

Math 151A

Extra Credit HW #8, due on Friday, December 6, 2024 at 11:59pm PST.

[1] For the following systems obtain a solution (if it exists) via a graphical method.

a)

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 3$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

b)

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 3$$

$$2x_1 + 4x_2 = 6$$

[2] Use Gaussian Elimination to solve the following linear systems, if possible, and determine if row interchanges are necessary.

a)

$$2x_1 - 1.5x_2 + 3x_3 = 1$$

$$-x_1 + 2x_3 = 3$$

$$4x_1 - 4.5x_2 + 5x_3 = 1$$

b)

$$x_2 - 2x_3 = 4$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 6$$

$$x_1 - x_3 = 2$$

[3] Given the linear system

$$2x_1 - 6\alpha x_2 = 3$$

$$3\alpha x_1 - x_2 = 3/2$$

- a) Find the value(s) of α for which the system has no solutions.
- b) Find the value(s) of α for which the system has infinite solutions.
- c) Assuming a unique solution exists for a given α , find a formula for the solution.

[4] Use Gaussian Elimination with and without partial pivoting and three-digit chopping arithmetic to solve the following system. Compare the result you obtain with the two methods with to the actual solution and comment on your results.

$$0.03x_1 + 58.9x_2 = 59.2$$

$$5.31x_1 - 6.10x_2 = 47.0$$

Actual solution $x_1 = 10, x_2 = 1$

[5] Find the values of α that make the following matrix singular

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & \alpha \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & \alpha & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$