## Problem #4.

a) Examples show that a system of 4 linear equations in 3 variables can have no solutions, a unique solution, or infinitely many solutions. Consider, for example, systems

b) A system of 3 linear equations in 4 variables cannot have a unique solution, since once we reduce the system to the reduced row-echelon form, there has to be at least one free variable. The following examples show that such a system can have no solutions or infinitely many solutions:

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1$$
  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1$   $2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 1$  and  $2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 2$   $3x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 = 1$   $3x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 = 3$ .

c) Let  $\vec{x}$  be a solution of the system  $C\vec{x} = \vec{c}$  for some vector  $\vec{c}$  and C = AB. Let  $B\vec{x} = \vec{y}$ , so  $A\vec{y} = \vec{c}$ . Since B is a  $3 \times 4$  matrix, by Part b) there exists infinitely many vectors  $\vec{z}$  such that  $B\vec{z} = \vec{y}$ . Then, for every such a vector  $\vec{z}$ , we have  $C\vec{z} = (AB)\vec{z} = A(B\vec{z}) = A\vec{y} = \vec{c}$ . This proves that the system  $C\vec{x} = \vec{c}$  cannot have a unique solution. The system can have no or infinitely many solutions as the following examples show:

let 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , so  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Consider the systems:

$$x_1 = 1$$
  $x_2 = 1$   $x_3 = 1$  and  $x_1 = 1$   $x_2 = 1$   $x_3 = 1$   $x_3 = 1$   $0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 + 0x_4 = 1$   $0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 + 0x_4 = 0$ .

Answer: a) Yes, Yes, Yes; b) Yes, No, Yes; c) Yes, No, Yes.