha \underline{u} + \beta \underline{u}$$

For $1 \leq i \leq n$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{[(\alpha + \beta) \underline{u}]}_i &= (\alpha + \beta) [\underline{u}]_i \\ &= \alpha [\underline{u}]_i + \beta [\underline{u}]_i \\ &= [\alpha \underline{u}]_i + [\beta \underline{u}]_i \\ &= \underline{[\alpha \underline{u} + \beta \underline{u}]}_i \end{aligned}$$

By Definition CVE, $(\alpha + \beta) \underline{u} = \alpha \underline{u} + \beta \underline{u}$

Section LC

Mon - SS
(Sage)

Tue - Problems

Theorem $-3 = 3$

Proof

$$-3 = 3$$

$$(-3)^2 = 3^2$$

$$9 = 9 \checkmark$$

LC

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ 26 \end{bmatrix}$$

"vector"
"linear combination"

Ex

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 &= 8 \\ 9x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

vector equality

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 \\ 9x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 9x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6x_3 \\ -5x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

linear combination

Theorem SLSLC

Solution to this vector equality makes vector equality true

Ex System w/ 5 equations, 7 variables, \rightarrow RREF

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 6 & 0 & -7 & 5 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 0 & 9 & -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 2 & 8 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

x_1, x_2, x_3, x_7 dependent
 $D = \{1, 2, 4, 7\}$

not a pivot \Rightarrow consistent
 RCLS

$F = \{3, 5, 6, 8\}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} x_3 & x_5 & x_6 & \text{free} \\ \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -6x_3 & +7x_5 & -5x_6 \\ 2 & -3x_3 & -9x_5 & +4x_6 \\ 1 & -0x_3 & -2x_5 & -0x_6 \\ 3 & -0x_3 & -0x_5 & -0x_6 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_5 \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -9 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_6 \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ -0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\square =$ "nice pattern of zeros & ones"
 VFSLs