1991-AL-P-MATH-1-Q03

3(a)

Consider :
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & q^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = egin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \ 1 & 1 & 2 \ 0 & -1 & q^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot q^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot q^2 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0$$

$$=q^2-1+2-2q^2$$

$$= 1 - q^2$$

$$= (1 - q)(1 + q)$$

$$\Delta_x = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \ 2 & 1 & 2 \ q & -1 & q^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot q^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot q + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot q^2 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot q$$

$$=q^2+4q-2+2-4q^2-q$$

$$= -3q^2 + 3q = -3q(q-1)$$

$$\Delta_y = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \ 1 & 2 & 2 \ 0 & q & q^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q=1\cdot 2\cdot q^2+1\cdot 2\cdot 0+1\cdot 1\cdot q-1\cdot 2\cdot q-1\cdot 1\cdot q^2-1\cdot 2\cdot 0$$

$$=2q^{2}+q-2q-q^{2}$$

$$= q^2 - q = q(q-1)$$

$$\Delta_z=egin{bmatrix}1&2&1\1&1&2\0&-1&q\end{bmatrix}$$

$$=1\cdot 1\cdot q+2\cdot 2\cdot 0+1\cdot 1\cdot (-1)-1\cdot 2\cdot (-1)-2\cdot 1\cdot q-1\cdot 1\cdot 0$$

$$=q-1+2-2q$$

$$= -q + 1$$

If the system has no solution

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 0$$
 and [$\Delta_x
eq 0$ or $\Delta_y
eq 0$ or $\Delta_z
eq 0$]

$$\Rightarrow (1-q)(1+q)=0$$
 and [$-3q(q-1)
eq 0$ or $q(q-1)
eq 0$ or $-q+1
eq 0$]

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(q=-1~or~q=1)$ and [$(q
eq0~and~q
eq1)$ or $(q
eq0~and~q
eq1)$ or $q
eq1$]

$$\Rightarrow q = -1$$

If the system has no solution

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \Delta_x = \Delta_y = \Delta_z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + \alpha) = 0 \text{ and } 2\alpha(\alpha + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-q)(1+q)=0$$
 and $-3q(q-1)=0$ and $q(q-1)=0$ and $-q+1=0$

$$\Rightarrow (q=1\ or\ q=-1)\ {\sf and}\ (q=0\ or\ q=1)\ {\sf and}\ (q=0\ or\ q=1)$$

$$\Rightarrow q=1$$