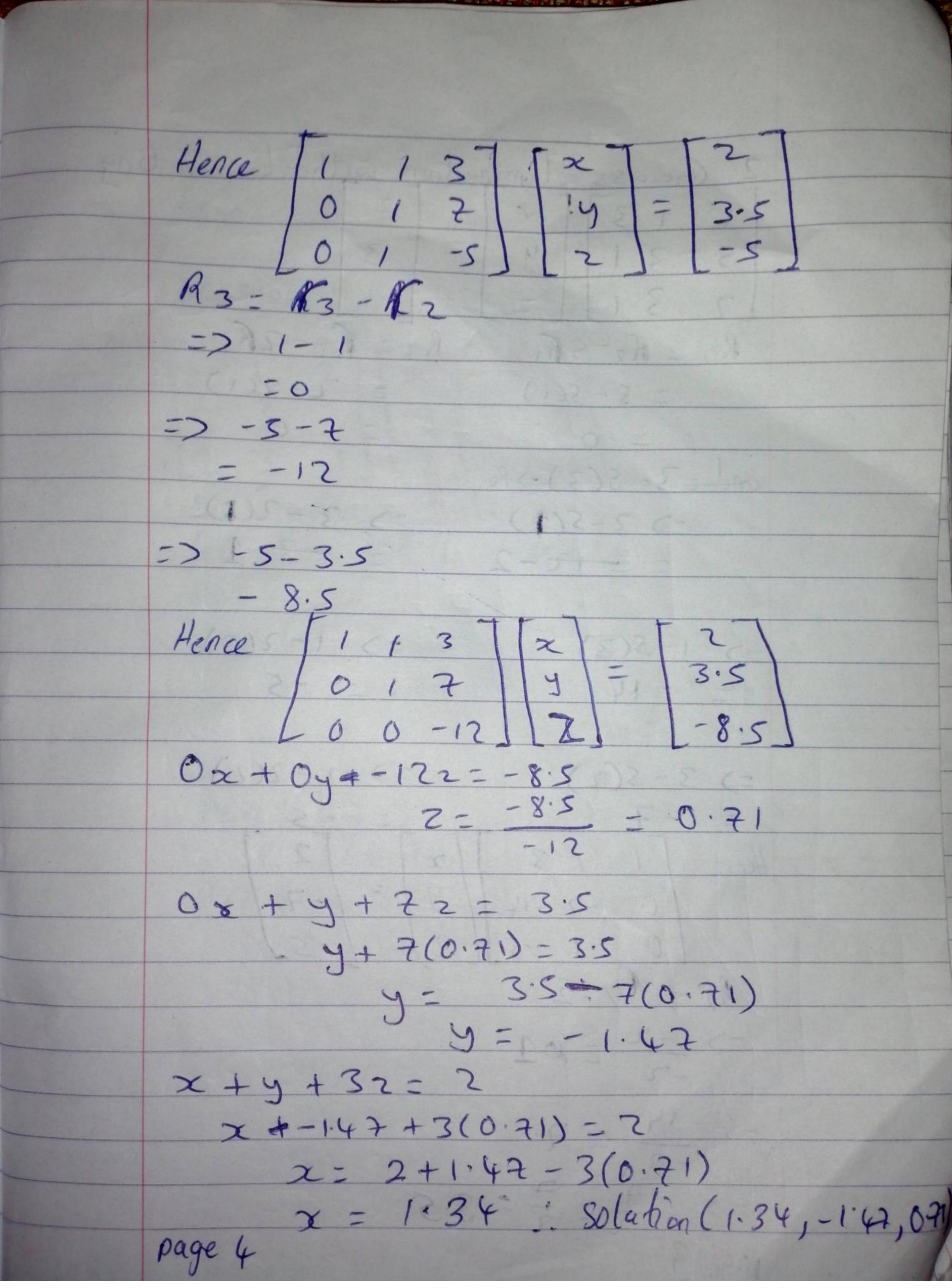
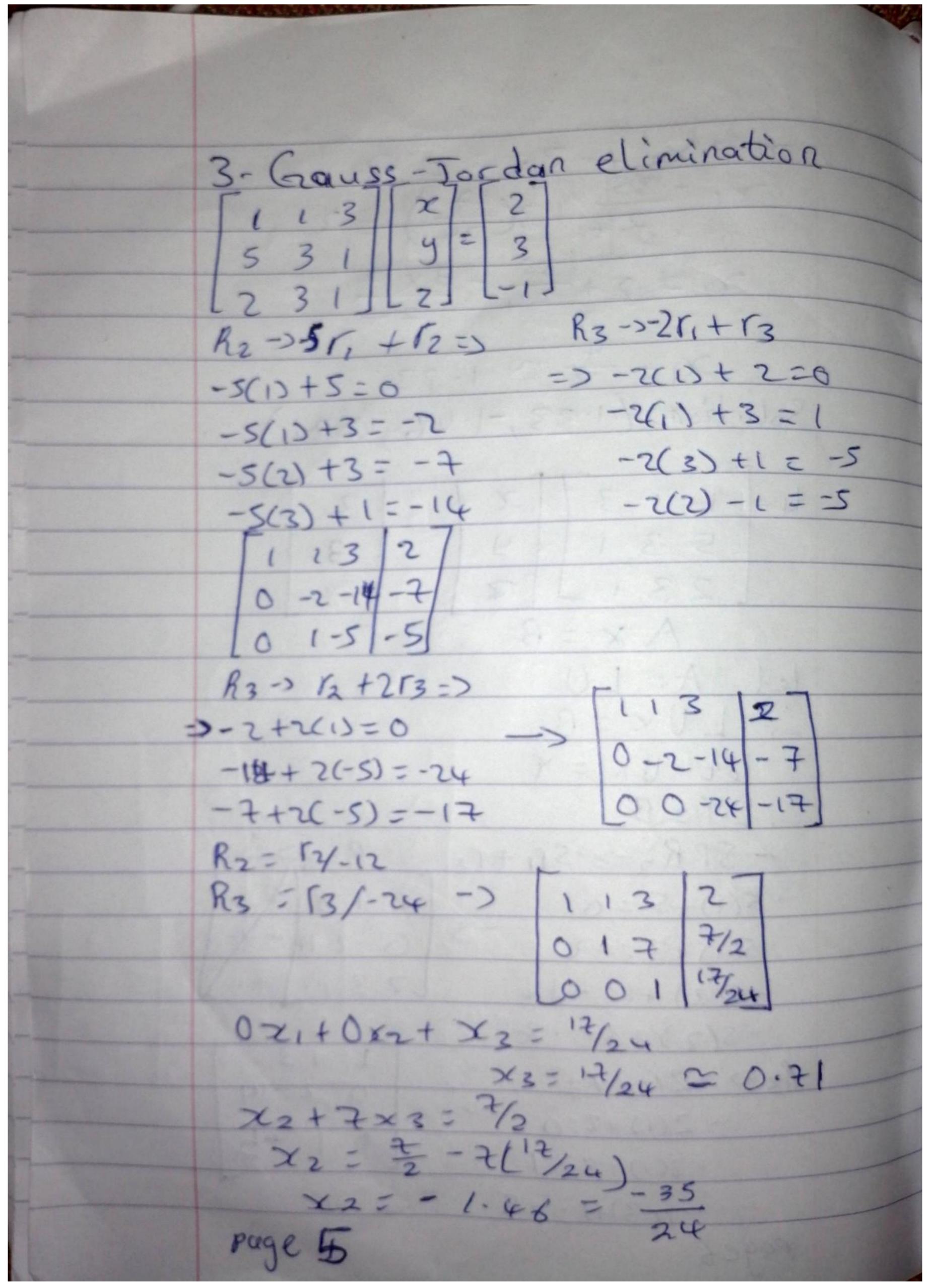
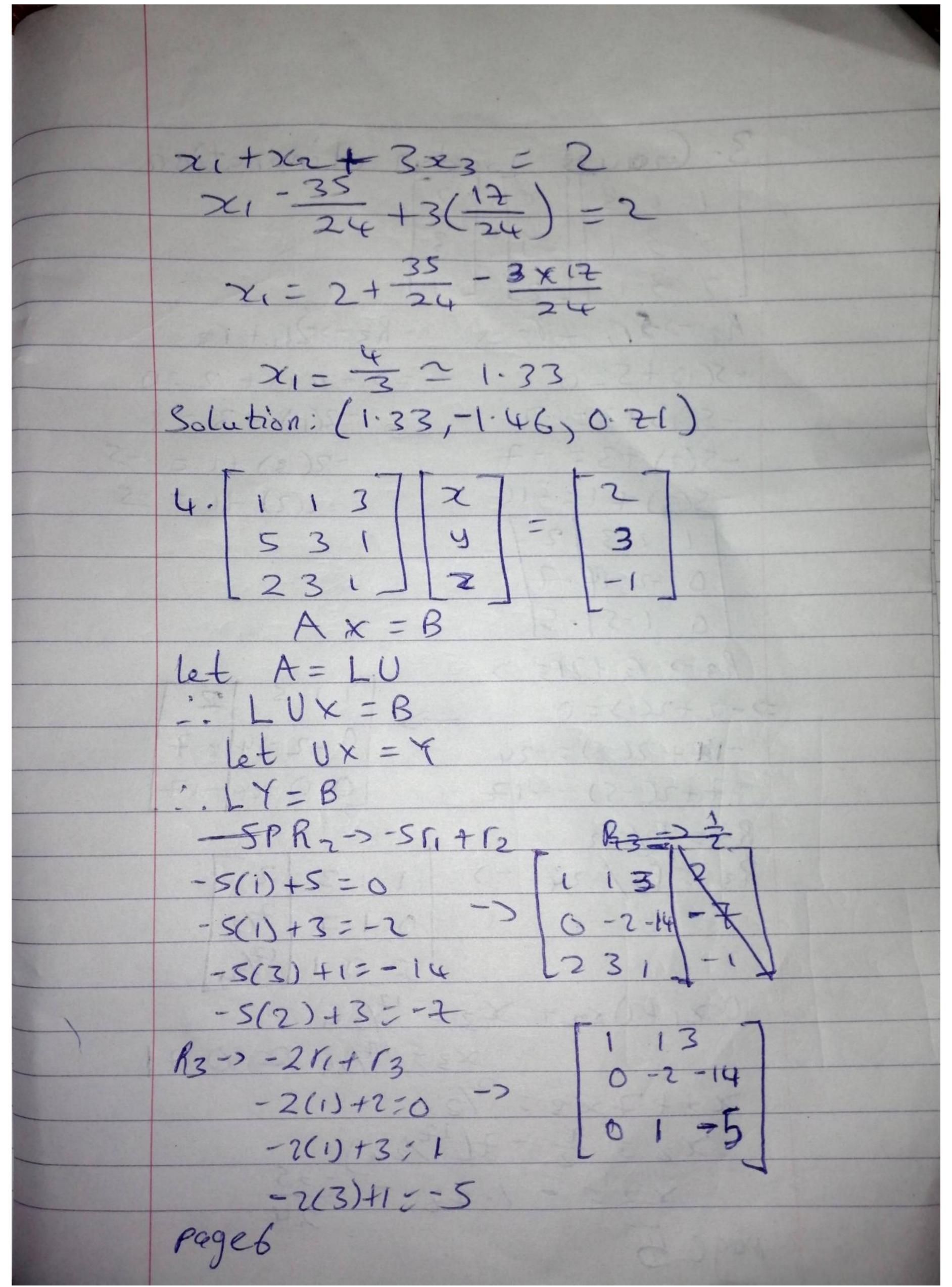
DCIT 212 Index No: 10841867 Session 