

1F-5 b)

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1F-8 a)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1G-3 \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1}b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1G-4 \quad A = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & u_1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & u_2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & u_3 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1G-5 \quad (AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = I$$

~~$$1H-3 \quad a) \quad |A| = 0 \rightarrow c = -8$$~~

$$b) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2-c & 1 \\ 0 & -1-c \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow c = 2, -1$$

$$c) \quad \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle \times \langle 2, 1, 1 \rangle = \langle -2, 1, 3 \rangle$$

for  $c = 8$

$$1E-1 (1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4i - 3j + k$$

$$d) \langle a_1, 0, 1 \rangle - \langle b_1, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle a_1, -b_1, 0 \rangle$$

$$\langle a_1, 0, 1 \rangle - \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle a_1, -c \rangle$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a & -b & 0 \\ a & 0 & -c \end{vmatrix} = bc i + ac j + ab k$$

$$\rightarrow bcz + acy + abz = abc$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$

1E-2

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\langle 2, -1, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle}{\| \langle 2, -1, 1 \rangle \| \| \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle \|} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ$$

$$1E-6 \quad d = \frac{\cancel{\overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{PN}}}{|\vec{N}|} = \overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{N}$$

$$= \frac{|a_1a + a_2b + a_3c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} = \frac{|d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

## Part I J

## Problem 1

a) ~~X~~b) all  $L_i$ s are parallel so  $n_i$ s are too

$$\langle n_1 \times n_2 \rangle \cdot n_3 = \cancel{c} \cancel{n_1} \cancel{n_2} \cancel{n_3} = 0$$

$$(n_2 \times n_3) \cdot n_3 = 0$$

## Problem 2

a)  $A \overset{P}{\cancel{*}} = \overset{P}{\cancel{B}}^M$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cancel{m_1} & \cancel{m_2} & \cancel{m_3} \\ \cancel{m_1} & \cancel{m_2} & \cancel{m_3} \\ \cancel{m_1} & \cancel{m_2} & \cancel{m_3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{3}{16} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{16} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{9} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} P_{m_1} \\ P_{m_2} \\ P_{m_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) P = A^{-1}(m) = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 42 & -24 \\ -9 & -9 & 9 \\ 16 & -32 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 144 \\ 288 \\ 432 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(i) A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9}) \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{9} & \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{9}) \end{bmatrix}$$

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Year . Month . Date . ( )

### Problem 3

a)  $W = (n \times k) \times h$

b)  $((U \times V) \times k) \times (U \times k)$