N	O:	DATE:				
	EXERCISE SHEET IT: MATRICES	"一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个				
00	3	3 p 5 7 A = [4 2]				
W)	-3	2 3				
ex.	3 × 4	Δ - [5 7]-1[4 2]				
<b>V</b> )		[23][61]				
Ø	(E) [125] [021] [240] [063] [3-7][4]2]					
~	2 3 4 0 -3 1 4-3 - 6 8 0 3 12 -9 -2 5 1 0 1					
	[2-0 4-6 10-3]					
	[6-3 8-12 09]					
	[2 -2 7]					
	- [3 -4 9 8 b) 1 -4 5 ] - [2 -1]					
	3 x 3 3 x 2 3 x 2 3 x 2 5 5 -3					
(3)	[   2   1   [   ] [ 3 2 ]	Δ = [2 -1] -4 -5 -1				
	-1 6 4 0 -1 = 7 5	[0 -3][3 -5]				
	[3   2 ] 2 3 ] [7 8]	2 -1 ] 1 [-5   -5 ]				
	5 -3 5 1-3 -4					
(Fig.)		+2 3+1				
	[-2 1 ] [-2 1 ] [-2 -1] [-2	+2 -2+1  [-2-2 2 1 ] 5 [-16 -18]				
	_ [ 5					
		-1 L-4 81J				
	<u> </u>					
	4	0 1				
	C . 7/1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Q Δ [ 2 ] [ 2 ]				
(du		(8) (C) A -11 -3 - 2 0 1 0 2				
	- G O -4 O	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -11 \end{bmatrix}$				
		[2 6]				
<b>(5)</b>	. [105]	- [-8 -22]				
	$A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1				
	2 -3 -1	Qx)[2 -1][2]-[7]				
	3 1 2	-5 3 ] y -19				
6	14 3 - (4)(E) - (3Y-2) - 26	$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -19 \end{bmatrix}$				
	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (4)(5) - (3)(-2) = 26$					
		$=\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$				
b)	$\begin{vmatrix} a & -b \\ -b & a \end{vmatrix} = aa - (b)b = a^2 - b^2$	(n,y)=(2,-3)				
	1-b a   " (U) U					
		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -16 \end{bmatrix}$				
Ga)	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 6 & -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	[2 7][4] [-16]				
	[74] 6 [-75]					
	r	[ 4 ] [-2 1 ][ -46 ]				
b)	$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$	-1 -2 ]				
		(10, 9) -(-1, 12)				
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[MATHEM	ATICS I	1 EXER CI	SE SHEET	17: MATRICES
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$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} -2\\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

## (a) A is sigular if det(A) = 0 and A does not have an inverse.

$$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$t \times t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{0} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -$$

The system does not have a unique solution because  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \rho \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 \\ \hline \rho & -6 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 \\ \hline \beta & \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 \\ \hline \rho \end{array}\right]$$

p 
$$\neq$$
 6 There is a unique solution  
p  $\neq$  6 if and only if  $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 3 & p \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$   
That is,  $p - 6 \neq 0$