

3.3 #24. Vertices of parallelepiped: $(1, 5, 0), (-3, 0, 3), (-1, 4, -1) \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

\Rightarrow Volume $V = |\det A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -15 & -9 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow$ cofactor expansion of the first

\Rightarrow Volume of the parallelepiped is 42. column: $+ \begin{vmatrix} -15 & 9 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -15 - 27 = -42 \Rightarrow V = |-42| = 42$

Tutorial 0: I have read and understand what the code is doing (the for loop by the end confused me a little bit but I understand it now).

HOMEWORK 7 (For Linear Algebra)

5.1. #6 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 5 & 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \vec{x}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{x}$ is an eigen vector of A with the eigenvalue $\lambda = -2$.

5.1. #16 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\lambda = 4$

$\Rightarrow A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

\Rightarrow Augmented matrix for $(A - 4I)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$: $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$

$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_3 \\ x_2 = 3x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

\Rightarrow The basis for the eigen space is $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Co-factor Expansion
of:

3.3 #6 $x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 8$ $A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow A_1(\vec{b}) = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $A_2(\vec{b}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $A_3(\vec{b}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 8 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

\rightarrow 3rd column: $\det A = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1 \cdot 0) - 2(1 \cdot 9) = -15$

\rightarrow 3rd column: $\det A_1(\vec{b}) = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 2(8 - 12) = 4 + 8 = 12$

\rightarrow 3rd column: $\det A_2(\vec{b}) = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -16 - 2(-20) = -16 + 40 = 24$

\rightarrow 2nd column: $\det A_3(\vec{b}) = 3 \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -3(-16) - 1(12) = 48 - 12 = 36$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\det A_1(\vec{b})}{\det A} = \frac{12}{-15} = -\frac{4}{5}$, $x_2 = \frac{\det A_2(\vec{b})}{\det A} = \frac{24}{-15} = -\frac{8}{5}$, $x_3 = \frac{\det A_3(\vec{b})}{\det A} = \frac{36}{-15} = -\frac{12}{5}$

3.3 #14 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = A \Rightarrow$ Co-factor expansion of column 1:
 $\det A = (2 \cdot 6) + 3(-1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 2) = 12 - 15 = -3$

$\cdot C_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 12$ $\cdot C_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 3$ $\cdot C_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -6$

$\cdot C_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 6$ $\cdot C_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\cdot C_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3$

$\cdot C_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5$ $\cdot C_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$ $\cdot C_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 6 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ -6 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{-3} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 6 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ -6 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & 5/3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2/3 \end{bmatrix}$