

Problem set 3

- ① Since $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ is consistent for every \vec{b} , it follows that the RRE form of A does not have a row of all zeros. (If it did, we could find a \vec{b} such that $[A \mid \vec{b}]$ row-reduced to a matrix with a row of the form $[0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \mid \#]$, where $\# \neq 0$, which is inconsistent. For some \vec{b} 's, we might end up with a 0 in that last spot when row-reducing, which wouldn't be a problem, but not for all \vec{b} 's.) It follows that A has a pivot in every row. Since A is square, it then must have a pivot in every column, too. Thus $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ has no free variables and thus exactly one solution, for each \vec{b} in \mathbb{R}^n . TRUE

② G = amount produced by Genosha
 M = " " " Moreau
 S = " " " Sodor

amount produced = amount consumed

$$G = \frac{1}{3}G + \frac{1}{2}M \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{2}{3}G + \frac{1}{2}M = 0$$

$$M = \frac{2}{3}G + \frac{1}{4}S \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{2}{3}G - M + \frac{1}{4}S = 0$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2}M + \frac{3}{4}S \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}M - \frac{1}{4}S = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & -1 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} G &= \frac{3}{8}S \\ M &= \frac{1}{2}S \\ S &\text{ free} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Both Genosha & Moreau produce, and thus consume, a fraction of what Sodor consumes/produces.

SODOR

③ (a) in = out

$$800 = x_1 + x_3$$

$$x_1 + x_4 = x_2 + 200$$

$$x_2 + 100 = x_5 + 600 \Rightarrow$$

$$x_5 + 450 = x_7 + 400$$

$$x_7 + 600 = x_4 + x_6$$

$$x_3 + x_6 = 750$$

$$x_1 + x_3 = 800$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = 200$$

$$x_2 - x_5 = 500$$

$$x_5 - x_7 = -50$$

$$x_4 + x_6 - x_7 = 600$$

$$x_3 + x_6 = 750$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 800 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 200 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -50 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 600 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 750 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{RREF} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 450 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 750 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 600 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -50 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_6 + 50 \\ x_2 = x_7 + 450 \\ x_3 = -x_6 + 750 \\ x_4 = -x_6 + x_7 + 600 \\ x_5 = x_7 - 50 \\ x_6, x_7 \text{ free} \end{cases}$$

(b) if $x_1 = 0$, then $x_6 = -50$, which can't happen.

NO

④ $\vec{x}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \% \text{ enrolled in year } k \\ \% \text{ not enrolled in year } k \end{bmatrix}$

$\vec{x}_{k+1} = P \vec{x}_k$ where $P = \begin{bmatrix} .8 & .3 \\ .2 & .7 \end{bmatrix}$

2nd col. shows where unenrolled employees go

Solve $P\vec{q} = \vec{q}$
 $(P - I)\vec{q} = 0$

1st column shows where the enrolled employees go

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -.2 & -.3 & 0 \\ .2 & -.3 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1+R_2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -.2 & .3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{-10R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2q_1 = 3q_2 \\ q_2 \text{ free} \end{cases}$$

Since $1 = q_1 + q_2 = \frac{3}{2}q_2 + q_2 = \frac{5}{2}q_2$

$\Rightarrow q_2 = \frac{2}{5}, q_1 = \frac{3}{5}$

\Rightarrow 60% enrolled, 40% unenrolled

(5)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | = | 2 | = | 3 |
| 4 | = | 5 | = | 6 |
| 7 | = | 8 | = | 9 |

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 1/5 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 1/5 & 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/5 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/5 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Solve } P\vec{q} = \vec{q}$$

$$P\vec{q} - I\vec{q} = \vec{0}$$

$$(P - I)\vec{q} = \vec{0}$$

Augmented matrix :

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2/3 & 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & -3/4 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & -2/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & -3/4 & 1/5 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & -4/5 & 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/5 & -3/4 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 & -2/3 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/5 & 0 & 1/3 & -3/4 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & -2/3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

→
RREF

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -4/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -4/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q_1 = q_9$$

$$q_2 = \frac{4}{3}q_9$$

$$q_3 = q_9$$

$$q_4 = \frac{4}{3}q_9$$

$$q_5 = \frac{5}{3}q_9$$

$$q_6 = \frac{4}{3}q_9$$

$$q_7 = q_9$$

$$q_8 = \frac{4}{3}q_9$$

$$q_9 \text{ free}$$

$$1 = q_1 + \dots + q_9 = \left(1 + \frac{4}{3} + 1 + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + 1 + \frac{4}{3} + 1\right) q_9$$

$$= 11q_9 \Rightarrow q_9 = \frac{1}{11} \Rightarrow \boxed{q_1 = \frac{1}{11}}$$

~~$$\vec{q} = \frac{1}{11} \vec{1}$$~~