

X



$$\det(A) = \cancel{a_{14} \cdot M_{14}} + \cancel{a_{24} \cdot M_{24}} + \cancel{a_{34} \cdot (-M_{34})} + \cancel{a_{44} \cdot M_{44}}$$

↴ 0      ↴ 8      ↴ 0      ↴ -1

$$M_{24} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -48$$

$$M_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 56$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= 8 \cdot (-48) + (-1) \cdot 56 \\ &= -440, \end{aligned}$$

\* To calculate the determinant, the last column is used because it had two zeroes which made the calculations easier.

Q2)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 8 \\ 4 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 10 & 0 & 1 & 16 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 8 \\ -10 & 8 & 0 & -25 \end{array} \right] \left. \begin{array}{l} E_{2,1}(2) \\ E_{2,4}(-3) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\det(A) = \cancel{\alpha_{12} \cdot (-M_{12})} + \alpha_{22} \cdot M_{22} + \cancel{\alpha_{32} \cdot (-M_{32})} + \cancel{\alpha_{42} \cdot M_{42}}$$

$\downarrow 0$        $\downarrow 1$        $\downarrow 0$        $\downarrow 0$

$$M_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 1 & 16 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 8 & -25 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -25 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 16 \\ 0 & -25 \end{vmatrix} - 10 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 16 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= -440$$

$$\det(A) = 1 \cdot (-440) = -440,$$

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$$\text{i) } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q3)

$$\text{ii) } \text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -6 \\ 8 & 1 & 6 \\ 4 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 8 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 \\ -6 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \quad C_{21} = 8 \quad C_{31} = 4$$

$$C_{12} = -2 \quad C_{22} = 2 \quad C_{32} = 1$$

$$C_{13} = -6 \quad C_{23} = 6 \quad C_{33} = 6$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-2) + (-1) \cdot (-8) = 6$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det(A)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/3 & 4/3 & 2/3 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & 1/6 \\ -7 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ii)

$$\text{ii) } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{24}(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{32}(1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det(A)}, \quad \det(A) = 0 \quad (\text{row of zeroes})$$

\* The inverse of the matrix  $A$  doesn't exist since  $\det(A)=0$   
 Which means such inverse can't be calculated by method  
 of adjoints.

4. Let

Q4)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\det(A_1)}{\det(A)} \text{ and } x_3 = \frac{\det(A_3)}{\det(A)}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{E_{3,4}(-2)}{\rightarrow} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -1 & -23 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 & -12 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{E_{3,3}(-3)}{\rightarrow} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -1 & -23 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 & -12 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{E_{3,3}(-1)}{\rightarrow} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -1 & -23 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -12 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{E_{2,5}(-2)}{\rightarrow} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -1 & -23 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -1 & -23 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -1 & -23 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$\stackrel{E_{4,2}(-2)}{\rightarrow} -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 17 & -55 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 0 & 2 & 17 & -55 \\ 2 & 17 & -55 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -12 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -12 \\ 17 & -55 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -12 \\ -9 & 1 \end{vmatrix}) \cdot -1$$

$$= 456$$

$$\det(A_1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{E_{2,4}(-2)}{\rightarrow} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -1 & -17 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{E_{2,3}(2)}{\rightarrow} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -17 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{E_{3,4}(-2)}{\rightarrow} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -17 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{E_{3,4}(1)}{\rightarrow} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -17 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -17 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -17 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$= (8 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -12 \\ 17 & -13 \end{vmatrix} + 16 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -12 \\ -9 & -17 \end{vmatrix}) \cdot -1$$

$$= 2352$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det(A_3) &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{R}_1} 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{E_{1,2}(-1) \\ E_{1,3}(-3)}} 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 \\ -2 & -1 & -10.5 & \\ -4 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{E_{2,3}(4) \\ E_{3,2}(-2)}} 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & -5 \\ 0 & -7 & -10 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 & 6 \\ 3 & -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -10 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-3) \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 6 \\ -10 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - 7 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 6 \\ -6 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -1092
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|} = \frac{2352}{456} \approx 5.16 \quad \text{and} \quad x_3 = \frac{|A_3|}{|A|} = \frac{-1092}{456} \approx -2.39$$

5.

Q5)

\* For the given matrix to be non-invertible, its determinant must be equal to zero.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & x & 5 \\ x & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = E_{2,3}(-x) \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 5 \\ 0 & 1-x^2 & -2-5x \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-x^2 & -2-5x \end{vmatrix} = 1-x^2$$

$$1-x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ or } x = 1$$

6.

