

---

## Table of Contents

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| .....             | 1  |
| Question 1 .....  | 1  |
| a) .....          | 1  |
| b) .....          | 2  |
| c) .....          | 2  |
| d) .....          | 2  |
| e) .....          | 2  |
| f) .....          | 2  |
| g) .....          | 3  |
| h) .....          | 3  |
| Question 2 .....  | 6  |
| a) .....          | 6  |
| b) .....          | 6  |
| Question 3 .....  | 7  |
| a) .....          | 7  |
| b) .....          | 7  |
| c) .....          | 7  |
| d) .....          | 7  |
| Question 4) ..... | 8  |
| a) .....          | 8  |
| b) .....          | 8  |
| c) .....          | 9  |
| d) .....          | 9  |
| Question 5 .....  | 10 |
| a) .....          | 10 |
| b) .....          | 10 |
| c) .....          | 10 |
| d) .....          | 10 |

```
%%% MATLAB PROJECT 1, MATH461, LINEAR ALGEBRA FOR SCIENTIST AND ENGINEERS
%%% Romeo Perlstein, 3/6/2023
%%% UID: 118030685, section 0123
```

```
format short
```

## Question 1

**a)**

```
thetaA = pi()/9
A = [cos(thetaA) -sin(thetaA) ; sin(thetaA) cos(thetaA)]

v = [1;3]

v_rotated = A*v
```

---

```
thetaB = pi()/10
```

## b)

```
B = [cos(thetaB) -sin(thetaB) ; sin(thetaB) cos(thetaB)]
```

```
ex_1 = A*B
ex_2 = B*A
if (A*B == B*A)
    fprintf("AB does in fact equal BA \n")
else
    fprintf("AB does NOT equal BA \n")
end
```

## c)

no, it doesn't matter which rotation is applied first, because you are simply rotating the vector a by a certain angle first, and then a second certain angle second, so it does not matter which orders the rotation is applied in because the total rotation remains the same. This is proven in b) because as we learned, the output of a function that applies to matrices to a vector is equal to a function with a standard matrix that is the two separate matrices multiplied together, and in b) we show that the order of multiplication of the matrices does not their result

## d)

```
format rat
C = A*B
theta3 = acos(C(1,1))
actual_theta3 = theta3/pi()
```

## e)

```
format short
theta_inv = -pi()/9
R_inv_manualls = [cos(theta_inv) -sin(theta_inv) ; sin(theta_inv)
                  cos(theta_inv)]

R_inv_check = inv(A)

R_checker_1 = det(R_inv_check)
R_checker_2 = det(R_inv_manualls)

if (rat(R_checker_2) == rat(R_checker_1))
    fprintf("They are equal \n")
else
    fprintf("they are NOT equal \n")
end
```

## f)

redefine R so that we can use it better

---

```
R = A % A already uses theta = pi/9
R_inv = inv(R)
L_naught = [1 0 ; 0 -1]
L_theta = R*L_naught*R_inv
```

**g)**

```
L_theta_L_naught = L_theta*L_naught
L_naught_L_theta = L_naught*L_theta

if (rat(L_theta_L_naught) == rat(L_naught_L_theta))
    fprintf("They are equal \n")
else
    fprintf("They are NOT equal \n")
end
```

**h)**

```
format rat
theta4 = acos(L_theta_L_naught(1,1))
actual_theta4 = theta4/pi
```

*thetaA =*

*0.3491*

*A =*

*0.9397    -0.3420*  
*0.3420    0.9397*

*v =*

*1*  
*3*

*v\_rotated =*

*-0.0864*  
*3.1611*

*thetaB =*

*0.3142*

*B =*

---

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 0.9511 | -0.3090 |
| 0.3090 | 0.9511  |

*ex\_1* =

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 0.7880 | -0.6157 |
| 0.6157 | 0.7880  |

*ex\_2* =

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 0.7880 | -0.6157 |
| 0.6157 | 0.7880  |

*AB* does in fact equal *BA*

*C* =

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1446/1835 | -684/1111 |
| 684/1111  | 1446/1835 |

*theta3* =

1349/2034

*actual\_theta3* =

19/90

*theta\_inv* =

-0.3491

*R\_inv\_manuals* =

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 0.9397  | 0.3420 |
| -0.3420 | 0.9397 |

