**Math 220
1.2: Row Reduction and Echelon Forms
Questions for flipped class**

**For all**

(1.2.2)

Consider the given augmented matrix of a system”



* Row reduce the matrix to reduced echelon form by hand.
* Circle the pivot positions in the final matrix and in the original matrix and list the pivot columns.
* Find the general solution of the system and write the answer in vector (parametric) form.

**For most**

(1.2.2)

Find the general solutions (by hand) of the system whose augmented matrix is given:



Write the solution in vector (parametric) form.

(1.2.1)

Find the general solutions (by hand) of the system whose augmented matrix is given: 

Write the solution in vector (parametric) form.

(1.2.5)
Suppose a 3x5 coefficient matrix for a system has three pivot columns. Is the system consistent? Why or why not?

**For those who ate Wheaties this morning**

(1.2.4)

(a.)



(b.)



(c.)



(d.)



(1.2.6)

Suppose the coefficient matrix of a system of linear equations has a pivot position in every row. Explain why the system is consistent.

(1.2.7 theory questions)

a.) How would you go about proving that a solution is unique?

b.) What is the difference between constructing a solution and showing that a solution exists?

(1.2.1 solution)



(1.2.2 solution)



(1.2.3 solution)



(1.2.4 solution)

a.) F – it’s unique

b.) F – the algorithm may be used on any matrix

c.) T

d.) T

(1.2.5 solution)



(1.2.6 solution)



(1.2.7 theory solutions)

a.) How would you go about proving that a solution is unique?

Generally, we would assume that the solution is not unique (maybe solutions x and y) and then show that they must be equal.

b.) What is the difference between constructing a solution and showing that a solution exists?

When you construct a solution, you end with a formula for the solution. That is, you know exactly what the solution is. On the other hand, when you show that a solution exists, you may be proving that something is there, but not know anything about it other than that it exists.