## **WORKSHOP 8 SOLUTIONS**

1. (i) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $R_2 = 2R_2 + R_1$   $\sim \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $r(A) = 2 = n \Rightarrow \text{Unique/Trivial solution:}$ 

$$x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = 0$$

(ii) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $R_2 = R_2 - 3R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $r(A) = 1 < n = 2 \implies \text{Infinitely many solutions}$ 

Need n - r = 2 - 1 = 1 parameter

Let 
$$x_2 = t, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Row 1: 
$$2x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \implies 2x_1 + 3t = 0 \implies x_1 = -\frac{3t}{2}$$

$$m{x} = \left[ egin{array}{c} x_1 \ x_2 \end{array} 
ight] = \left[ egin{array}{c} -rac{3}{2}t \ t \end{array} 
ight] = t \left[ egin{array}{c} -rac{3}{2} \ 1 \end{array} 
ight], \ \ t \in I\!\!R$$

(iii) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -4 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & -8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_2 = R_2 + R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_3 = R_3 + 3R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad r(A) = 2 < n = 3 \implies \text{Infinitely many solutions}$$
 Need  $n - r = 3 - 2 = 1$  parameter

Let 
$$x_3 = t, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Row 2: 
$$3x_2 = 0 \implies x_2 = 0$$

Row 1: 
$$3x_1 + 5x_2 - 4x_3 = 0 \implies 3x_1 - 4t = 0 \implies x_1 = \frac{4t}{3}$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3}t \\ 0 \\ t \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

2. (i) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & | & 13 \\ 4 & 2 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $R_2 = R_2 + 2R_1$   $\sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & | & 13 \\ 0 & 8 & | & 24 \end{bmatrix}$   $R_2 = R_2 \div 8$   $\sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & | & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   $R_1 = R_1 - 3R_2$   $\sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   $R_1 = R_2 \div (-2)$   $\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$x_1 = -2, x_2 = 3$$

(ii) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 14 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix} R_2 = R_2 - 2R_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & | & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & | & -20 \end{bmatrix} R_3 = 7R_3 - 5R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -50 & | & -150 \end{bmatrix} R_3 = R_3 \div (-50) 
\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} R_1 = R_1 - 3R_3 R_2 = R_2 \div (-50) 
\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & -3 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & | & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} R_2 = R_2 \div (-7) 
\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} R_1 = R_1 - 2R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} 
\therefore x_1 = 1, x_2 = -2, x_3 = 3$$

3. (i) 
$$[A|I] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -9 & | & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1$  
$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

i.e. Due to the row of zeros, the matrix A is not invertible.

(ii) 
$$[B|I] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & | & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -7 & | & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} R_2 \rightarrow 2R_2 + 3R_1$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 5R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & | & -14 & -10 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \div (2)$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & -7 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = [I|B^{-1}]$$

*i.e.* 
$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) 
$$[C|I] = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -8 & | & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & | & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} R_2 \rightarrow -2R_2 + R_1$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -8 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & | & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 4R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & | & -3 & 8 \\ 0 & -2 & | & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \div (-4)$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & \frac{3}{4} & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [I|C^{-1}]$$

*i.e.* 
$$C^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & -2\\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iv) 
$$[D|I] = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} R_2 \rightarrow 5R_2 - R_1$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -15 & -9 & | & -1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} R_3 \to 3R_3 + R_2$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|ccc|c} 5 & 0 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -15 & -9 & | & -1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

*i.e.* Due to the row of zeros, the matrix D is not invertible.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(v)} \ [E|I] &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \text{R}_2 \rightarrow \text{R}_2 - 2\text{R}_1 \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \text{R}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{R}_3 - \text{R}_2 \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} & \text{R}_2 \rightarrow \text{R}_2 + \text{R}_3 \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} & \text{R}_2 \rightarrow \text{R}_2 \div (-6) \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} & \text{R}_1 \rightarrow \text{R}_1 - 5\text{R}_2 \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} & = [I|E^{-1}] \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & -0 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} & = [I|E^{-1}] \\ &i.e. \ E^{-1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -$$

*i.e.* 
$$E^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus,

4. (i) 
$$[A|I] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_1$  
$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $R_1 \to R_1 - R_2$  
$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & | & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $R_1 \to R_1 \div (2)$  
$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & | & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [I|A^{-1}]$$
  $i.e.$   $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\boldsymbol{x} = A^{-1}\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{15}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \\ -10 + 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) 
$$[A|I] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} R_2 \rightarrow 3R_2 - R_1$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 5R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & | & 6 & -15 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \div (3)$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = [I|A^{-1}]$$
i.e.  $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$i.e. \ A^{-1} = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

Thus,

$$\boldsymbol{x} = A^{-1}\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0+0 \\ 0+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) 
$$[A|I] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$  $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_1$ 

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} R_3 \to R_3 - R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \to R_1 - 3R_3} \xrightarrow{R_2 \to R_2 + 2R_3}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc|} 1 & -1 & 0 & | & -8 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad R_1 \to R_1 + R_2$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -4 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [I|A^{-1}]$$

*i.e.* 
$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = A^{-1}\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 11 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -32 + 22 + 11 \\ 32 - 11 - 22 \\ 24 - 11 - 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$