21. (1) 2 1 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = 1(-1+2) - 2(-3-0) + I(3-0)$ 0 1 -1]=1+6+3=10 =0 non-singular (ii) -1 2 -1 --3 4 5 = 1(24-10) -2 (-13+20) - (-6+16) 1-426 =14-4-10=0 Singular 22. (c) 267 767 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 3 \\ 7 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 3 \\ 7 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ A = AT -> A is symmetric (iii) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -5 \\ -3 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -6 \\ 5 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ A = - AT -> A is skew symmetric 23. (ii) , 1 2 - 1 -3 4 K =0 - 1(24-2K) -2(-18+4K) - (-6+16) =0 - 24-2K+36-8K-10=0 : 50 - 10k = 0 - 5 k = 5

1

```
i(i) -2
  3 -) | -0
1(6-3)-(-18-K)-216-K)=6
3 + 18 + 16 - 12 + 2k = 0
 9-13/6=0 => -3/6=9 => 16=-3
24_
ii), 0 - 2 - 3
3 3
  _1 _2 _2
A^{-1} = 1 adj(A)
141
1A1 = 0[-6+6]+2[-2+3]-3[-2+3]-1
    | -2 -3 -2 |
```

1 - x + y = 327 +4 = 4 y=2 , x=1 - unique solution 2-2x +4y = 2 $\times +2y = 1$ Let y=t = X=I-2t infinite solution $3 - \chi + 2y = 1$ x +2y = 5

 $3 - \chi + 2y = 1$ $\chi + 2y = 5$ $1 \quad 2 \quad 1$ $[1 \quad 2 \quad | 5] \rightarrow R, + R_{2}$ $[1 \quad 2 \quad | 1]$ $[0 \quad 0 \quad | 4]$ $no \quad Solution$

 $4 - 2 \times + 9 + 2 = 0$ x + y+37=1 3x + 2y + 5Z = 3 3 2 5 3 3 -3 -3 R1 + R3 4 1 3 1 0 -1 -4 -2 0-1-40 J-R2+R3 - no Solution 5-x+2y+2Z=1 2x + y + 3z = 13x + 3y + 57 = 2-1 2 2 1 -2 1 3 1 -> -2R, + Rz -3 3 5 2 $-3R_{1}+R_{2}$ 1 2 2 1 0 -3 -1 -1 - R2-R3 -1 2 2 1 -0 3 1 1 Set Z=t, y=13(1-t), x=13(1-4t)