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Matrix Theory (EE5609) Assignment 2

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Abstract—This document contains the solution to find the inverse of matrix, if it exists

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/utkarshsurwade/ Matrix_Theory_EE5609/tree/master/codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/utkarshsurwade/ Matrix Theory EE5609/tree/master/ Assignment2

1 Problem

Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix, if it exists

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.0.1}$$

2 SOLUTION

Let
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.1)

Therefore the augmented matrix can be represented as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 3 & -2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
-3 & 0 & -5 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
2 & 5 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$
(2.0.2)

Applying elementary transformations on A as follows:

$$\stackrel{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 + 3R_1}{\underset{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - 2R_1}{\longleftarrow}} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 9 & -11 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 4 & -2 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} (2.0.3)$$

$$\stackrel{R_2 \leftrightarrow -R_3}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 10 & | & -5 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & -4 & | & 2 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 9 & -11 & | & 3 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix} (2.0.4)$$

$$\stackrel{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - 4R_2}{\longleftrightarrow} \stackrel{R_3 \leftarrow \frac{R_3}{25}}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 10 & -5 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{-3}{5} & \frac{1}{25} & \frac{9}{25} \end{pmatrix}$$
(2.0.5)

$$\frac{R_{3} \leftarrow R_{3} - 4R_{2}}{R_{3} \leftarrow \frac{R_{3}}{25}} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 10 & | & -5 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & -4 & | & 2 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{-3}{5} & \frac{1}{25} & \frac{9}{25}
\end{pmatrix} (2.0.5)$$

$$\frac{R_{1} \leftarrow R_{1} - 10R_{3}}{R_{2} \leftarrow R_{2} + 4R_{3}} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & \frac{-2}{5} & \frac{-3}{5} \\
0 & 1 & 0 & | & \frac{-2}{5} & \frac{4}{25} & \frac{11}{25} \\
0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{-3}{5} & \frac{1}{25} & \frac{9}{25}
\end{pmatrix} (2.0.6)$$

Therefore A^{-1} is as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{-2}{5} & \frac{-3}{5} \\
\frac{-2}{5} & \frac{4}{25} & \frac{11}{25} \\
\frac{-3}{5} & \frac{1}{25} & \frac{9}{25}
\end{pmatrix}$$
(2.0.7)