1 - Assignment 1. Cramer's Rule let detem let the matrix | 5 3 3 det(A)=1/3/1-1/5/1/3/53/ =(3-3)-(5-2)+3(15-6)-3+27 det (Ax) = 2 | 3 | -1 | -1 | +3 | -3 | = 2(3-3)-(3+1)+3(9+3) = 0 - 4 + 36=(3+1)-2(5-2)+3(-5-6)Page

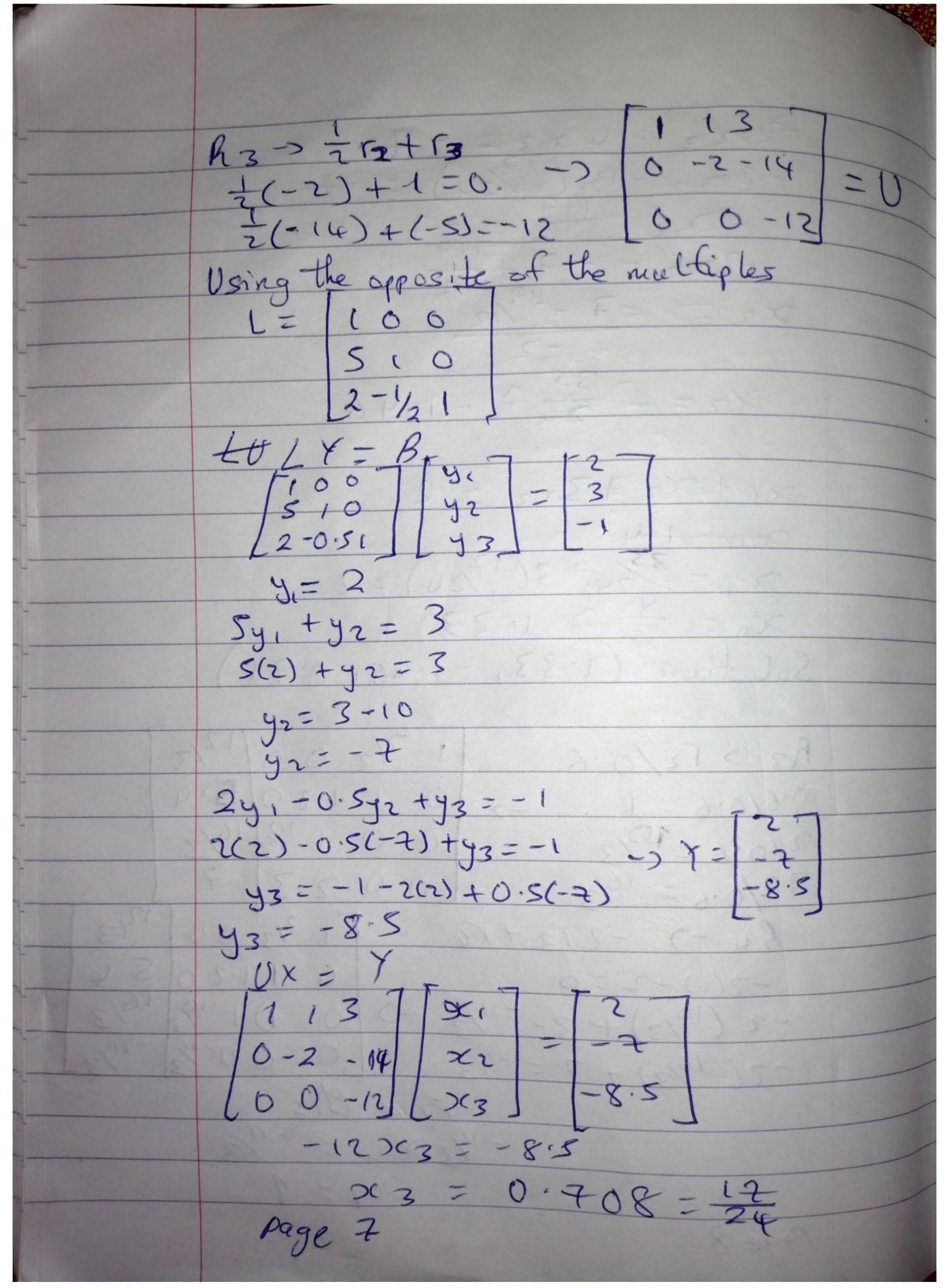
7 = - 1.458333 Solution: (32, -35, 12) ~ (1.33, -1.46, 0.71)

in that pivotino
2. Gauss elimination without pivoting
[-1-13] ×
5 31 9 = 3
7 7 -1
$R_2 = R_2 - 5R_1$ $R_3 = R_3 - 2R_1$
- 3
= 0
und=3-5(3)=>Fo.
