

## MATH 1300: Quiz #4 – SOLUTIONS

/3 **Problem 1:** Solve by finding the inverse of the coefficient matrix:  $\begin{cases} 5x_1 + 4x_2 = 9 \\ 6x_1 + 4x_2 = 10 \end{cases}$

Writing the system in matrix form:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \implies \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{(5)(4) - (4)(6)} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ -6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\implies \boxed{x_1 = x_2 = 1} \end{aligned}$$

/4 **Problem 2:** Find the inverse of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} [A | I] &= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[\begin{array}{l} R_2-2R_1 \\ R_3-R_1 \end{array}]{\begin{array}{l} R_2-2R_1 \\ R_3-R_1 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow[\begin{array}{l} R_1-2R_2 \\ R_3+2R_2 \end{array}]{\begin{array}{l} R_1-2R_2 \\ R_3+2R_2 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 9 & 5 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[\begin{array}{l} R_1+9R_3; -R_3 \\ R_2-3R_3 \end{array}]{\begin{array}{l} R_1+9R_3; -R_3 \\ R_2-3R_3 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right] = [I | A^{-1}] \\ &\implies \boxed{A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}} \end{aligned}$$

/3 **Problem 3:** Solve for  $X$  (assume  $A, B, X$  are invertible matrices):

$$(AXB^{-1} - AB^{-1})^{-1} = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} (AXB^{-1} - AB^{-1})^{-1} = I &\implies AXB^{-1} - AB^{-1} = I^{-1} = I \\ &\implies XB^{-1} - B^{-1} = A^{-1} \\ &\implies X - I = A^{-1}B \\ &\implies \boxed{X = A^{-1}B + I} \end{aligned}$$