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Please indicate your answers by entering the option ( i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) ) where asked.

You should append the completed document as a pdf with your type written worked solutions and upload to Blackboard by Friday 22nd of February 2019.

## Q 2.31

### Part (a):

- (i) 4
- (ii) 13
- (iii) 26
- (iv) 18

Your Answer (i)-(iv): (ii)

### Proof:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det}(A) = 1 * [3 - 6] - 5 * [2 - 6] + 4 * [2 - 3] = -3 + 20 - 4 = 13$$

### Part (b):

- (i) 0
- (ii) 12
- (iii) 7
- (iv) 4

Your Answer (i)-(iv): (i)

### Proof:

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 0 & \frac{8}{13} & \frac{16}{13} & \frac{24}{13} \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 0 & \frac{8}{13} & \frac{16}{13} & \frac{24}{13} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{13} & \frac{8}{13} & \frac{12}{13} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 0 & \frac{8}{13} & \frac{16}{13} & \frac{24}{13} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{13} & \frac{8}{13} & \frac{12}{13} \\ 0 & \frac{12}{13} & \frac{24}{13} & \frac{36}{13} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 0 & \frac{12}{13} & \frac{24}{13} & \frac{36}{13} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{13} & \frac{8}{13} & \frac{12}{13} \\ 0 & \frac{13}{13} & \frac{13}{13} & \frac{13}{13} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 0 & \frac{12}{13} & \frac{24}{13} & \frac{36}{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{8}{13} & \frac{16}{13} & \frac{24}{13} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

We have found using fundamental matrix operations that an entire row is made of 0's. Thus we can say that the determinant will be 0.

$$\text{Det}(B) = 0$$

### MATLAB Code :

The question specifically asks for MATLAB code, however we were still asked to do the matrix operations typed. Here is the MATLAB code for it.

```

Determinant([1 5 4; 2 3 6; 1 1 1]);
Determinant([1 2 3 4; 5 6 7 8; 9 10 11 12; 13 14 15 16]);

function D = Determinant (A)
    sizeMatrix = size(A);
    if sizeMatrix(1) ~= sizeMatrix(2) || sizeMatrix(1) <= 1
        disp("Error: matrix needs to be n*n or bigger than 1*1");
        return;
    end
    D = det(A);
    disp(D);
end

```

## Q 3.2

### Part (a):

(i) 0.1241

(ii) 0.8125

(iii) 0.074995

(iv) 0.003462

Your Answer (i) - (iv): (ii)

**Justification - Bisection method**

We have

$$a = 0$$

$$b = 1$$

$$f(a) = 0 - 2e^{-0} = -2[negative]$$

$$f(b) = 1 - 2e^{-1} = 0.26424[positive]$$

Following the steps of the algorithm we have:

$$x_{NS1} = \frac{0+1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$f(x_{NS1}) = 0.5 - 2^{-0.5} = -0.71306[negative]$$

We will now use the interval [0.5, 1]

$$x_{NS2} = \frac{0.5+1}{2} = 0.75$$

$$f(x_{NS2}) = 0.75 - 2^{-0.75} = -0.1947[negative]$$

We will now use the interval [0.75, 1]

$$x_{NS3} = \frac{0.75+1}{2} = 0.875$$

$$f(x_{NS3}) = 0.875 - 2^{-0.875} = 0.0412[positive]$$

We will now use the interval [0.75, 0.875]

$$x_{NS4} = \frac{0.75+0.875}{2} = 0.8125$$

Thus the answer is 0.8125 : (ii)

**Part (b):**

(i) 0.72481

(ii) 0.85261

(iii) 0.62849

(iv) 0.17238

Your Answer (i)-(iv): (ii)

**Justification - Secant method**

We have :

$$f(x) = x - 2e^{-x}$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

Calculating until  $x_4$ :

$$x_2 = 1 - \frac{f(1) \cdot (0-1)}{f(0)-f(1)} = 1 - \frac{-0.26424}{-2.26424} = 0.8833$$

$$x_3 = 0.8833 - \frac{f(0.8833) \cdot (1-0.8833)}{f(1)-f(0.8833)} = 0.8833 - \frac{0.05647 \cdot 0.1167}{0.26424-0.05647} = 0.851582$$

$$x_4 = 0.851582 - \frac{f(0.851582) \cdot (0.8833-0.851582)}{f(0.8833)-f(0.851582)} = 0.851582 - \frac{-6.0169 \cdot 10^{-5}}{0.058367} = 0.85261$$

