

Assignment 1

① Test for consistency.

(i) $2x - 3y + 7z = 5$

$3x + y - 3z = 13$

$2x + 19y - 47z = 32$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 7 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & 13 \\ 2 & 19 & -47 & 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - \frac{2}{3}R_1$

$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 1/3 & -23/3 & 29/3 \\ 0 & 22 & -54 & 27 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2 \cdot 66$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 1/3 & -23/3 & 29/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\rho(A) \neq \rho(AB) \rightarrow$ Inconsistent.

(ii) $2x - y + 3z = 8$

$-x + 2y + z = 4$

$3x + y - 4z = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 8 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + \frac{R_1}{2}$

$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - \frac{3}{2}R_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 3/2 & 5/2 & 8 \\ 0 & 5/2 & -15/2 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - \frac{5}{3}R_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 3/2 & 5/2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & -76/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\rho(A) = \rho(AB) = n = 3 \rightarrow$ unique solution.

(iii) $4x - y = 12$

$-x + 5 - 2z = 0$

$-2x + 4z = -8$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 & 12 \\ -1 & 5 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + \frac{R_1}{4}$

$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 18/4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -10 & 8 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + \frac{40}{19}R_2$

(b) $x + y + z = 6$, $x + 2y + 3z = 10$, $x + 2y + 7z = 4$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$

$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-3 & 4-10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(i) no solⁿ $\Rightarrow \rho(A) \neq \rho(AB)$

$n = 3$, $4 \neq 10$

(ii) uni solⁿ $= \rho(A) = \rho(AB) = n = 3$

$1 \neq 3$

(iii) infinite soln = $\rho(A) = \rho(AB) = 3$

$$\lambda = 3 \quad \mu = 10$$

② $x + y + z = 1$

$$x + 2y + 4z = \lambda$$

$$x + 4y + 10z = \lambda^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & \lambda \\ 1 & 4 & 10 & \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \lambda - 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & \lambda^2 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \lambda - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(AB) = n \rightarrow \infty \text{ soln}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda - 2) + (\lambda - 2) = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 1} \quad \boxed{\lambda = 2}$$

for $\lambda = 1$

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$x + 3z = 0$$

$$z = k \quad y = -3k \quad x = 1 + 2k$$

for $\lambda = 2$

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$y + 3z = 1$$

$$z = k \quad x = 2k$$

$$y = 1 - 3k$$

③ $x + 3y - 2z = 0$

$$2x - y + 4z = 0$$

$$x - 11y + 14z = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -11 & 14 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -14 & 16 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(A) = \rho(AB) = n$$

$$\infty \text{ soln}$$

$$x + 3y - 2z = 0$$

$$z = k$$

$$-2y + 8z = 0$$

$$x = \frac{10k}{7}$$

$$y = \frac{8k}{7}$$

④ $3x + y - \lambda z = 0$

$$4x - 2y - 3z = 0$$

$$2\lambda x + 4y + \lambda z = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 4 & \lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - \frac{4}{3}R_1$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - \frac{2\lambda}{3}R_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{10}{3} & -\frac{9-4\lambda}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{12-2\lambda}{3} & \frac{3\lambda-2\lambda^2}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - \frac{(12-2\lambda)}{10}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -10/3 & \frac{-9-4\lambda}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

for non-trivial soln

$$\delta(A) \neq \delta(AB) \neq 0$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$-14\lambda^2 + 15\lambda + 69 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{225 - (-3864)}}{28}$$

$$= \frac{15 \pm 64}{28}$$

$$14\lambda^2 - 15\lambda - 69 = 0$$

$$= 2.82, -1.75$$

$$\lambda = \frac{79}{28}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-49}{28}$$