

MATH 1210 ASSIGNMENT #4 SOLUTIONS

① (a) $\vec{v} = (2-1)\hat{i} + (1-0)\hat{j} + (3-(-1))\hat{k} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 1 + t \\ y = 0 + t \\ z = -1 + 4t \end{cases} \text{ are parametric eqns for } l_1$$

(b) $\vec{v} = (-1-1)\hat{i} + (2-0)\hat{j} + (0-(-1))\hat{k} = -2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$$l_2: \begin{cases} x = 2 - 2s \\ y = 1 + 2s \\ z = 3 + s \end{cases}$$

(c) for l_1 to intersect l_2 we must have

$$\begin{cases} x = 1+t = 2-2s \\ y = t = 1+2s \\ z = -1+4t = 3+s \end{cases} \Rightarrow t = 1+2s$$

$$1+t = 2+2s = 2-2s \\ \Rightarrow s = 0$$

$$\therefore t = 1$$

if $s=0$, the point on l_2 is $(2, 1, 3)$
 while if $t=1$, the point on l_1 is $(2, 1, 3)$
 i.e., P_2 lies on both l_1 & l_2

(d) let $\vec{N} = \overrightarrow{P_2P_1} \times (\overrightarrow{P_1P_3})$
 $= -7\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$
 be the normal vector to π_1

Thus, the equation is $-7x - 9y + 4z = D$
 but P_2 is on $\Rightarrow D = -7(2) - 9(1) + 4(3)$
 $= -14 - 9 + 12 = -11$

(2)

Thus, π_1 has equation: $-7x - 9y + 4z = -11$
 or equivalently
 $7x + 9y - 4z = 11$

(e) $d_3: \begin{cases} x = 2 - 7r \\ y = 1 - 9r \\ z = 3 + 4r \end{cases}$

(f) since π_2 is parallel to π_1 , it has equation
 $7x + 9y - 4z = D_1$
 But $(0, -5, 0)$ is on $\pi_2 \rightarrow 7(0) + 9(-5) - 4(0) = D_1 = -45$
 \therefore its equation is $\pi_2: 7x + 9y - 4z = -45$

② $\underset{\sim}{A}\underset{\sim}{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 4 \\ -5 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underset{\sim}{B}\underset{\sim}{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 & 10 \\ -7 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ note: $\underset{\sim}{A}\underset{\sim}{B} \neq \underset{\sim}{B}\underset{\sim}{A}$

$B I_{(2)} = \underset{\sim}{B}$ so $(B I_{(2)}) \underset{\sim}{A} = \underset{\sim}{B}\underset{\sim}{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 & 10 \\ -7 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$I_{(3)} \underset{\sim}{A}$ does not exist (since $I_{(3)}$ is a 3×3 matrix & $\underset{\sim}{A}$ is a 2×3 matrix).

$\underset{\sim}{F}^T \underset{\sim}{E} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(3)

$\underline{\underline{C}}\underline{\underline{B}} + \underline{\underline{D}}$ is undefined since $\underline{\underline{C}}\underline{\underline{B}}$ is a 3×2 matrix
 & $\underline{\underline{D}}$ is a 2×2 matrix

$$\underline{\underline{A}}\underline{\underline{B}} + 2\underline{\underline{D}} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 4 \\ -5 & 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 8 \\ 1 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

↳ see above

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{A}}\underline{\underline{B}} + \underline{\underline{D}}^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 4 \\ -5 & 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 4 \\ -5 & 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 3 & 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -2 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\underline{\underline{D}}\underline{\underline{A}} + \underline{\underline{B}}$ does not exist since $\underline{\underline{D}}\underline{\underline{A}}$ is 2×3 & $\underline{\underline{B}}$ is 3×2

