

# Matrices I

## Answers to additional problems

$$23.1 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 & \beta \\ \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$23.2 \begin{pmatrix} 0-0 & 0-3 & 5-(-3) \\ 2-3 & 4-2 & -9-1 \\ 1-2 & 4-(-2) & 6-0 \\ 3-6 & 3-7 & 1-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 8 \\ -1 & 2 & -10 \\ -1 & 6 & 6 \\ -3 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$23.3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

Using eqn. (23.3), the determinant =  $(2 \times 5) - (1 \times -3) = 13$ . We can write an inverse matrix because this value is not zero.

Equation (23.11) gives the inverse of the square matrix as,  $\frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} (5 \times 5) + (9 \times 3) \\ (5 \times -1) + (9 \times 2) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 52 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore,  $x = 4$ , and  $y = 1$ .

$$23.4 \text{ Simple matrix multiplication yields the product, } \mathbf{B C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For example, the first element  $a_{11}$  is  $(-15 \times 1) + (2 \times 2) + (-3 \times -4) = -15 + 4 + 12 = 1$ . Since this  $3 \times 3$  matrix is the identity matrix,  $\mathbf{I}$  is proof positive that  $\mathbf{B}$  and  $\mathbf{C}$  are inverses. Similarly,  $\mathbf{C B} = \mathbf{I}$ .

$$23.5 \begin{vmatrix} a & 5b \\ 3ab^2 & 4a \end{vmatrix} = a \times 4a - 3ab^2 \times 5b = 4a^2 - 15ab^3 = a(4a - 15b^3)$$

$$23.6 \det \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

so  $\det \mathbf{A} = 1 \times \{(2 \times 3) - (0 \times 4)\} - 2 \times \{(2 \times 3) - (0 \times 0)\} + 5 \{(2 \times 4) - (2 \times 0)\}$   
and  $\det \mathbf{A} = 6 - 12 + 40 = 34$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{23.7} \quad & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 9 & 6 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 & -1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 31 & 13 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{pmatrix} 1-4 & 9+1 & 6+0 & 2+3 & 2-2 & 0+2 \\ 6+2 & 2+1 & 3+0 & -1+0 & 8+2 & 1+3 \\ 1+0 & 0+7 & 6+7 & 31+2 & 13+1 & 1+0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 10 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 8 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 10 & 4 \\ 1 & 7 & 13 & 33 & 14 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{23.8} \quad 3.2a \begin{pmatrix} a & 2 \\ a^2 & 3e \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.2a \times a & 3.2a \times 2 \\ 3.2a \times a^2 & 3.2a \times 3e \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.2a^2 & 6.4a \\ 3.2a^3 & 9.6ae \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{23.9} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta \\ \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & 0 & 0 & \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\mathbf{23.10} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1.5\alpha & 1.75\beta & 0 & 0 & 1.75\beta \\ 1.75\beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta \\ 1.75\beta & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$