

Problem Set 2.3)

1) a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

c) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

3) $E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $E_{31} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$E_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

5) If you change a_{33} to 11, the third pivot is 9. If you change a_{33} to 2, there is no third pivot.

7) a) to invert that step, you should add 7 times row 1 to row 3.

b) $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -7 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $E^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -7 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

9) a) $E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow P_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

9) b) $P_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow E_{31} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

The Es are different, because
P changes the rows.

11) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

13) If third column of B is all zero,
then even permutation would not fix
the problem of not having the 3rd pivot,
which means that the 3rd column will
always be 0.

* b) you can add row 2 to row 3
to change a zero row to nonzero row.

15) $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

E_{31} destroys the original zero in the 3,2 pos

$E_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Problem Set 2.3)

$$17) y = a + b\pi + c\pi^2. (a, y) = (1, 4), (2, 8), (3, 14) \quad 21) E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A \rightsquigarrow

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EF = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad FE = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Different.

$$E_{31}E_{21}A \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

23) $E(EA)$ is doing E to A 2 times,
which means subtracting $4(2^2)$ times
row 1 of A from rows of A .

AE subtracts 2 times column 2 of A .
from column 1 of A .

$$ex) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$25) Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

row 1 + row 2 = row 3. However,

1. (row 1) + 2. (row 2) is not 6.

You must change the 6 to 3
to have infinitely many solutions.

$$\therefore a=2, b=1, c=1$$

$$19) P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$27) Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P \cdot Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) no sol. $\rightarrow d=0$ and $c \neq 0$

$$Q \cdot P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) infinitely many sol $\rightarrow d=0$ and $c=0$

$$P \cdot P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$