

Linear Algebra 1: Tutorial 2

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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \left[\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
 0 & \blacksquare & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \blacksquare & * & * & * & * & * & * & * \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \blacksquare & * & * & * & * & * & * \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \blacksquare & * & * & * \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{array} \right] & & \left[\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
 0 & 1 & * & 0 & 0 & * & * & 0 & * & * & * \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & * & * & 0 & * & * & * \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & * & * & 0 & * & * & * \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & * & * \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{array} \right] \\
 \text{REF} & & \text{RREF}
 \end{array}$$

Addition and multiplication tables for \mathbb{Z}_p ($p = 2, 3, 5$):

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 : \begin{array}{c|cc}
 + & 0 & 1 \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc}
 \cdot & 0 & 1 \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_3 : \begin{array}{c|ccc}
 + & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\
 2 & 2 & 0 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc}
 \cdot & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 2 & 0 & 2 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_5 : \begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 + & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\
 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\
 3 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 4 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 \cdot & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
 2 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\
 3 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\
 4 & 0 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1
 \end{array}$$

Exercise 1. Compute the reduced row echelon form of the following matrices. What are the pivot columns and the pivot positions of these matrices?

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ with entries understood to be in } \mathbb{R};$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ with entries understood to be in } \mathbb{R};$$

$$(c) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ with entries understood to be in } \mathbb{Z}_2;$$

$$(d) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ with entries understood to be in } \mathbb{Z}_3;$$

$$(e) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ with entries understood to be in } \mathbb{Z}_5.$$

Exercise 2. Solve the following linear system, with coefficients understood to be in \mathbb{Z}_2 . How many solutions does the linear system have?

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} x_1 & + & x_2 & + & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & 0 \\ & & & & x_2 & + & x_3 & & = & 0 \\ x_1 & + & x_2 & & & & + & x_4 & = & 1 \\ x_1 & & & & & & & + & x_4 & = & 0 \end{array}$$

Exercise 3. Solve the following linear system, with coefficients understood to be in \mathbb{Z}_3 . How many solutions does the linear system have?

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} x_1 & + & 2x_2 & & & & + & x_4 & = & 1 \\ & & & & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & & = & 0 \\ x_1 & + & x_2 & + & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & 2 \end{array}$$

Exercise 4. Solve the following linear system, with coefficients understood to be in \mathbb{R} . How many solutions does the linear system have?

$$\begin{array}{rccccccr} 3x_1 & - & 6x_2 & + & 2x_3 & - & 3x_4 & + & 4x_5 & & = & 8 \\ 2x_1 & - & 4x_2 & + & x_3 & - & 3x_4 & + & 2x_5 & & = & 5 \\ 3x_1 & - & 6x_2 & + & x_3 & - & 6x_4 & + & 2x_5 & + & x_6 & = & 4 \\ x_1 & - & 2x_2 & & & - & 3x_4 & & & & = & 2 \end{array}$$