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{E}}\underline{\underline{C}} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \underline{\underline{C}}\underline{\underline{E}} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -3 \\ -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{note: } \underline{\underline{E}}\underline{\underline{C}} \neq \underline{\underline{C}}\underline{\underline{E}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{E}}\underline{\underline{B}} + \underline{\underline{F}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 7 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underline{\underline{F}}\underline{\underline{C}} + \underline{\underline{D}}$ is undefined since $\underline{\underline{F}}$ is a 3×2 matrix
 & $\underline{\underline{C}}$ is a 3×3 matrix

$$\underline{\underline{F}}\underline{\underline{D}} - 3\underline{\underline{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ -6 & -3 \\ 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4)

$$\tilde{E}^T \tilde{B} + \tilde{D} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ 10 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$2\tilde{E} - 3(\tilde{A}\tilde{E})$: does not exist since \tilde{E} is a 3×2 matrix
 & $\tilde{A}\tilde{E}$ is a 2×3 matrix

$$(2(\tilde{A}\tilde{B}))^T = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 8 \\ -10 & 18 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & -10 \\ 8 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{B}\tilde{D} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ so } \tilde{A}(\tilde{B}\tilde{D}) = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -4 \\ 32 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\tilde{A}\tilde{B})\tilde{D} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 4 \\ -5 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -4 \\ 32 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left[\text{note: } \tilde{A}(\tilde{B}\tilde{D}) = (\tilde{A}\tilde{B})\tilde{D} \right]$$

$$\tilde{A}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{B}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{A}^T \tilde{B}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -7 \\ -2 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & 10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{note } (\tilde{A}\tilde{B})^T \neq \tilde{A}^T \tilde{B}^T \end{array} \right.$$

$$(\tilde{A}\tilde{B})^T = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{B}^T \tilde{A}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{but} \\ (\tilde{A}\tilde{B})^T = \tilde{B}^T \tilde{A}^T \end{array} \right\}$$

③ (a)

②

```
[ > with(linalg):
> matrix([[1,2,-3,1],[-1,0,3,4],[0,1,2,-1],[2,3,0,-3]]);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[ > addrow(% , 1, 2, 1):addrow(% , 1, 4, -2);
```

$$\begin{array}{l} [2] + [1] \\ [4] - 2[1] \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[ > swaprow(% , 2, 3);
```

$$[2] \leftrightarrow [3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[ > addrow(% , 2, 3, -2):addrow(% , 2, 4, 1);
```

$$\begin{array}{l} [3] - 2[2] \\ [4] + [2] \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[ > mulrow(% , 3, -1/4);
```

$$-\frac{1}{4}[3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[ > addrow(% , 3, 4, -8);
```

$$[4] - 8[3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[ > mulrow(% , 4, 1/8);
```

$$\frac{1}{8}[4] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

← Row-echelon form

```
[ >
[ >
```

③ (b)

⑥

```
[ > with(linalg):  
> matrix([[1,1,3,-3,0],[0,2,1,-3,3],[1,0,2,-1,-1]]);  
       $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$   
> addrow(% , 1, 3, -1);  
       $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$   
       $[3] - [1]$   
> swaprow(% , 2, 3);  
       $[2] \leftrightarrow [3]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   
> mulrow(% , 2, -1);  
       $-1[2]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   
> addrow(% , 2, 3, -2);  
       $[3] - 2[2]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
> mulrow(% , 3, -1);  
       $-1[3]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$   $\leftarrow$  Row-echelon form  
[ >  
[ >
```

3(c)

(7)

```

[ > with(linalg):
  > matrix([[0,2,3,-4,1],[0,0,2,3,4],[2,2,-5,2,4],[2,0,6,9,7]]);
      
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & 9 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

  > swaprow(% , 1, 4);
      
$$[1] \leftrightarrow [4]$$

      
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 6 & 9 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

  > mulrow(% , 1, 1/2);
      
$$\frac{1}{2}[1]$$

      
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

  > addrow(% , 1, 3, -2);
      
$$[3] - 2[1]$$

      
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -11 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

  > swaprow(% , 2, 4);
      
$$[2] \leftrightarrow [4]$$

      
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -11 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

  > mulrow(% , 2, 1/2);
      
$$\frac{1}{2}[2]$$

      
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & -11 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

  > addrow(% , 2, 3, -2);
      
$$[3] - 2[2]$$

      
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$


```

continued

(8)

```

> swaprow(% , 3, 4);
[3] ↔ [4]

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$


> mulrow(% , 3, 1/2);
 $\frac{1}{2}[3]$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$


> addrow(% , 3, 4, 14);
 $[4] + 14[3]$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$


