# Solutions Sets Homogeneous Equations Span

Linear Algebra MATH 2076





Solutions Sets

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Also, if there are infinitely many solutions, how do any two of them compare to each other?



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How does the solution set to the above LE change when we change the rhs constant b? What if we make b = 0?



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Section 1.5

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Thus the solution set for x + 2y + 3z = 4 is parallel to the solution set for x + 2y + 3z = 0; it is a *translation* of the homogeneous solution set.



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If  $\vec{z}$  is a solution to the homogeneous equation  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ , then  $\vec{x} = \vec{p} + \vec{z}$  is a solution to  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ .

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If  $\vec{x}$  is a solution to the equation  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ , then  $\vec{z} = \vec{x} - \vec{p}$  is a solution to the homogeneous equation  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ .

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The solution set for  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$  is **always** just the **span** of some vectors; always!