

Exam 3

Linear Algebra, Dave Bayer, March 8, 2014

Name: _____ solutions _____ Uni: _____

[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	Total

If you need more than one page for a problem, clearly indicate on each page where to look next for your work.

[1] Find the determinant of the matrix

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

Subtract multiples of row 2 from others

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{now row 1} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

expand down col 3

$$+1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

triangular so $\boxed{\det = 5}$

check expand col 1

$$-1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -1(-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

[2] Find the inverse of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

7 11

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} / 7$$

check: $AA^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} / 7 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} / 7 \checkmark$

↑
trial
value

[3] Find w/y where

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ c & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ d & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_{-1(-1)+1 \cdot 1} - b \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_0 + c \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_0 - d \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}_{1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1}$$

$$= a \cdot 2 - d \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & c & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & d & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_{1(-1)+1 \cdot (-1)} - b \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_2 + c \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_2 - d \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}_0$$

$$= a \cdot (-2) + c \cdot 2$$

$$\boxed{w/y = \frac{a-d}{c-a-b}}$$

Cramer's rule

$$w = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ c & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ d & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\det(A)}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\det(A)}$$

$$\Rightarrow w/y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ c & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ d & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}$$

expand by minors

check: $\begin{bmatrix} w \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

trial values

$$\frac{3-5}{4-3-5} = \frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

[4] Find A^n where A is the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Your final answer should be in the form

$$A^n = r^n B + s^n C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sum} &= \text{trace} = 5 \\ \text{prod} &= \text{det} = -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = -1, 6$$

$$\lambda = -1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} / 7 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} / 7$$

$$\lambda = 6 \quad \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} / 7 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} / 7$$

check $6 - (-1) = 7 \checkmark$
these matrices swap, one changes sign $\nearrow$

$$A^n = (-1)^n \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} / 7 + 6^n \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} / 7$$

check: $\begin{matrix} I & n=0 & \checkmark \\ A & n=1 & \checkmark \end{matrix}$ $\begin{array}{c|c} -4 & 6 \\ \hline 2 & -3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c|c} 18 & 36 \\ \hline 12 & 24 \end{array} \checkmark$

[5] Find $f(n)$, where $f(n)$ is the determinant of the $n \times n$ matrix in the sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 1 & 5 & 19 & 65 & & & \\
 & [5] & \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} & &
 \end{array}$$

Your final answer should be in the form $f(n) = ar^n + bs^n$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & & & \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & & \\ & 3 & 5 & 2 & \\ & & 3 & 5 & 2 \\ & & & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & & & \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & & \\ & 3 & 5 & 2 & \\ & & 3 & 5 & 2 \\ & & & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & & & \\ & 5 & 2 & & \\ & & 3 & 2 & \\ & & & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}_{(n-2) \times (n-2)}$$

$$f(n) = 5f(n-1) - 6f(n-2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(1) \\ f(2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f(0) \\ f(1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} f(n) \\ f(n+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

sum 5, prod 6 2, 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^n = 2^n \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 \end{bmatrix}_1 + 3^n \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 I & \checkmark \\
 A & \checkmark \\
 \hline
 6-6 & -23 \\
 12 & -18 \\
 \hline
 & -49
 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(n) = -2 \cdot 2^n + 3 \cdot 3^n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{check: } f(3) &= -2 \cdot 8 + 3 \cdot 27 \\
 &= -16 + 81 = 65 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$