MA 232 - Linear Algebra
Homework 2 (Solutions)

Problem 1 [20pts] Which matrices E_{21}, E_{31} produce zero in the $(2,1)$ respectively $(3,1)$ position of $E_{21} \cdot A$ respectively $E_{31} \cdot A$ for

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the single matrix E that produces both zeros at once and calculate $E \cdot A$.

$$E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad E_{31} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence $$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 2 [20pts] Use the Gauss elimination method in order to find the inverses of the following matrices:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \sim$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]. \text{ Hence } A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/6 & 0 & 0 & 1/6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \sim$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & -4/3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/6 & 0 & 0 & 1/6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/6 & 0 & 0 & -7/6 & 1 \end{array}\right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & -4/3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/6 & 0 & 0 & -7/6 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{array}\right]. \text{ Hence } B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 3 [20pts] Factor the symmetric matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ as $A = LDL^T$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Hence $$E \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, $$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2/3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 4 [20pts] For which vectors $b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$ the following system of equations has a solution $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$?

A system $Ax=b$ has a solution if and only if b belongs to the column space of A.

Hence, $b \in \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$.

Problem 5 [20 pts] Reduce the following matrices to their row reduced echelon form: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$