



## MAT 216

### Problem Sheet - 3:

Example: Let  $p(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 4$ , and  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find  $p(A)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Solution: } p(A) &= 2A^2 - 3A + 4I = 2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^2 - 3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 18 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 2 \\ 0 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

#### Solve the following Problems:

1. Let (i)  $p(x) = x - 2$ , (ii)  $p(x) = 2x^2 - x + 1$ , (iii)  $p(x) = x^3 - 2x + 4$ , and  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Find  $p(A)$  in each part.

2. Consider the following systems:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(i)} & 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 6x_3 - 5x_4 + 2x_5 = 7 & \text{(ii)} \quad 2x - 6y + 7z = 1 \quad \text{(ii)} \quad x + 2y - 3z = 2 \\ & x_3 + 3x_4 - 7x_5 = 6 & 4y + 3z = 8 \quad 2x + 3y + z = 4. \\ & x_4 - 2x_5 = 1, & 2z = 4, \quad 3x + 4y + 5z = 8 \end{array}$$

(a) Determine the pivot and free variables in each of the above systems.

(b) Solve the above systems (i) & (ii).

3. Find the coefficient matrix  $A$  and the augmented matrix  $M$  of the following systems:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(i)} & x + 2y - 3z = 4 \quad \text{(ii)} \quad x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 - 2x_4 + 4x_5 = 1 \\ & 3y - 4z + 7x = 5 \quad 2x_1 + 5x_2 - 8x_3 - x_4 + 6x_5 = 4 \\ & 6z + 8x - 9y = 1, \quad x_1 + 4x_2 - 7x_3 + 5x_4 + 2x_5 = 8 \end{array}$$

4. Solve the following systems of linear equations by Gaussian elimination method:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 (i) \quad x + y + 2z = 9 & (ii) \quad x + y + 2z = 8 & (iii) \quad x - y + 2z - w = -1 \\
 2x + 4y - 3z = 1 & -x - 2y + 3z = 1 & 2x + y - 2z - 2w = -2 \\
 3x + 6y - 5z = 0, & 3x - 7y + 4z = 10, & -x + 2y - 4z + w = 1 \\
 & & 3x \quad \quad -3w = -3.
 \end{array}$$

Ans.: (i)  $x=1, y=2, z=3$ , (ii)  $x=3, y=1, z=2$ , (iii)  $x=t, y=2s, z=s, w=t$ .

5. Solve the following systems of linear equations by Gauss-Jordan elimination:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (i) \quad x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_5 = 0 & (ii) \quad 10y - 4z + w = 1 \\
 2x_1 + 6x_2 - 5x_3 - 2x_4 + 4x_5 - 3x_6 = -1 & x + 4y - z + w = 2 \\
 5x_3 + 10x_4 + 15x_6 = 5 & 3x + 2y + z + 2w = 5 \\
 2x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_4 + 4x_5 + 18x_6 = 6, & -2x - 8y + 2z - 2w = -4 \\
 & x - 6y + 3z = 1.
 \end{array}$$

Ans.: (i)  $x_1 = -3r - 4s - 2t, x_2 = r, x_3 = -2s, x_4 = s, x_5 = t, x_6 = 1/3$

(ii)  $x = (5/8) - (3/5)t - (3/5)s, y = (1/10) + (2/5)t - (1/10)s, z = t, w = s$ .

6. Solve the following homogeneous systems of linear equations by any method:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (i) \quad 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 & \\
 5x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0, & \\
 \\
 (ii) \quad y + 3z - 2w = 0 & \\
 2x + y - 4z + 3w = 0 & \\
 2x + 3y + 2z - w = 0 & \\
 -4x - 3y + 5z - 4w = 0. &
 \end{array}$$

**Note: Homogeneous linear systems:** A system of linear equations is said to be homogeneous if the constant terms are all zero; that is the system has the form

$$\begin{array}{l}
 a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\
 a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0 \\
 \cdot \quad \quad \cdot \quad \quad \cdot \quad \quad \cdot \\
 \cdot \quad \quad \cdot \quad \quad \cdot \quad \quad \cdot \\
 \cdot \quad \quad \cdot \quad \quad \cdot \quad \quad \cdot \\
 a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = 0
 \end{array}$$

Ans.: (i)  $x_1 = -s, x_2 = -t - s, x_3 = 4s, x_4 = t$ , (ii)  $x = 7s - 5t, y = -6s + 4t, z = 2s, w = 2t$ .

7. Find the inverse of the following matrices using row operations:

$$(i) \ A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (ii) \ B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Ans.: } (i) \ A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (ii) \ B^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

8. Find conditions that  $b$ 's must satisfy for the system to be consistent:

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad & x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = b_1 & (ii) \quad & x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 = b_1 \\ & x_1 + x_3 = b_2 & & 4x_1 - 5x_2 + 8x_3 = b_2 \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = b_3, & & -3x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 = b_3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ans.: } (i) \ b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_1 + b_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad b_3 = b_1 + b_2, \quad (ii) \ b = \begin{pmatrix} b_2 + b_3 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad b_1 = b_2 + b_3.$$

9. Solve the following system of linear equations using  $x = A^{-1}b$  :

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 &= 5 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 &= 3 \\ x_1 + 8x_3 &= 17. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ans.: } x_1 = 1, \ x_2 = -1, \ x_3 = 2.$$