=> 3-5(1) => 3-2(1)
= -+2-2 = -31
-> 1-5(3) => 1-2(3)
=> 1-5(3) => 1-2(3)
= 714
=) 3-5(2) =)-1-2(2)
= -7
Hence 1 13 /2 2
0-2-14 / 9 = /-7/
10 1 -5/2/ /-5/
R2 - 62/=2
-7 - P1
-14
-> -+ - = = 2.5
0000 2 -2 -2
rage 3

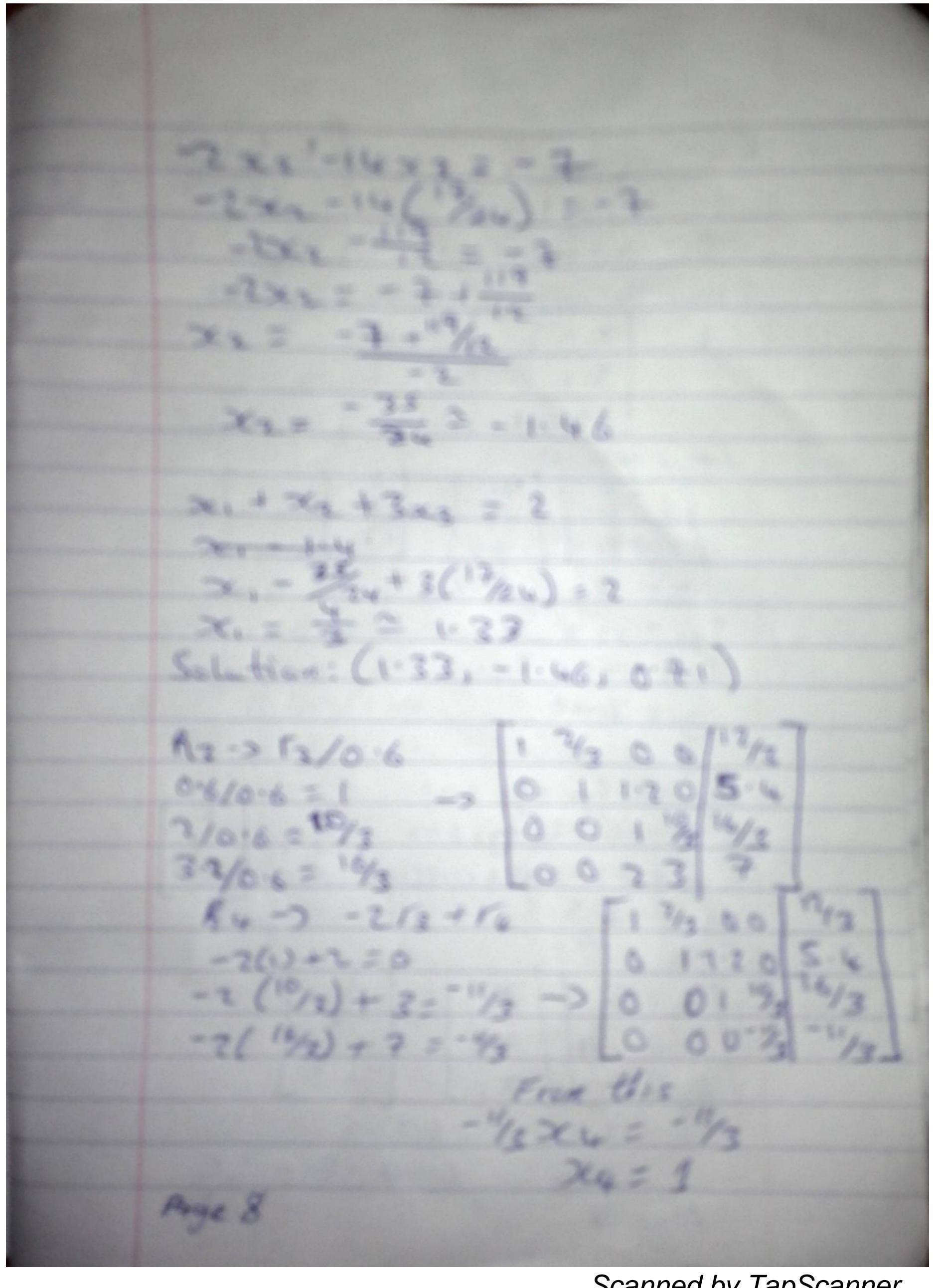








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Session 2 - Assignment
3200 21 = 17
0 2 3 2 x3 14
10023][xu] [7]
1. Thomas algorithm  R1-5/1/3 [12/300 12/3]
3/2=1 2 3 2 0 17
2/3 -> 0 2 3 2 14
12/3 [0 0 2 3 ] 7 ] $12/3$ [1 2/3 0 0   12/3]
$R_2 - 3 - 2r_1 + r_2$
-2(2/3)+3=5/3 0232 14
$-2(^{12}/_{3})+17=9  \boxed{0023}  \boxed{7}$ $R_{2}-3  \Gamma_{2}/_{3}  \boxed{13/_{3}}  \boxed{00}  \boxed{13/_{3}}$
5/3:5/3=1 01.20 5.4
2 = 1/3 = 11.2 - 32   14
$9 \div 5/3 = 5.4$ $R_3 - 7 - 2r_2 + r_3$ $0 0 2 3 7 $ $7 \times 7 \times$
-2(1) + 2 = 0 1 1.2 0 5.4
-2(1·2)+3=0.6 000-62/3.2
-2(5·4)+14=3·2 [0023]7)