> mulrow(% , 4, 1/18);
 $\frac{1}{18}[4]$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$


```

← row-echelon form

④ (a)

⑨

```
[ > with(linalg):
> A:=matrix([[1,3,2,1],[-1,2,3,4],[3,0,1,2]]);
               A :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> addrow(% , 1, 2, 1):addrow(% , 1, 3, -3);
                $[2] + [1]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> mulrow(% , 2, 1/5);
                $\frac{1}{5}[2]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> addrow(% , 2, 1, -3):addrow(% , 2, 3, 9);
                $[1] - 3[2]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ 
                $[3] + 9[2]$ 
> mulrow(% , 3, 1/4);
                $\frac{1}{4}[3]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> addrow(% , 3, 1, 1):addrow(% , 3, 2, -1);
                $[1] + [3]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 
                $[2] - [3]$ 
> ]
```

← reduced row-echelon form

④ (b)

```
[ > with(linalg):
> A:=matrix([[1,1,2,-1],[1,2,1,0],[-1,-4,1,-2],[1,-2,5,-4]]);
               A :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> addrow(% , 1, 2, -1):addrow(% , 1, 3, 1):addrow(% , 1, 4, -1);
                $[2] - [1]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ 
                $[3] + [1]$ 
                $[4] - [1]$ 
> addrow(% , 2, 1, -1):addrow(% , 2, 3, 3):addrow(% , 2, 4, 3);
                $[1] - [2]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
                $[3] + 3[2]$ 
                $[4] + 3[2]$ 
> ]
```

← reduced row-echelon form

(4) (c)

(11)

```
[ > with(linalg):
> A:=matrix([[1,1,3,-3,0],[0,2,1,-3,3],[1,0,2,-1,-1]]);
      A :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> addrow(% , 1, 3, -1);
       $[3] - [1]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> swaprow(% , 2, 3);
       $[2] \leftrightarrow [3]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> mulrow(% , 2, -1);
       $-1[2]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> addrow(% , 2, 1, -1):addrow(% , 2, 3, -2);
       $[1] - [2]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
       $[3] - 2[2]$ 
> mulrow(% , 3, -1);
       $-1[3]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> addrow(% , 3, 1, -2):addrow(% , 3, 2, -1);
       $[1] - 2[3]$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
       $[2] - [3]$ 
> ]
```

← reduced row-echelon form

5 (a)

```
> with(linalg):
Warning, the protected names norm and trace have been redefined and unprotected
> matrix([[1,2,3,9],[2,-1,1,8],[3,0,-1,3]]);
      
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 9 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

> addrow(% , 1, 2, -2):addrow(% , 1, 3, -3);
      
$$\begin{array}{l} [2]-2[1] \\ [3]-3[1] \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -10 \\ 0 & -6 & -10 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

> mulrow(% , 2, -1/5);
      
$$-\frac{1}{5}[2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & -10 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

> addrow(% , 2, 3, 6);
      
$$[3]+6[2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

> mulrow(% , 3, -1/4);
      
$$-\frac{1}{4}[3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

[ >
[ >
```

equivalent system:

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 3 \\ y &= 2 - z = -1 \\ x &= 9 - 3(3) - 2(-1) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

i.e, $x=2, y=-1, z=3$

(12)

(5) (b) augmented matrix is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

R.E.F is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ see (2) (ii)

equivalent system: $\begin{aligned} a + b + 3c - 3d &= 0 \\ b + c - 2d &= 1 \\ c - d &= -1 \end{aligned}$

Let $d = t$ ("free" variable / parameter)
 $c = -1 + t$

$b = -c + 2d + 1 = 1 - (-1 + t) + 2t = 2 + t$

$a = -b - 3c + 3d = -2 - t - 3(-1 + t) + 3t = 1 - t$

ie, $a = 1 - t, b = 2 + t, c = -1 + t, d = t$
 [infinite # of solutions, expressible in terms of one parameter]

(5) (c)

augmented matrix is $\begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 2+i & 2+i \\ 2 & 1-2i & 1+3i \end{pmatrix}$

$\frac{1}{1-i} [1]$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & (1+3i)/2 & (1+3i)/2 \\ 2 & (1-2i) & (1+3i) \end{pmatrix}$

$[2] - 2[1]$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & (1+3i)/2 & (1+3i)/2 \\ 0 & -5i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$-\frac{1}{5i} [2]$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & (1+3i)/2 & (1+3i)/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

which is in R.E.F.

$\therefore y = 0 \quad \& \quad x = (1+3i)/2 \quad - \text{unique solution!}$

⑥ (a)

(13)

augmented matrix is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

equivalent system: $p + s = 1$
 $q - s = 2$
 $r - s = -1$

let $s = t$ ("free" variable / parameter)

so $r = -1 + t$

$q = 2 - t$

$p = 1 - t$

i.e, $p = 1 - t$, $q = 2 - t$, $r = -1 + t$, $s = t$

[compare with the answer in
④ (ii)]

⑥ (b)

