

Solution to Practice 1d

$$\mathbf{A3(a)} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-5 \\ 3-1 \\ 4-(-2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A3(b)} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-3 \\ 1+1 \\ -6-4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A3(c)} -6 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (-6)(4) \\ (-6)(-5) \\ (-6)(-6) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -24 \\ 30 \\ 36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A3(d)} -2 \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10+(-3) \\ -2+0 \\ -2+(-3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A3(e)} 2 \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4/3+1 \\ -2/3+(-2/3) \\ 4+1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7/3 \\ -4/3 \\ 13/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A3(f)} \sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \pi \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}-\pi \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2}+\pi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A5(a)} \frac{1}{2}\vec{v} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{w} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3/2+5/2 \\ 1/2-1/2 \\ 1/2-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A5(b)} 2(\vec{v}+\vec{w})-(2\vec{v}-3\vec{w}) = 2 \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right) - \left(2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right) =$$

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6-15 \\ 2+3 \\ 2+6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ -5 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

A5(c)

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{w} - \vec{u} = 2\vec{v} &\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 - u_1 \\ -1 - u_2 \\ -2 - u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

So, lining up the components, we get that $5 - u_1 = 6 \Rightarrow u_1 = -1$, $-1 - u_2 = 2 \Rightarrow u_2 = -3$, and $-2 - u_3 = 2 \Rightarrow u_3 = -4$. Thus, $\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$.

An alternate way to solve this would be similar to the way we would solve such an equation in $\mathbb{R}$:

$$\vec{w} - \vec{u} = 2\vec{v} \Rightarrow -\vec{u} = 2\vec{v} - \vec{w} \Rightarrow \vec{u} = -2\vec{v} + \vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} (-2)(3) + 5 \\ (-2)(1) + (-1) \\ (-2)(1) + (-2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Basically, the first method emphasizes the fact that each calculation is done componentwise, justifying the actions taken in the second method.

$$\begin{aligned}\textbf{A5(d)} \quad \frac{1}{2}\vec{u} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{v} = \vec{w} &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\vec{u} = \vec{w} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{v} \Rightarrow \vec{u} = 2\vec{w} - \frac{2}{3}\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 - 2 \\ -2 - 2/3 \\ -4 - 2/3 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -8/3 \\ -14/3 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

A6

$$\vec{PQ} = \vec{q} - \vec{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{PR} = \vec{r} - \vec{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{PS} = \vec{s} - \vec{p} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{QR} = \vec{r} - \vec{q} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{SR} = \vec{r} - \vec{s} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Then } \vec{PQ} + \vec{QR} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{PR} \text{ and } \vec{PS} + \vec{SR} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{PR}.$$