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ID : 15958

SUBJECT : LINEAR ALGEBRA

DEPARTMENT : BSSE

SECTION : "A"

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Q. 01:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & ID_3 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -ID\,last & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & ID_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution: $ID = 15958$

$ID_3 = 9$, $ID\ last = 8$.

Now putting these values.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 8 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 36 & 0 & 54 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} R_1 - 9R_2$$

$$R \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 162 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} R_1 - 36R_3 \\ \\ R_2 + 3R_3 \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

$x_1 = 162$

$x_2 = -11$

$x_3 = -6$ Ans.

$x_4 = 9$

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Q-No.2 A)

Solution:

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$

Now taking "A"

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} R_3 - 2R_2$$

Now taking "B"

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} R_3 + 2R_2$$

By comparing the matrix A and B is equal.

$\boxed{A = B}$ Ans.

B)
A)

Givens:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\pi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e \end{bmatrix}$$

is in echelon form.

Solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\pi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e \end{bmatrix}$$

The leading entry of the Ist Raw is not equal to one. All the entries in the column above and below a leading 1 are not zero. So its not the echelon form.

b) Givens:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \pi \\ 0 & 1 & e \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

is in echelon form.

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P.T.O

Solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & e \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Yes, it is Echelon form, because the first non-zero entry is 1. Numbers of zeros to the left side of the key entry increases row by row.

c) Given:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

is in reduced row echelon form.

Solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

The given matrix is not reduced Echelon form because the first non-zero number in first row (the first leading entry) is not equal to 1. and the given matrix is not Echelon form.

d) Givens:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

is in reduced row Echelon form.

Solution:
The given matrix is not reduced echelon form, because the given matrix is not in echelon form and all the entries is not key entry column is not zero.

Question: 03
Solution

(A) Difference between Echelon and Reduced row.

Echelon Form:
A matrix that has undergone Gaussian elemmation is sold to be in row echelon form.

Characteristic:
1) All zero row are at the botton of the matrix.
2) The leading entry in any non-zero row is 1.

3) All entries in the column above and below a leading 1 are zero.
4 The leading entry of each non-zero row after the first occurs to the right of the leading entry of the previous row.

Reduced row echelon form:

Reduced row echelon form is a type of matrix used to solve system of linear equations.

Requirements:

1) The first non-zero number in the ~~front~~ first row is the number 1.
2 The second row also starts with the number 1, which is further to the right than the leading entry.
3 The leading entry row must be the only non-zero numbers in its column.
4 Any non-zero rows are placed at the botton of the matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & a_1 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & a_2 & 0 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

P-T-O

Practical uses of Reduced row echelon form:

The echelon form of a matrix is not unique, which means there are infinite answers are possible which you perform row reduction. Reduced row echelon form is at the other form of the spectrum, it is unique; which means row reduction on a matrix will produced the same answer no matter how you perform the same raw operation.

Q.No-3
b) Solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & ID_2 & 8 \\ 2 & 8 & -1 \\ -ID_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & ID\,First\,last \end{bmatrix}$$

$ID = 15958$

$ID_2 = 5$, $ID_3 = 9$, $ID\,First\,last = 18$

P.T.O

Now putting values.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 8 \\ 2 & 8 & -1 \\ -9 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overset{R}{\sim} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -4 & -17 \\ 0 & 24 & 32 \\ 0 & -10 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 + 4R_1 \\ R_4 - R_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\overset{R}{\sim} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 17/4 \\ 0 & 24 & \\ 0 & -10 & 13/5 \end{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{4} R_2$$

$$\overset{R}{\sim} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 17/4 \\ 0 & 0 & -70 \\ 0 & 0 & 63/5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} R_3 - 24R_2 \\ R_4 + 10R_2 \end{matrix}$$

Ans