

~~Ques~~
Ques

Page ②

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & t & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

For infinite many solutions

$$0x + ty = 0$$

't' becomes '0'

$$0x + 0y = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0$$

If 't' = 0 solution has infinite many solution.

(b) For $t = 1$ system has unique sol
 $x + 2y = 10$
 $y = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = 10 \\ y = 0 \end{array}} \Rightarrow \text{Unique}$

(c) The value of 't' can be

$$t = \{\mathbb{R} - 0\}$$

't' can be any real number except zero for particular solution

~~Math~~

Linear Algebra

Page ①

Q1

$$x + 2y = 10$$

$$3x + (6+t)y = 30$$

In Matrix form,

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 10 \\ 3 & 6+t & 30 \end{array} \right]$$

First we make echlon form.

$$R_2 - 3R_1 \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 10 \\ 3 & 6+t & 30 \end{array} \right]$$

Q3

Solution

Page (3)

$$P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

Points $(1, -5), (-1, 1), (2, 7)$

First eq $a(1)^2 + b(1) + c = -5$
 $a + b + c = -5 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$

2nd eq. $a(-1)^2 + b(-1) + c = 1$
 $a - b + c = 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$

3rd eq. $a(2)^2 + b(2) + c = 7$
 $4a + 2b + c = 7 \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$

$$a + b + c = -5$$

$$a - b + c = 1$$

$$4a + 2b + c = 7$$

In matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

In augmented form

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

~~Alia~~Q₃ remaining

$$R_1 - R_2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & - & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & - & -7 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_2 - R_3 \quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & - & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & - & -7 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & +5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & - & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & - & -7 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\boxed{C = -7}$$

$$\boxed{b = -7}$$

$$\boxed{a = +5}$$

Amal

Pg 5

Q4

$$2x + y + z - 2w = 1$$

$$3x - 2y + z - 6w = -2$$

$$x + y - z - w = -1$$

$$6x + 0 + z - 9w = -2$$

$$5x - y + 2z - 8w = 3$$

In matrix form.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -6 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 & -9 & -2 \\ 5 & -1 & 2 & -8 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

we need echlon form.

$$R_3 - R_1 \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -6 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 & -9 & -2 \\ 5 & -1 & 2 & -8 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ R_4 \rightarrow R_4 - 6R_1 \\ R_5 \rightarrow R_5 - 5R_1 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -6 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 & -9 & -2 \\ 5 & -1 & 2 & -8 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

Pg ③
Amal

$R_2 + R_3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -3 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & -3 & -14 \\ 0 & -1 & -8 & 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$-1 R_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -8 & -3 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & -3 & -14 \\ 0 & -1 & -8 & 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_3 - R_2$

$R_5 + R_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & -3 & -14 \\ 0 & -1 & -8 & 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$-\frac{1}{11} R_3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & -3 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & -3 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & -3 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_4 \rightarrow R_4 + 11 R_3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & +\frac{3}{11} & +\frac{14}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & -3 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & -3 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1)
~~Ans~~

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{11} & \frac{14}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -10 \end{array} \right]$$

The last row.

$$[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -10]$$

which is not possible so
the given system is inconsistent

the given system is in cons

Q

Q5

The given system.

$$x + 2y - 3z = a$$

$$2x + 3y + 3z = b$$

$$5x + 9y - 6z = c$$

The Augmented matrix is.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & a \\ 2 & 3 & +3 & b \\ 5 & 9 & -6 & c \end{array} \right]$$

First we make echelon form.

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & a \\ 2 & 3 & -3 & | & b \\ 5 & 9 & -6 & | & c \end{bmatrix}$$

pg 9

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 5R_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & a \\ 0 & -1 & 9 & | & b-2a \\ 5 & 9 & -6 & | & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 1R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & a \\ 0 & -1 & 9 & | & b-2a \\ 0 & -1 & -9 & | & c-5a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 + R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & a \\ 0 & -1 & 9 & | & b-2a \\ 0 & -1 & 9 & | & c-5a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & | & a \\ 0 & 1 & -9 & | & -b+2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & c-5a-b+2a \end{bmatrix}$$

The system is consistent only if

$$c - 5a - b + 2a = 0$$

$$\boxed{c - 3a - b = 0}$$

Q2

The given system is.

$$3x - 2z = 4$$

$$x - 4y + z = -5$$

$$-2x + 3y + 2z = 9$$

$$R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2 & | & 4 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 & | & -5 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 & | & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 2R_1 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 & | & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 & | & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 & | & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 & | & -5 \\ 0 & 12 & -5 & | & 19 \\ 0 & -5 & 4 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 5R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 & | & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/12 & | & 19/12 \\ 0 & -5 & 4 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 & | & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/12 & | & 19/12 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 - 25/12 & | & 95/12 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z \cdot \frac{4 - 25}{12} = \frac{95}{12} - 1$$

$$Z \cdot \frac{48 - 25}{12} = \frac{95 - 12}{12}$$

Pg 11 Paul

$$= z \cdot \frac{23}{12} = \frac{83}{12}$$

$$z = \frac{83}{12} \cdot \frac{12}{23}$$

$$= \frac{83}{23} \approx 3.6$$

$z \neq 1$ so $n \neq 1$ so no sol.