Thus the answer is 0.85261 : (ii)

**Part ©:**

(i) 0.65782

(ii) 0.59371

(iii) 0.45802

(iv) 0.85261

Your Answer (i)-(iv): (iv)

**Justification - Newton's Method**

We have:

$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)}$$

The function:

$$f(x) = x - 2e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2e^{-x}$$

Using :  $x_1 = 1$

$$x_2 = 1 - \frac{1-2e^{-1}}{1+2e^{-1}} = 0.847777$$

$$x_3 = 0.847777 - \frac{0.847777-2e^{-0.847777}}{1+2e^{-0.847777}} = 0.853$$

## Q 4.24

(i)

Inverse(a)=

-0.7143 0.0 1.4286

0.2571 0.1000 0.2857

-0.2286 -0.2000 0.8571

Inverse(b)=

1.6667 2.8889 -2.2222 1.0000

0.0 0.3333 -0.3333 0.0

-0.3333 -0.4444 0.1111 0.0

1.5000 2.0000 -1.5000 0.5000

(ii)

Inverse(a)=

0.7243 0.0 1.3286

1.2571 0.1000 0.2757

-0.2386 -0.2010 0.9571

Inverse(b)=

1.6677 2.9889 3.2222 1.01700

0.3433 -0.3433 0.3333 0.00371

-0.3433 -0.2879 0.2111 0.0

1.2400 2.0120 -1.5783 0.5600

(iii)

Inverse(a)=

0.7143 0.003 2.3276  
 1.2671 0.1100 0.3759  
 -0.2486 -0.2110 0.9771

Inverse(b)=

1.6877 3.9789 3.2002 2.01800  
 0.3533 -0.4433 0.3333 0.02371  
 -0.3443 -0.2999 0.3121 0.0382  
 1.2420 3.0130 -1.5733 0.5610

(iv)

Inverse(a)=

0.8343 1.01 1.3336  
 2.2572 0.1003 0.3857  
 -0.2486 -0.2110 0.9671

Inverse(b)=

1.6777 4.9889 3.2232 1.11700  
 0.3443 -0.3443 0.3233 0.07371  
 -0.3443 -0.2979 0.3211 0.07800  
 1.2480 2.1220 -1.5883 0.5621

Your Answer (i)-(iv): (i)

## Justification

### Matrix a

$$\text{inverse}(a) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

Using an augmented 3\*3 Matrix

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 0.9 & 0 & -0.1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.16666 & -0.26666 & -0.23333 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.16666 & -0.26666 & -0.23333 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.16666 & -0.26666 & -0.23333 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -0.22857 & -0.2 & 0.85714 \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0.77142 & 0.3 & 0.85714 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -0.22857 & -0.2 & 0.85714 \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 0 & -0.91428 & 0.2 & 3.42857 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0.77142 & 0.3 & 0.85714 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -0.22857 & -0.2 & 0.85714 \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 0 & -0.91428 & 0.2 & 3.42857 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.25714 & 0.1 & 0.28571 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -0.22857 & -0.2 & 0.85714 \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1.42857 & 0 & 2.85714 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.25714 & 0.1 & 0.28571 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -0.22857 & -0.2 & 0.85714 \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.71428 & 0 & 1.42857 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.25714 & 0.1 & 0.28571 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -0.22857 & -0.2 & 0.85714 \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the inverse is :

$$\text{inverse}(a) = \begin{pmatrix} -0.71428 & 0 & 1.42857 \\ 0.25714 & 0.1 & 0.28571 \\ -0.22857 & -0.2 & 0.85714 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Matrix b

$$\text{inverse}(b) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

Using an augmented 4\*4 Matrix

[illegible]



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 2 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -2 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 & \frac{10}{3} & \frac{40}{9} & -\frac{28}{9} & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 & \frac{10}{3} & \frac{40}{9} & -\frac{28}{9} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{10}{3} & \frac{52}{9} & -\frac{40}{9} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{26}{9} & -\frac{20}{9} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

We find the inverse matrix on the right side of the extended matrix:

$$inverse(b) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & \frac{26}{9} & -\frac{20}{9} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 2 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$