*R\_inv\_check* =

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 0.9397  | 0.3420 |
| -0.3420 | 0.9397 |

*R\_checker\_1* =

1.0000

---

$R_{\text{checker}_2} =$

1

*They are equal*

$R =$

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 0.9397 | -0.3420 |
| 0.3420 | 0.9397  |

$R_{\text{inv}} =$

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 0.9397  | 0.3420 |
| -0.3420 | 0.9397 |

$L_{\text{naught}} =$

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1 | 0  |
| 0 | -1 |

$L_{\text{theta}} =$

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 0.7660 | 0.6428  |
| 0.6428 | -0.7660 |

$L_{\text{theta}} L_{\text{naught}} =$

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 0.7660 | -0.6428 |
| 0.6428 | 0.7660  |

$L_{\text{naught}} L_{\text{theta}} =$

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 0.7660  | 0.6428 |
| -0.6428 | 0.7660 |

*They are NOT equal*

$\text{theta4} =$

710/1017

$\text{actual\_theta4} =$

2/9

---

## Question 2

a)

```
format rat
A_2 = [8 9 3 ; 9 6 5 ; 2 1 9]

A_2_aug = [A_2 eye(3)]

A_2_aug_rref = rref(A_2_aug)

A_2_inv = A_2_aug_rref(:, 4:6)
```

b)

```
A_2_inv_check = inv(A_2)

if(rat(A_2_inv_check) == rat(A_2_inv))
    fprintf("Matching inverses! \n")
else
    fprintf("non-Matching inverses :( \n")
end
```

A\_2 =

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | 9 | 3 |
| 9 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | 9 |

A\_2\_aug =

Columns 1 through 5

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

Column 6

|   |
|---|
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 1 |

A\_2\_aug\_rref =

Columns 1 through 5

|   |   |   |         |         |
|---|---|---|---------|---------|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | -49/256 | 39/128  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 71/256  | -33/128 |

---

|   |   |   |       |        |
|---|---|---|-------|--------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3/256 | -5/128 |
|---|---|---|-------|--------|

Column 6

-27/256  
13/256  
33/256

A\_2\_inv =

|         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| -49/256 | 39/128  | -27/256 |
| 71/256  | -33/128 | 13/256  |
| 3/256   | -5/128  | 33/256  |

A\_2\_inv\_check =

|         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| -49/256 | 39/128  | -27/256 |
| 71/256  | -33/128 | 13/256  |
| 3/256   | -5/128  | 33/256  |

Matching inverses!

## Question 3

a)

```
format rat
A_3 = [2 0 0 0 ; -7 1 0 0 ; 1 11 -2 0 ; -4 9 3 5]
B_3 = [0 1 2 -1 ; 2 1 0 -1 ; 2 2 2 1 ; -1 2 2 3]
```

```
det_A_3 = det(A_3)
det_B_3 = det(B_3)
```

b)

The general fact that would've allowed us to easily compute the determinant of A would be that, since it is a triangular matrix (specifically a lower triangular matrix), the determinant of the matrix is the product of its elements along the diagonal!

c)

```
C_3 = A_3*B_3
det_C_3 = det(C_3)
```

d)

The general fact that could have been used to computer  $\det(C)$  without matlab is the fact that the  $\det(C) = \det(A)\det(B)$  or, the  $\det(AB)$ .

---


$$A_3 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -7 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 11 & -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 9 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_3 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A_3 =$$

$$-20$$

$$\det B_3 =$$

$$-18$$

$$C_3 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -6 & -14 & 6 \\ 18 & 8 & -2 & -14 \\ 19 & 21 & 8 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det C_3 =$$

$$360$$

## Question 4)

$$A_4 = [0 \ -1 \ 3 \ 4 \ ; \ 2 \ 8 \ 3 \ 7 \ ; \ 5 \ 6 \ 2 \ 6 \ ; \ 6 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5]$$

**a)**

$$\det A_4 = \det(A_4)$$

**b)**

$$\det(B) = -\det(A) = -320 \quad \det(C) = -1/2 * \det(A) = -640 \quad \det(D) = \det(A) = 320$$



