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Consider the system: a · x1 + b · x2 = u c · x1 + d · x2 = v If ad − bc , 0 then we can solve for x1 and x2 explicitly as x1 = du − bv ad − bc x2 = av − cu . ad − bc Thus there’s a unique solution for all (u, v) and in partucular when (u, v) = (0, 0). c (c) Assume WOLOG that a , 0. Then ad − bc = 0 ⇒ d = cb a .

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Solution: Write the two systems as follows: a 11x + a 12y = 0 a 21x + a 22y = 0::: a m1x + a m2y = 0 b 11x + b 12y = 0 b 21x + b 22y = 0::: b m1x + b m2y = 0 Each system consists of a set of lines through the origin (0;0) in the x-y plane. Thus the two systems have the same solutions

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Let v 1 = (1, 0, 0), v 2 = (0, 1, 0) and v 3 = (1, 1, 0). Then v 1 + v 2 − v 3 = (0, 0, 0) so they are linearly dependent. We know v 1 and v 2 are linearly independent as they are two of the standard basis vectors (see Example 13, page 41). Suppose a v 1 + b v 3 = 0. Then (a + b, b, 0) = (0, 0, 0).

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Suppose WLOG that β = c α for some c ∈ R, and since neither vector is the zero vector, c ≠ 0. Then y 1 = c x 1 and y 2 = c x 2. Thus the conditions on x 1, x 2, y 1, y 2 implies. 0 = x 1 y 1 + x 2 y 2 = c x 1 2 + c x 2 2 = c (x 1 2 + x 2 2) = c · 1 = c. Thus c = 0, a contradiction.

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c2 +d2ac+bd [T]B = adbc adbc .a2 +b2 ac+bd adbc adbc. Now ad bc , 0 implies that at least one of a or b is non-zero and at least one of c or d is non-zero, it follows that a2 + b2 > 0and c2 + d2 > 0. Thus (a2 + b2)(c2 + d2) , 0. Thus.

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The solutions for R 2 are (− a z, − b z, z), for z arbitrary. The solutions for R 4 are (− a ′ y − b ′ z, y, z) for y, z arbitrary. Thus (− b ′, 0, 1) is a solution for R 4. Suppose this is also a solution for R 2. Then z = 1 so it is of the form (− a, − b, 1) and it must be that (− b ′, 0, 1) = (− a, − b, 1).