```
> with(linalg):  
Warning, the protected names norm and trace have been redefined and unprotected  
  
> matrix([[0,0,0,0,2,8,4],[0,0,0,1,3,11,9],[0,3,-12,-3,-9,-24,-33],[  
0,-2,8,1,6,17,21],[1,0,0,0,0,0,2]]);  
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 8 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 11 & 9 \\ 0 & 3 & -12 & -3 & -9 & -24 & -33 \\ 0 & -2 & 8 & 1 & 6 & 17 & 21 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   
  
> swaprow(% , 1, 5);  
 $[1] \leftrightarrow [5]$   
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 11 & 9 \\ 0 & 3 & -12 & -3 & -9 & -24 & -33 \\ 0 & -2 & 8 & 1 & 6 & 17 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$   
  
> swaprow(% , 2, 3);  
 $[2] \leftrightarrow [3]$   
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -12 & -3 & -9 & -24 & -33 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 11 & 9 \\ 0 & -2 & 8 & 1 & 6 & 17 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

(14)

```

> mulrow(% , 2, 1/3);
      1/3 [2]
      [1 0 0 0 0 0 2]
      [0 1 -4 -1 -3 -8 -11]
      [0 0 0 1 3 11 9]
      [0 -2 8 1 6 17 21]
      [0 0 0 0 2 8 4]

> addrow(% , 2, 4, 2);
      [4] + 2[2]
      [1 0 0 0 0 0 2]
      [0 1 -4 -1 -3 -8 -11]
      [0 0 0 1 3 11 9]
      [0 0 0 -1 0 1 -1]
      [0 0 0 0 2 8 4]

> addrow(% , 3, 2, 1):addrow(% , 3, 4, 1);
      [2] + [3]
      [4] + [3]
      [1 0 0 0 0 0 2]
      [0 1 -4 0 0 3 -2]
      [0 0 0 1 3 11 9]
      [0 0 0 0 3 12 8]
      [0 0 0 0 2 8 4]

> addrow(% , 5, 4, -1);
      [4] - [5]
      [1 0 0 0 0 0 2]
      [0 1 -4 0 0 3 -2]
      [0 0 0 1 3 11 9]
      [0 0 0 0 1 4 4]
      [0 0 0 0 2 8 4]

> addrow(% , 4, 3, -3):addrow(% , 4, 5, -2);
      [3] - 3[4]
      [5] - 2[4]
      [1 0 0 0 0 0 2]
      [0 1 -4 0 0 3 -2]
      [0 0 0 1 0 -1 -3]
      [0 0 0 0 1 4 4]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 -4]

> mulrow(% , 5, -1/4);
      -1/4 [5]
      [1 0 0 0 0 0 2]
      [0 1 -4 0 0 3 -2]
      [0 0 0 1 0 -1 -3]
      [0 0 0 0 1 4 4]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 1]

> addrow(% , 5, 1, -2):addrow(% , 5, 2, 2):addrow(% , 5, 3, 3):addrow(% , 5, 4, -4);
      [1] - 2[5]
      [2] + 2[5]
      [3] + 3[5]
      [4] - 4[5]
      [1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 1 -4 0 0 3 0]
      [0 0 0 1 0 -1 0]
      [0 0 0 0 1 4 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 1]

```

note: since the last row corresponds to the equation $0=1$, this system is inconsistent & has no solutions.