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Q6)

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det(A)} \rightarrow \text{Since } A \text{ is an upper-triangular matrix, determinant equals to the diagonal product}$$

$\star \det(A) = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot (-1) = -12 \star$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} & 0 \\ C_{41} & C_{42} & C_{43} & C_{44} \end{bmatrix}^T \quad \text{Since } A \text{ is an upper-triangular matrix, cofactors which are placed above the diagonal are all equal to zero}$$

$$C_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -6$$

$$C_{21} = 12 \quad C_{22} = -12 \quad C_{31} = 8 \quad C_{32} = 4 \quad C_{33} = -2$$

$$C_{41} = -56 \quad C_{42} = -76 \quad C_{43} = -10 \quad C_{44} = 12$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & -12 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -56 & -76 & -10 & 12 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 12 & 8 & -56 \\ 0 & 8 & -2 & -76 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det(A)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{14}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{19}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

7.

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Q7)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 12 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = E_{1,3}(-1) \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= E_{2,1}(2) \\ = E_{2,1}(2) \rightarrow 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= E_{3,2}(-1) \\ = E_{3,1}(-6) \rightarrow -10 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{28}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{8}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{69}{5} \end{vmatrix} = 138 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{28}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{8}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 138$$

8

e

Q8)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 8 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = E_{1,3}(-1) \\ E_{1,4} \leftrightarrow -3 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 & -4 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 & -4 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$E_{2,1}(2) \\ E_{2,3}(-2) \rightarrow 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$E_{3,2}(-1) \\ E_{3,1}(-6) \rightarrow -10 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{28}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{8}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \cdot 0 = 0$$

9.

Q9)

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = E_{3,1}(-1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -9 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -23,$$

$$\det((A^T)^6) = \det(\underbrace{A^T \cdot A^T \cdot A^T \cdot A^T \cdot A^T \cdot A^T}_{\text{Square matrices of the same size}}) = \det A^T \cdot \det A^T \dots \det A^T = (\det A^T)^6$$

Square matrices of the  
same size

$$\det((A^T)^6) = (\det(A^T))^6 = (-23)^6 = 118035889,$$

10.

inv

Q10)

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 8 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = E_{1,2}(1) \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 8 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$E_{2,3}(-1) \rightarrow = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 8 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Since  $\det(A) = 0$ , we can surely say that  $A^{-1}$  doesn't exist.

11.

Q 11)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det(B^{-2}CA^{-3}) &= \det(B^{-2}) \cdot \det(C) \cdot \det(A^{-3}) \\
 &= (3)^{-2} \cdot (2)^{-3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1}{72}
 \end{aligned}$$

12.

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Q 12)

let  $u = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle$ ,  $v = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$ ,  $w = \langle w_1, w_2, w_3 \rangle$

a)  $u \cdot (v \times w)$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= u \cdot \left( \begin{vmatrix} \uparrow & \downarrow & \leftarrow \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} \right) \\
 &= u \cdot [i(v_2w_3 - v_3w_2) - j(v_1w_3 - v_3w_1) + k(v_1w_2 - v_2w_1)] \\
 &= \underline{U_1 \cdot V_2 \cdot W_3} - \underline{U_1 \cdot V_3 \cdot W_2} - U_2V_1W_3 + U_2V_3W_1 + U_3V_1W_2 - U_3V_2W_1
 \end{aligned}$$

b)  $v \cdot (u \times w)$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= v \cdot \left( \begin{vmatrix} \uparrow & \downarrow & \leftarrow \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} \right) \\
 &= v \cdot [i(u_2w_3 - u_3w_2) - j(u_1w_3 - u_3w_1) + k(u_1w_2 - u_2w_1)] \\
 &= V_1U_2W_3 - V_1U_3W_2 - \underline{V_2U_1W_3} + V_2U_3W_1 + \underline{V_3U_1W_2} - V_3U_2W_1 \\
 &= -(U_1V_2W_3 - U_1V_3W_2 - U_2V_1W_3 + U_2V_3W_1 + U_3V_1W_2 - U_3V_2W_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

c)  $w \cdot (u \times v)$

$$= w \cdot \left( \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$= w \cdot [\hat{i}(u_2v_3 - u_3v_2) - \hat{j}(u_1v_3 - u_3v_1) + \hat{k}(u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)]$$

$$= u_1u_2v_3 - u_1u_3v_2 - u_2u_1v_3 + u_2u_3v_1 + u_3u_1v_2 - u_3u_2v_1$$

$$= -(u_1v_2w_3 - u_1u_3w_2 - u_2u_1w_3 + u_2v_3w_1 + u_3v_1w_3 - u_3v_2w_1)$$

\* a, b, c have the same magnitude

13.

