

5.5.8

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Question : If

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

find \mathbf{A}^{-1} . Hence, solve the system of equations

$$x + y + z = 6, \quad y + 3z = 11, \quad x - 2y + z = 0.$$

Solution :

Matrix	Value
A	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
b	$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Table : Matrices

Forming the augmented matrix,

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad (1)$$

Applying elementary row operations to find the inverse,

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 3R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow \frac{R_3}{9}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_3 \\ R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_3 \end{array}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{10}{9} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \end{array} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{10}{9} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{9} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \end{array} \right) \quad (4)$$

The right side part of the augmented matrix is \mathbf{A}^{-1}

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{9} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

The solution for the system of equations is :

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b} \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{9} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

Therefore the solution is :

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

Intersection of Three Planes and Solution Point P

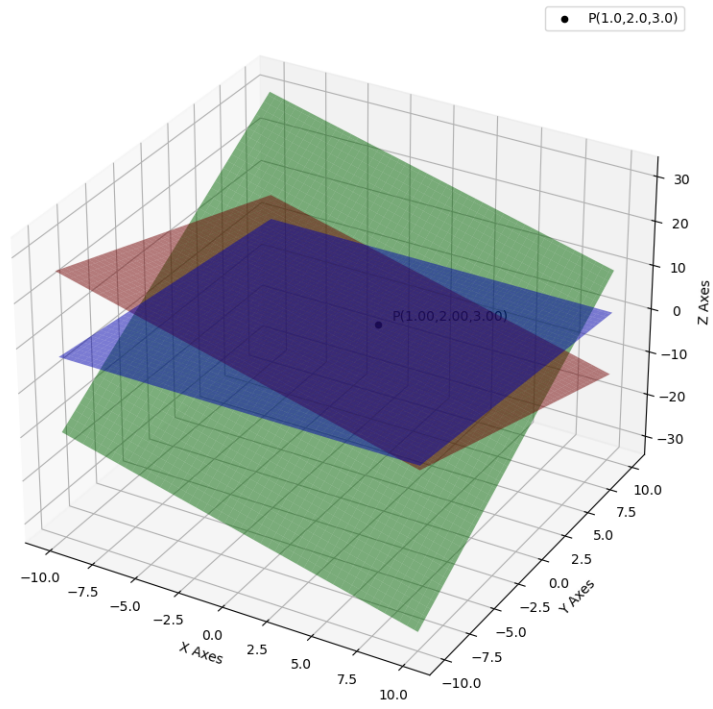


Fig : Planes