---

**c)**

```
B_4 = [A_4(3,:) ; A_4(2,:) ; A_4(1,:) ; A_4(4,:)]  
C_4 = [A_4(1,:) ; A_4(2,:) ; -2*A_4(3,:) ; A_4(4,:)]  
D_4 = [(A_4(1,:) + 8*A_4(3,:)) ; A_4(2,:) ; A_4(3,:) ; A_4(4,:)]
```

**d)**

```
format short  
det_B_4 = int32(det(B_4))  
det_C_4 = int32(det(C_4))  
det_D_4 = int32(det(D_4))  
  
if(det_B_4 == -320.0000 && det_C_4 == -640.0000 && det_D_4 == 320.0000)  
    fprintf("The original calculated values equal Matlabs \ncalculated values!  
    \n")  
else  
    fprintf("The answers from c and d are not equivalent, though they should  
    be! \n")  
end
```

A\_4 =

|   |    |   |   |
|---|----|---|---|
| 0 | -1 | 3 | 4 |
| 2 | 8  | 3 | 7 |
| 5 | 6  | 2 | 6 |
| 6 | 3  | 4 | 5 |

det\_A\_4 =

320

B\_4 =

|   |    |   |   |
|---|----|---|---|
| 5 | 6  | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | 8  | 3 | 7 |
| 0 | -1 | 3 | 4 |
| 6 | 3  | 4 | 5 |

C\_4 =

|     |     |    |     |
|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 0   | -1  | 3  | 4   |
| 2   | 8   | 3  | 7   |
| -10 | -12 | -4 | -12 |
| 6   | 3   | 4  | 5   |

D\_4 =

---

|    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|
| 40 | 47 | 19 | 52 |
| 2  | 8  | 3  | 7  |
| 5  | 6  | 2  | 6  |
| 6  | 3  | 4  | 5  |

`det_B_4 =`

`int32`

`-320`

`det_C_4 =`

`int32`

`-640`

`det_D_4 =`

`int32`

`320`

*The original calculated values equal Matlabs  
calculated values!*

## Question 5

**a)**

```
syms a b c d
A_5 = [a b ; c d]
```

**b)**

```
A_5_inv = inv(A_5)
```

**c)**

```
syms e f g h i
B_5 = [a b c ; d e f ; g h i]
B_5_inv = inv(B_5)
```

**d)**

```
B_5_inv_final = B_5_inv * det(B_5)
```

---

```
%%% END OF MATLAB 2 (poggers) %%%
```

```
A_5 =
```

```
[a, b]
[c, d]
```

```
A_5_inv =
```

```
[ d/(a*d - b*c), -b/(a*d - b*c)]
[-c/(a*d - b*c),  a/(a*d - b*c)]
```

```
B_5 =
```

```
[a, b, c]
[d, e, f]
[g, h, i]
```

```
B_5_inv =
```

```
[ (e*i - f*h)/(a*e*i - a*f*h - b*d*i + b*f*g + c*d*h - c*e*g), -(b*i - c*h)/
(a*e*i - a*f*h - b*d*i + b*f*g + c*d*h - c*e*g), (b*f - c*e)/(a*e*i - a*f*h -
b*d*i + b*f*g + c*d*h - c*e*g)]
[-(d*i - f*g)/(a*e*i - a*f*h - b*d*i + b*f*g + c*d*h - c*e*g), (a*i - c*g)/
(a*e*i - a*f*h - b*d*i + b*f*g + c*d*h - c*e*g), -(a*f - c*d)/(a*e*i - a*f*h -
b*d*i + b*f*g + c*d*h - c*e*g)]
[ (d*h - e*g)/(a*e*i - a*f*h - b*d*i + b*f*g + c*d*h - c*e*g), -(a*h - b*g)/
(a*e*i - a*f*h - b*d*i + b*f*g + c*d*h - c*e*g), (a*e - b*d)/(a*e*i - a*f*h -
b*d*i + b*f*g + c*d*h - c*e*g)]
```

```
B_5_inv_final =
```

```
[e*i - f*h, c*h - b*i, b*f - c*e]
[f*g - d*i, a*i - c*g, c*d - a*f]
[d*h - e*g, b*g - a*h, a*e - b*d]
```

*Published with MATLAB® R2022b*