EE5609 Assignment 9

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The python solution code is available at

https://github.com/Shantanu2508/Matrix_Theory/blob/master/Assignment_9/assignment9.py

1 Problem

Discover whether

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.0.1}$$

is invertible, and find $\mathbf{A^{-1}}$ if it exists.

2 Solution

The matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is in row reduced echolon form with four pivot elements. Therefore the rank($\mathbf{A}$) is 4. Hence the rows of matrix $\mathbf{A}$ constitute of 4 linearly independent vectors. Thus it can be concluded that matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is invertible. Using Gauss-Jordan Elimination, if there exists an elimentary matrix $\mathbf{E}$ such that $\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{A}\ \mathbf{I}] = [\mathbf{I}\ \mathbf{E}]$ then $\mathbf{E}$ is the inverse of A i.e $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{A^{-1}}$.

$$[\mathbf{A}\ \mathbf{I}] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.1}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.2}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.3}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.4}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow[R_2 \leftarrow \frac{R_2}{2}\ R_3 \leftarrow \frac{R_3}{3}]{R_4 \leftarrow \frac{R_4}{4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.5}$$

$$= [\mathbf{I}\ \mathbf{E}] \tag{2.0.6}$$

Therefore $\mathbf{A^{-1}}$ =

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.7}$$