

$$(21) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 8 & 7 & -1 \\ -7 & 8 & 4 & 3 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & 6 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_2 &\leftarrow R_2 - 7R_1 \\ R_3 &\leftarrow R_3 - 3R_1 \\ R_4 &\leftarrow R_4 - 5R_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -13 & 17 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -13 & 17 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -13 & 17 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &\leftarrow R_1 + R_2 \\ R_3 &\leftarrow R_3 - R_2 \\ R_4 &\leftarrow R_4 - R_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 15 & -20 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -13 & 17 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w = p$$

$$x = q$$

$$(R_2) \quad y = -1 + 13p - 17q$$

$$(R_1) \quad z = 1 + 15p + 20q$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} w \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 13 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} p + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -17 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} q$$

$$2) \quad w=3 \quad x=2 \quad \text{gives } y = -1 + 39 - 34 = 4 \quad \text{and } z = 1 - 45 + 40 = -4$$

$$2 \times 3 - 3 \times 2 + 4 + -4 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$1 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 + 8 \times 4 + 7 \times -4 = -5 + 4 = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$-7 \times 3 + 8 \times 2 + 4 \times 4 + 3 \times -4 = 45 + 4 = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$-3 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 + 6 \times 4 + 5 \times -4 = -5 + 4 = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

Need $p > q$, try $p=4 \quad q=3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} w \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 + 52 - 51 = 0 \\ 1 - 60 + 60 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

Q2)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ t & -4 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Adj}(A) =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \det \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} & -\det \begin{pmatrix} t & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} & \det \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ -\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} & \det \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} & -\det \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} & -\det \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ t & -3 \end{pmatrix} & \det \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ t & -4 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -12+6 & -(3t-3) & 4+2t \\ -(6-6) & 12+3 & -(8-2) \\ -6+12 & -(-12-3t) & -16-2t \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3-3t & 2t+4 \\ 0 & 15 & -10 \\ 6 & 3t+12 & -2t-16 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 6 \\ 3-3t & 15 & 3t+12 \\ 2t+4 & -10 & -2t-16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \text{Adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -24+6-6t+6t+12 & 30-30 & 24+6t+24-6t-48 \\ -6t-12+12t-3t+12 & -60+30 & 6t-12t-48+6t+48 \\ 6+6-6t+6t+12 & 30-30 & -6+6t+24-6t-48 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -30 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -30 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -30 \end{pmatrix}$$

so $\det(A) = -30$

(b)

x	y	1	x	
	2	6		y
	1	3	0	0

Q3

$$b_{n+1} = 1 \times b_n + 20 \times b_{n-1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} b_{n+1} \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(B - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 20 = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 4) \quad \text{so } \lambda_1 = 5 \quad \lambda_2 = -4$$

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{so } \begin{pmatrix} b_{n+1} \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = P D^n P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -58 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5^n & 0 \\ 0 & (-4)^n \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -58 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5^{n+1} & (-4)^{n+1} \\ 5^n & (-4)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{18}{9} \\ \frac{153}{9} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times 5^{n+1} + 17 \times (-4)^{n+1} \\ 2 \times 5^n + 17 \times (-4)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{so } \underline{b_k = 2 \times 5^k + 17 \times (-4)^k} \quad b_2 = 2 \times 25 + 17 \times 16 = 50 + 272 = 322$$

b) For $b_k > 0$ we need $2 \times 5^k > 17 \times 4^k$ or k even

$$\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^k > \frac{17}{2}$$

$$k > \frac{\log(\frac{17}{2})}{\log(\frac{5}{4})} = \frac{2.14}{0.223} = 9.59$$

so try $k=9$

$$b_k = -550198$$

Q4)

$$\det(E - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 21-\lambda & -8 & 16 \\ 16 & -3-\lambda & 16 \\ -16 & 8 & -11-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 5-\lambda & -8 & 16 \\ 0 & -3-\lambda & 16 \\ 1-5 & 8 & -11-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5-\lambda & -8 & 16 \\ 0 & -3-\lambda & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad (R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + R_2)$$

$$= (5-\lambda) \times \det \begin{pmatrix} -3-\lambda & 16 \\ 0 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (5-\lambda)(-3-\lambda)(5-\lambda)$$

$$\text{so } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5 \quad \lambda_3 = -3$$

$$\frac{v_3}{-3} \begin{pmatrix} 24 & -8 & 16 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 16 & 0 \\ -16 & 8 & -8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_1 \leftarrow R_1 \times \frac{1}{8}$$

$$R_2 \leftarrow R_2 \times \frac{1}{16}$$

$$R_3 \leftarrow R_3 \times \frac{-1}{8}$$

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

$$R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + R_2$$

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

$$R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_2$$

$$R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_2$$

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

$$\frac{v_3}{-3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C \leftarrow C - C_3$$

$$\det(E - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 5-\lambda & -8 & 16 \\ 0 & -3-\lambda & 16 \\ 1-5 & 8 & -11-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5-\lambda & -8 & 16 \\ 0 & -3-\lambda & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad (R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + R_2)$$

$$= (5-\lambda) \times \det \begin{pmatrix} -3-\lambda & 16 \\ 0 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (5-\lambda)(-3-\lambda)(5-\lambda)$$

$$\text{so } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5 \quad \lambda_3 = -3$$

$$v_1, v_2: \begin{pmatrix} 16 & -8 & 16 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 16 & 0 \\ -16 & 8 & -16 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1$$

$$R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + R_1$$

$$R_1 \leftarrow \frac{1}{8} R_1$$

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

$$y = 2x + 2z$$

$$\text{so } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} z$$

$\underline{\underline{v_1}} \quad \underline{\underline{v_2}}$