Q13)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+b & e+f \\ c-d & g+h \end{vmatrix} = \boxed{ag + ah + bg + bh - ac - ad - cf - fh}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ e & g \end{vmatrix} = a.g - c.e \quad \begin{vmatrix} b & -d \\ e & g \end{vmatrix} = b.g + d.e$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & f \\ -g & h \end{vmatrix} = a.h + c.f \quad \begin{vmatrix} b & -d \\ -g & h \end{vmatrix} = b.h - d.f$$

$$* \begin{vmatrix} a+b & e+f \\ c-d & g+h \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ e & g \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & -d \\ e & g \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & f \\ -g & h \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & -d \\ -g & h \end{vmatrix}$$

14.

Q14)

$$\begin{vmatrix} k+1 & -4 \\ \frac{k}{2} & k-1 \end{vmatrix} = (k+1)(k-1) - 8$$

$$= k^2 - 1 - 8 = k^2 - 9$$

For the matrix to be non-invertible,  $k^2 - 9$  must be 0

$$k^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 = 9 \Rightarrow k = 3 \quad k = -3$$

15.

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 $\overline{OC}$  $x_0$ 

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Q15)

let  $P_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$  and  $\vec{OP}_1 = \langle x_1, y_1, z_1 \rangle$ let  $P_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$  and  $\vec{OP}_2 = \langle x_2, y_2, z_2 \rangle$  $\vec{O} = \left( \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}, \frac{z_1+z_2}{2} \right)$  and  $\vec{OP} = \left\langle \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}, \frac{z_1+z_2}{2} \right\rangle$ Find the volume of the parallelepiped by  $\vec{OP}_1 \cdot (\vec{OP}_2 \times \vec{OP})$ 

$$V = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} & \frac{y_1+y_2}{2} & \frac{z_1+z_2}{2} \end{vmatrix} = x_1 \cdot \left( \frac{y_2 z_1 + y_2 z_2 - z_2 y_1 - z_2 y_2}{2} \right) - x_2 \cdot \left( \frac{y_1 z_1 + y_1 z_2 - z_1 y_1 - z_1 y_2}{2} \right) + \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \cdot (y_1 z_2 - z_1 y_2) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Since } V=0, \\ \text{the vectors} \\ \text{are coplanar} \end{array} \right\} = 0$$

16. :

(4,0)

$$x = (4, 0, -2) \quad y = (2, 3, -1) \quad z = (0, 0, 1) \quad \text{plane: } ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

$$4a - 2c + d = 0 \quad 2a + 3b - c + d = 0 \quad c + d = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Solve the} \\ \text{equations} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cc} 4 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{E_{2,1}(-2)} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cc} 4 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$E_2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cc} 4 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{E_1(-4)} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cc} 0 & 0 & 2 & -\frac{11}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$E_{3,2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cc} 0 & 0 & 2 & -\frac{11}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left. \begin{array}{l} b + \frac{d}{6} = 0 \\ a + \frac{3}{2}b = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} c + d = 0 \\ * \text{let } d = 12 * \\ \downarrow \\ d = 12, c = -12, b = -2, a = 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{plane: } 3x - 2y - 12z + 12 = 0$$

17.

ine

Q(7) let  $A = \langle 0, 1 \rangle$  and  $B = \langle 2, 0 \rangle$

$$A+B = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$$

$$|A|=1, |B|=2 \text{ and } |A+B|=\sqrt{5}$$

$$|A+B| < |A| + |B|$$

let  $C = \langle 0, 0 \rangle$  and  $D = \langle 0, 0 \rangle$

$$C+D = \langle 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$|C|=0, |D|=0 \text{ and } |C+D|=0$$

$$|C+D| = |C| + |D|$$

18.

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Q(8)

let  $A = \langle 0, 2 \rangle$  and  $B = \langle 0, 1 \rangle$

$$A-B = \langle 0, 1 \rangle$$

$$|A-B| = |A| - |B|$$

let  $C = \langle 0, 3 \rangle$  and  $D = \langle 3, 0 \rangle$

$$C-D = \langle -3, 3 \rangle$$

$$|C-D| \geq |C| - |D|$$

19.

