

1. In each case, mark with S, V or N to indicate that the entire expression represents a scalar, represents a vector, or does not make sense. Assume that \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{x} are real column vectors of the same size.

a) $\mathbf{v} \bullet (\|\mathbf{w}\|\mathbf{x})$

Solution: S. $\|\mathbf{w}\|$ is a scalar, so $(\|\mathbf{w}\|\mathbf{x})$ is a vector, and the dot product of two vectors is a scalar.

b) $\mathbf{v} \bullet (\mathbf{w} \bullet \mathbf{x})$

Solution: N. $(\mathbf{w} \bullet \mathbf{x})$ is a scalar and the dot product of a vector with a scalar is undefined.

c) $\frac{\mathbf{v} \bullet \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w} \bullet \mathbf{w}} \mathbf{v}$ (assuming that $\mathbf{w} \neq \mathbf{0}$)

Solution: V. Since $\mathbf{w} \neq \mathbf{0}$ and \mathbf{w} is a real vector, $\mathbf{w} \bullet \mathbf{w} = \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 \neq 0$. Both $\mathbf{v} \bullet \mathbf{w}$ and $\mathbf{w} \bullet \mathbf{w}$ are scalars, so the fraction is a scalar, and multiplying the vector \mathbf{v} by that scalar yields a vector.

2. Express $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ as a linear combination of $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution: $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = x \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ leads to

$$5x + 7y = 3$$

$$4x + 5y = 2$$

which can be solved in many ways to give $x = -1/3$, $y = 2/3$. So

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$