1.1.23 True or False?

- Every elementary row operation is reversible.
- 2 A 5×6 matrix has six rows.
- The solution set is a list of numbers that makes each equation in the system a true statement.
- Two fundamental questions about a linear system involve existence and uniqueness.

• Every elementary row operation is reversible.

• Every elementary row operation is reversible. True. See the board.

- Every elementary row operation is reversible. True. See the board.
- 2 A 5×6 matrix has six rows.

- Every elementary row operation is reversible. True. See the board.
- A 5 x 6 matrix has six rows.
 False. The matrix has 5 rows, 6 columns.

- Every elementary row operation is reversible. True. See the board.
- A 5 x 6 matrix has six rows.
 False. The matrix has 5 rows, 6 columns.
- The solution set is a list of numbers that makes each equation in the system a true statement.

- Every elementary row operation is reversible. True. See the board.
- 2 A 5×6 matrix has six rows. False. The matrix has 5 rows, 6 columns.
- The solution set is a list of numbers that makes each equation in the system a true statement.
 False.

- Every elementary row operation is reversible. True. See the board.
- A 5 x 6 matrix has six rows.
 False. The matrix has 5 rows, 6 columns.
- The solution set is a list of numbers that makes each equation in the system a true statement.
 - False. The solution **set** is the **set** of all such lists of numbers that makes each equation in the system a true statement.

- Every elementary row operation is reversible. True. See the board.
- \triangle A 5 \times 6 matrix has six rows. False. The matrix has 5 rows, 6 columns.
- The solution set is a list of numbers that makes each equation in the system a true statement.
 - False. The solution set is the set of all such lists of numbers that makes each equation in the system a true statement.
- Two fundamental questions about a linear system involve existence and uniqueness.

- Every elementary row operation is reversible. True. See the board.
- 2 A 5×6 matrix has six rows. False. The matrix has 5 rows, 6 columns.
- The solution set is a list of numbers that makes each equation in the system a true statement.
 - False. The solution **set** is the **set** of all such lists of numbers that makes each equation in the system a true statement.
- Two fundamental questions about a linear system involve existence and uniqueness.
 - True. See pg. 8.

- Elementary row operations on an augmented matrix never change the solution set of the associated linear system.
- 2 Two matrices are row equivalent if they have the same number of rows.
- 3 An inconsistent system has more than one solution.
- Two linear systems are equivalent if they have the same solution set.

• Elementary row operations on an augmented matrix never change the solution set of the associated linear system.

 Elementary row operations on an augmented matrix never change the solution set of the associated linear system.
 True. See pg 8.

- Elementary row operations on an augmented matrix never change the solution set of the associated linear system. True. See pg 8.
- 2 Two matrices are row equivalent if they have the same number of rows.

- Elementary row operations on an augmented matrix never change the solution set of the associated linear system. True. See pg 8.
- 2 Two matrices are row equivalent if they have the same number of rows.
 - False. Row equivalence means that we can convert one matrix to the other using elementary row operations.

- Elementary row operations on an augmented matrix never change the solution set of the associated linear system.
 True. See pg 8.
- 2 Two matrices are row equivalent if they have the same number of rows.
 - False. Row equivalence means that we can convert one matrix to the other using elementary row operations.
- 3 An inconsistent system has more than one solution.

- Elementary row operations on an augmented matrix never change the solution set of the associated linear system. True. See pg 8.
- 2 Two matrices are row equivalent if they have the same number of rows.
 - False. Row equivalence means that we can convert one matrix to the other using elementary row operations.
- An inconsistent system has more than one solution. False. An inconsistent system has no solution.

- Elementary row operations on an augmented matrix never change the solution set of the associated linear system.
 True. See pg 8.
- 2 Two matrices are row equivalent if they have the same number of rows.
 - False. Row equivalence means that we can convert one matrix to the other using elementary row operations.
- An inconsistent system has more than one solution. False. An inconsistent system has no solution.
- 1 Two linear systems are equivalent if they have the same solution set.

- Elementary row operations on an augmented matrix never change the solution set of the associated linear system. True. See pg 8.
- 2 Two matrices are row equivalent if they have the same number of rows.
 - False. Row equivalence means that we can convert one matrix to the other using elementary row operations.
- An inconsistent system has more than one solution. False. An inconsistent system has no solution.
- Two linear systems are equivalent if they have the same solution set. True. Middle of page 3.

• In some cases, a matrix may be row reduced to more than one matrix in reduced echelon form, using a different sequence of row operations.

1 In some cases, a matrix may be row reduced to more than one matrix in reduced echelon form, using a different sequence of row operations. False. Theorem 1 says that the RREF is unique.

- 1 In some cases, a matrix may be row reduced to more than one matrix in reduced echelon form, using a different sequence of row operations. False. Theorem 1 says that the RREF is unique.
- 2 The row reduction algorithm applies only to augmented matrices for a linear system.

- 1 In some cases, a matrix may be row reduced to more than one matrix in reduced echelon form, using a different sequence of row operations. False. Theorem 1 says that the RREF is unique.
- 2 The row reduction algorithm applies only to augmented matrices for a linear system.
 - False. Paragraph two reads: "The algorithm applies to any matrix, whether or not the matrix is viewed as an augmented matrix for a linear system."

- 1 In some cases, a matrix may be row reduced to more than one matrix in reduced echelon form, using a different sequence of row operations. False. Theorem 1 says that the RREF is unique.
- 2 The row reduction algorithm applies only to augmented matrices for a linear system.
 - False. Paragraph two reads: "The algorithm applies to any matrix, whether or not the matrix is viewed as an augmented matrix for a linear system."
- 3 A basic variable is a variable that corresponds to a pivot column in the coefficient matrix.

- 1 In some cases, a matrix may be row reduced to more than one matrix in reduced echelon form, using a different sequence of row operations. False. Theorem 1 says that the RREF is unique.
- 2 The row reduction algorithm applies only to augmented matrices for a linear system.
 - False. Paragraph two reads: "The algorithm applies to any matrix, whether or not the matrix is viewed as an augmented matrix for a linear system."
- 3 A basic variable is a variable that corresponds to a pivot column in the coefficient matrix.
 - True (by definition). Free variables are those that do not correspond to a pivot column.

4. Finding a parametric description of the solution set of a linear system is the same as solving the system.

4. Finding a parametric description of the solution set of a linear system is the same as solving the system.

True. This is one way of describing the set of all solutions.

- 4. Finding a parametric description of the solution set of a linear system is the same as solving the system.

 True This is one way of describing the set of all solutions.
- True. This is one way of describing the set of all solutions.
- 5. If one row in the echelon form of an augmented matrix is computed as [0 0 0 5 0], then the associated linear system is inconsistent.

- Finding a parametric description of the solution set of a linear system is the same as solving the system.
 True. This is one way of describing the set of all solutions.
- 5. If one row in the echelon form of an augmented matrix is computed as $[0\ 0\ 0\ 5\ 0]$, then the associated linear system is inconsistent. False. The row corresponds to the variable x_4 being equal to zero. The system still may or may not be consistent, depending on what the other rows look like.