For the linear system to be consisted $b_1 + 3b_2 + b_3 = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -10 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$column = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_5 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_5 \\$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 + 2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 - 2R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{E_3}{\longrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow 2R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$I = E_4 E_3 E_1 E_1 A$$

$$A = E_{1}^{-1} E_{2}^{-1} E_{3}^{-1} E_{4}^{-1} I$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ -210 \\ 031 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 120 \\ 016 \\ 031 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 106 \\ 017 \\ 032 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 061 \\ 010 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det(A) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot -1$$

= -)

$$\alpha \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{1}{1} \end{array} \right) + b \left(\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \frac{1}{1} \\ -1 \end{array} \right) + C \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\alpha, b, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

(i) Basil for V by taking first 2 wolumn)
$$|3an| = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad dm(v) = 2$$

3)
$$y = a \times b$$

$$0 = a + b$$

$$1 = 2a + b$$

$$3 = 3a + b$$

$$0 = a + b$$

$$0 = a + b$$

$$1 = 2a + b$$

$$3 = 3a + b$$

$$0 = a + b$$

$$A^{T}A \times = A^{T}b$$

$$\left(A^{T}A \mid A^{T}b\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 6 & | & 11 \\ 6 & 3 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -5/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

line if bent fill is
$$y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{3}$$

when $x = 10$, $y = \frac{3}{2}x_{10} - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{40}{3}$

$$\det(x^{2} - A) = \begin{cases} x - 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & y + 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & x \end{cases} = (x - 1)(x^{2} + y - 3)$$

$$= (x^{3} - 4x) = (x^{3} - 4x) = (x^{3} - 4x)$$

$$\lambda = 0, 2, -2$$

$$\lambda = 0 : \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad V_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 2 : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -2 : \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad V_{-2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-tt} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 e^{-tt} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_1(0) = 0 = 3C_1 - C_2 - C_3$$
 $C_1 = 250$
 $C_2 = 375$
 $C_3 = 375$
 $C_4 = 375$
 $C_5 = 375$
 $C_6 = 375$
 $C_7 = 375$
 $C_7 = 375$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = 250 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 375e^{24} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 375e^{-24} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{3}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{\chi} = \frac{(-1 \cdot 2) + (1 \cdot 2) + (4 \cdot 2) \cdot (4 \cdot 2)}{2 + 2 + 2 + 2} = 1$$

$$C_{\chi} = \frac{(2 \cdot 2) + (1 \cdot 2) + (2 \cdot 2) + (1 \cdot 2)}{8} = 1$$

$$C_{\zeta} = \frac{(2 \cdot 2) + (2 \cdot 2) + (3 \cdot 2) + (2 \cdot 2)}{8} = 1$$

$$C_{\zeta} = \frac{(2 \cdot 2) + (2 \cdot 2) + (3 \cdot 2) + (2 \cdot 2)}{8} = 1$$

$$C_{\zeta} = \frac{(1)}{8} = \frac{(1)}{8} = \frac{(1)}{8} = \frac{(1)}{8} = \frac{(2 + 1)}{8} =$$

no other integer valve,

$$\det(x^{2}-A) = \begin{vmatrix} x-1-2-2 \\ -2 & x-1-2 \\ 0 & 0 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = x+1 ((x+1)^{2}-4)$$

$$= (x+1)^{2}(x-3)$$

$$\lambda = -1$$
, 3

ii)
$$\lambda = -1 : \begin{pmatrix} -2 - 2 & -2 \\ -2 - 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta and if E_{-1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Bain for
$$E_s = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$AA = P (4D)P^{-1}$$

$$A = P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1 - 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

7.i)
$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 2 \\
1 & 1 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_{2}-R_{1}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_{3}-R_{2}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_{3}-R_{2}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (w_{1} w_{2} w_{3}) \quad i_{2} \text{ involuble and has } A \\
= | S \text{ is a has in } Kr | IR^{3}$$

$$V_{1} = w_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\
0 & -5 & -5 & -7
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

Basis for NW space =
$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

from i)
$$\begin{array}{ll}
d = 0 \\
c = 5 \\
b = -5 \\
c = 25
\end{array}$$

$$(2)$$

Bair for nullipou =
$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$