

## Part I (due Wednesday, February 7 at the beginning of class)

To review linear independence and dependence and prepare to delve into them more fully, download the Systems of Equations chapter from [Linear Algebra and Applications: An Inquiry-Based Approach](#) and read pages 103–108, stopping when you get to Activity 6.2. Do Preview Activity 6.1 as your reading question when you get to it in the text.

### Reading Questions

Preview Activity 6.1 in the section you read.

## Part II (due Wednesday, February 7)

1. Complete these examples:

**Example 1.** (a) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $A^{-1}$  (if it exists).

(b) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $A^{-1}$  (if it exists).

(c) What does the Purple Theorem tell us about the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\ -x_1 - 2x_2 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0? \end{aligned}$$

2. Activity 6.1 in the section you read.

## Part III: Homework (due Wednesday, February 14♥ at the beginning of class)

1. A square matrix  $A$  is *idempotent* if  $A^2 = A$ .

(a) Show that if  $A$  is idempotent, then so is  $I - A$ .

(b) Show that if  $A$  is idempotent, then  $2A - I$  is invertible and  $(2A - I)^{-1} = 2A - I$ .

2. True or False? If true, prove; if false, give an explained counterexample.

(a) If an  $m \times n$  matrix  $A$  has a pivot in every row, then the equation  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  has a unique solution for every  $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ .

(b) If  $\vec{x}_0$  is a solution for  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}_0$  and  $\vec{x}_1$  is a solution for  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}_1$ , then  $\vec{x}_0 + \vec{x}_1$  is a solution for  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}_0 + \vec{b}_1$ .

(c) If  $\vec{x}_0$  is a solution for  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ , then  $c\vec{x}_0$  is a solution for  $A\vec{x} = c\vec{b}$ , where  $c$  is a scalar.

(d) If  $A$  is a  $3 \times 4$  matrix, then the homogeneous system  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$  has only the trivial solution.

(e) If  $A$  is a  $3 \times 2$  matrix, then the homogeneous system  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$  has non-trivial solutions.

**Running list of vocabulary words that could be a quiz word**

- linear equation
- system of linear equations
- linear combination of a set of vectors
- span of a set of vectors
- linearly independent
- linearly dependent
- reduced row echelon form
- pivot
- homogeneous system
- free variable
- row equivalent
- consistent system
- inconsistent system
- trace of a matrix
- transpose of a matrix
- inverse of a matrix
- elementary matrix