$A = (0, 1, 0)$ ,  $B = (0, 0, -1)$ ,  $C = (2, -1, 1)$  are on the plane  
 $\vec{AB} = \langle 0, -1, -1 \rangle$      $\vec{AC} = \langle 2, -2, 1 \rangle$

i)

$$i) \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \langle -3, -2, 2 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_a &= k \cdot \vec{N}, (u - u_a) \cdot \vec{N} = 0 & u_a = \left\langle \frac{21}{17}, \frac{14}{17}, \frac{-14}{17} \right\rangle & \text{Projection onto plane normal vector} \\ u &= k \cdot \vec{N} + (u - u_a) & \text{Projection onto the normal vector is the orthogonal projection onto the plane} \\ u \cdot \vec{N} &= k \cdot |\vec{N}|^2 + 0 \\ k &= \frac{u \cdot \vec{N}}{|\vec{N}|^2} = -\frac{7}{17} \end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$ii) \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \langle -3, -2, 2 \rangle$$

$\vec{N} = \text{normal vector}$

$$\begin{cases} u_a = k \cdot \vec{N}, \vec{N} \cdot (u - u_a) = 0 \\ k = \frac{u \cdot \vec{N}}{|\vec{N}|^2} = -\frac{7}{17} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u_a = \left\langle \frac{21}{17}, \frac{14}{17}, \frac{-14}{17} \right\rangle \\ u - u_a = \left\langle \frac{-4}{17}, \frac{20}{17}, \frac{14}{17} \right\rangle \end{cases}$$

20.

$P_0$ :

let  $P = (x, y, z)$  and  $\vec{P_0 P} = \langle x, y-1, z-2 \rangle$

$\vec{P_0 P}$  should be equal to 0 since they are  
+ orthogonal

$$x - (y-1) + (2z-4) = 0$$

$$x - y + 2z = 3 \Rightarrow \text{This is the equation of the plane whose normal vector is } \vec{v}$$

Q21)

$$\text{i) } \vec{A} = \langle x, y, z \rangle$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle = x - z = 0 \text{ (orthogonality)}$$

$$x - z = 0 \Rightarrow x = z$$

$$\vec{A} = \langle x, y, x \rangle \text{ and } |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{2x^2 + y^2}$$

For all values of  $x, y$ ; the vector  $\left\langle \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x^2+y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{2x^2+y^2}}, \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x^2+y^2}} \right\rangle$  meets the requirements.

ii)

ii) The product of two vectors is orthogonal to both of them

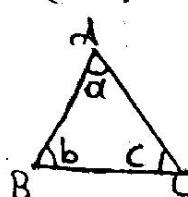
$$\langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle \times \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle$$

Since  $\langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle$  is orthogonal,  $-1 \cdot \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle = \langle -1, 0, -1 \rangle$  is also orthogonal.

Convert the vectors into unit norm;

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle \text{ and } \left\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle$$

Q22)



$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = |\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{AC}| \cdot \sin(\alpha) \Rightarrow \frac{|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}|}{|\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{AC}|} = \sin \alpha$$

$$\vec{CA} \times \vec{CB} = |\vec{CA}| \cdot |\vec{CB}| \cdot \sin(\gamma) \Rightarrow \frac{|\vec{CA} \times \vec{CB}|}{|\vec{CA}| \cdot |\vec{CB}|} = \sin \gamma$$

$$\vec{BA} \times \vec{BC} = |\vec{BA}| \cdot |\vec{BC}| \cdot \sin(\beta) \Rightarrow \frac{|\vec{BA} \times \vec{BC}|}{|\vec{BA}| \cdot |\vec{BC}|} = \sin \beta$$

Since the value of  $\sin \theta$  gets higher as  $\theta$  goes, and since  $0 < \theta < 180^\circ$  in a triangle, we can use the calculations you've to compare the sin values of the angles. The angle with the largest sine value is the largest angle of the triangle.

23.

2).

Q23)

$$u \times v = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \langle -4, 0, -4 \rangle \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Orthogonal to both} \\ u \text{ and } v \end{array} \right\}$$

If  $\langle -4, 0, -4 \rangle$  is orthogonal to the vectors above,  
we can say that  $-\langle -4, 0, -4 \rangle = \langle 4, 0, 4 \rangle$  is also orthogonal.

