1. Find the general solution to the equation, then describe the solutions of the following system in parametric vector form. Also, give a geometric description of the solution set x + 3x + x = 1

$$x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

-4 $x_1 - 9x_2 + 2x_3 = -1$
 $3x_2 - 6x_3 = -3$

2. Find the parametric equation of the line through **a** parallel to **b**.

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} -2\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -5\\3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Find a parametric equation of the line M through **p** and **q**.

$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{q} = \begin{bmatrix} -2\\2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 4. Mark each statement True or False. Justify each answer.
- a. A homogeneous equation is always consistent.
- b. The equation A**x**=**0** gives an explicit description of its solution set.
- c. The homogeneous equation Ax=0 has the trivial solution if and only if the equation has at least one free variable.
- d. The equation $\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{t}\mathbf{v}$ describes a line through \mathbf{v} parallel to \mathbf{p} .
- e. The solution set of Ax=b is the set of all vectors of the form $w=p+v_h$, where v_h is any solution of the equation Ax=0.
- 4. Construct a 3×3 nonzero matrix A such that the vector **b**=(1,-1,1) is a solution to A**x**=**0**.

5. Let A be an mxn matrix, and let u and v be vectors in Rⁿ.
Prove that A(u+v)=0, and A(cu+dv)=0 for each pair of scalars c and d.