

# MTH 329 Quiz 5

Sunday, February 25, 2024

8:13 AM

Find inverse of  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Solu:  $\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$

$r_2^* = r_2 + 3r_1$   
 $r_3^* = r_3 + 4r_1$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & 13 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 19 & 21 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$r_3^* = r_3 - \frac{19}{18}r_2$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & 13 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{131}{18} & \frac{5}{6} & -\frac{19}{18} & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$r_1^* = -r_1$   
 $r_2^* = \frac{1}{18}r_2$   
 $r_3^* = \frac{18}{131}r_3$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -4 & -5 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{13}{18} & \frac{3}{18} & \frac{1}{18} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{15}{131} & -\frac{19}{131} & \frac{18}{131} \end{array} \right]$$

$r_1^* = r_1 + 5r_3$   
 $r_2^* = r_2 - \frac{13}{18}r_3$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -4 & 0 & -\frac{56}{131} & -\frac{95}{131} & \frac{90}{131} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{11}{131} & \frac{21}{131} & -\frac{13}{131} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{15}{131} & -\frac{19}{131} & \frac{18}{131} \end{array} \right]$$

$r_1^* = r_1 + 4r_2$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{12}{131} & -\frac{11}{131} & \frac{38}{131} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{11}{131} & \frac{21}{131} & -\frac{13}{131} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{15}{131} & -\frac{19}{131} & \frac{18}{131} \end{array} \right]$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{131} \begin{bmatrix} -12 & -11 & 38 \\ 11 & 21 & -13 \\ 15 & -19 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$