• Convert  $\langle -4, 0, -4 \rangle$  into unit norm

$$\|\langle -4, 0, -4 \rangle\| = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Result} = \left\langle \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle$$

• Convert  $\langle 4, 0, 4 \rangle$  into unit norm

$$\|\langle 4, 0, 4 \rangle\| = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Result} = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle$$

24.

orth

Q24)

let  $a = (1, 0)$  be a point on the line  $x+2y=1$

The distance between the point  $a$  and the line

$x+2y=3$  gives us also the distance between those lines

$$D = \frac{|1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 - 3|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

25.

met

$$\text{Q25) } A = (0, 1, -4)$$

- let  $B = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  be a point on the plane

The normal vector of the plane  $\vec{N} = \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle$

$$\vec{AB} = \langle -x_0, 1-y_0, -4-z_0 \rangle, \vec{AB} \parallel \vec{N}$$

$\vec{AB}$ 's projection over  $\vec{N}$  is equal to  $\vec{AB}/\vec{N}$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \vec{AB}_a = k \cdot \vec{N} & k = \frac{-x_0 + z_0 - 4}{2} & \vec{AB}_a = \left\langle -\frac{3}{2}, 0, \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle \\ \hline k = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{N}}{|\vec{N}|^2} & k = \frac{-3}{2} & |\vec{AB}_a| = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \hline k = \frac{-x_0 - 4 - z_0}{2} & \vec{AB}_a = k \cdot \vec{N} & \end{array}$$

26.

tert

$$\text{Q26) let } u = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle \text{ and } v = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = |u| \cdot |v| \cdot \cos 90^\circ \quad |\vec{u} \times \vec{v}| = |u| \cdot |v| \cdot \sin 90^\circ$$

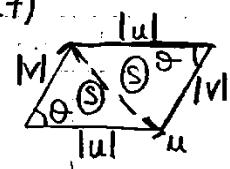
$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = |u| \cdot |v| \cdot 0 = 0, \quad |\vec{u} \times \vec{v}| = |u| \cdot |v| \cdot 1 = |u| \cdot |v|$$

$$|\vec{u} + \vec{v}| = \sqrt{(u_1 + v_1)^2 + (u_2 + v_2)^2} \quad |\vec{u} - \vec{v}| = \sqrt{(u_1 - v_1)^2 + (u_2 - v_2)^2}$$

27.

dete

27)



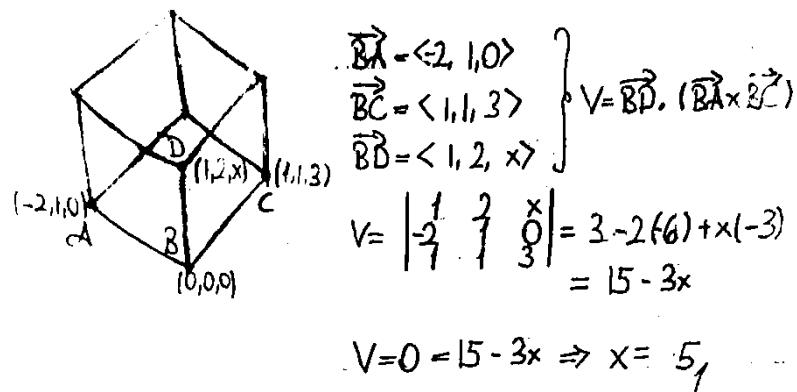
$$S = |v| \cdot |u| \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Area} = 2S = |v| \cdot |u| \cdot \sin \theta = |\vec{v} \times \vec{u}|$$

28.

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29

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Q29)

If  $A$  has more than one solutions,  $|A|$  must be equal to 0, because if it wasn't we would only have one unique solution.

Because of that reason, there is NOT a solution for  $b$  in  $AX=b$ .

30

If  $A$  is a square matrix which has more than one solutions for  $AX=b$  just like in the question 29, then it is NOT possible for  $\det(A)$  to be 9 because  $\det(A)$  must be 0 for the equation above to be satisfied.

But if  $A$  is just a regular square matrix, and if  $\det(A)$  is 9, then:

$$A^{-1}/AX = A^{-1}/b, A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det(A)} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{9}$$

$$X = A^{-1} \cdot b \Rightarrow X = b \cdot \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{9}$$

In this case, the equation has a solution for every  $b$

Q31)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b_2 \\ 2 & 5 & -5 & b_3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{E_{2,3}(-2)} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b_2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & b_3 - 2b_1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$E_{2,3}(-1) \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -5 & b_1 - 2b_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & b_3 - 2b_1 - b_2 \end{array} \right] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{For the system to be consistent,} \\ \text{the last row should be zero} \\ b_3 - 2b_1 - b_2 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$