

① (a)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 4R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - 7R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -11 & -7 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{R_2}{-3} \rightarrow R_2 \\ \frac{R_3}{-6} \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{11}{6} & \frac{7}{6} & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_3 - R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_3 \times (-6) \rightarrow R_3 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_2 - 2R_3 \rightarrow R_2 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{11}{3} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_1 - 2R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{7}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{11}{3} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_1 - 3R_3 \rightarrow R_1 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{11}{3} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} & 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{11}{3} & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

① (a)

$$Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

MA 217 solution  
Mock

②

$$A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{matrix} & 3 \times 3 & & 3 \times 1 \\ \begin{bmatrix} -2/3 & -4/3 & 1 \\ -2/3 & 11/3 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ & 3 \times 1 & & \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

① (b)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{matrix} R_2 - 4R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - 7R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \end{matrix} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & -7 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{R_2}{-3} \rightarrow R_2 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & -7 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_3 + 6R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \text{No inverse}$$

$$\therefore \det A = 0$$

① (c)

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Solution ③

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 3 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 4R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - 7R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{R_2}{(-3)} \rightarrow R_2 \\ \cancel{R_3 + 6R_2 \rightarrow R_3} \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_3 + 6R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \boxed{1} & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$\therefore x_3$  is a free variable =  $C$

$$x_2 + 2x_3 = -1$$

$$\underline{x_2 = -1 - 2x_3 = -1 - 2C} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -2x_2 - 3x_3$$

$$= -2(-1 - 2C) - 3C$$

$$= 2 + 4C - 3C$$

$$\underline{x_1 = 2 + C} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\therefore \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + C \\ -1 + (-2)C \\ 0 + C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } C \in \mathbb{R}$$

(d) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & | & 3 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & | & D \end{bmatrix} \xRightarrow[\substack{R_2 + R_1 \\ R_3 - 7R_1}]{\substack{R_2 + R_1 \\ R_3 - 7R_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & | & 3 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & | & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ (-3)}]{\substack{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ (-3)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & | & D \end{bmatrix} \xRightarrow[\substack{R_3 + 6R_2 \\ \rightarrow R_3}]{\substack{R_3 + 6R_2 \\ \rightarrow R_3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & D-6 \end{bmatrix}$$

The 3<sup>rd</sup> row is zero row so there will be a solution only if  $D-6 = 0$

consistent when  $D = 6$

inconsistent when  $D \neq 6$

(2)

$x_1 =$  no of portfolio A

$x_2 =$  " B

$x_3 =$  " C

$$6x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 35$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 22$$

$$x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 = 18$$

(a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 & | & 35 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & | & 22 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & | & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)  $R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 18 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 22 \\ 6 & 1 & 3 & 35 \end{bmatrix}$$

~~$R_1 \rightarrow R_1$~~   
 ~~$R_2 \rightarrow R_2$~~

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 3R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - 6R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 18 \\ 0 & -13 & -6 & -32 \\ 0 & -29 & -15 & -73 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{R_2}{-13} \rightarrow R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 18 \\ 0 & 1 & 6/13 & 32/13 \\ 0 & -29 & -15 & -73 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 + 29R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 18 \\ 0 & 1 & 6/13 & 32/13 \\ 0 & 0 & -15 + \frac{174}{13} & -73 + \frac{928}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 18 \\ 0 & 1 & 6/13 & 32/13 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-21}{13} & \frac{-21}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A &= 5 \\ B &= 2 \\ C &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{21}{13}x_3 = -\frac{21}{13} \Rightarrow x_3 = 1$$

$$x_2 + \frac{6}{13}(x_3) = \frac{32}{13}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{32}{13} - \frac{6}{13}(1) = \frac{26}{13} = 2$$

$$x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 = 18$$

$$x_1 = 18 - 5(2) - 3(1) = 5$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad |B| = |B^T|$$

$$\textcircled{6}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2a & b & c & 0 \\ c & a+d & 0 & c \\ b & 0 & a+d & b \\ 0 & b & c & 2d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$R_1 - R_4 \rightarrow R_1 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 0 & 0 & -2d \\ c & a+d & 0 & c \\ b & 0 & a+d & b \\ 0 & b & c & 2d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2a & c & b & 0 \\ 0 & a+d & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & a+d & c \\ -2d & c & b & 2d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$R_4 + \frac{d}{a} R_1 \rightarrow R_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & c & b & 0 \\ 0 & a+d & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & a+d & c \\ 0 & \frac{ca+dc}{a} & \frac{ab+db}{a} & 2d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2a & c & b & 0 \\ 0 & a+d & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & a+d & c \\ 0 & \frac{c}{a}(a+d) & \frac{b}{a}(a+d) & 2d \end{vmatrix}$$

(3)

MA 217 Solution  
Mock (7)

$$R_4 - \frac{c}{a}R_2 \rightarrow R_4$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2a & c & b & 0 & \\ 0 & a+d & 0 & b & \\ 0 & 0 & a+d & c & \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{b}{a}(a+d) & \frac{2ad-cb}{a} & \end{array} \right|$$

$$R_4 - \frac{b}{a}R_3$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2a & c & b & 0 & \\ 0 & a+d & 0 & b & \\ 0 & 0 & a+d & c & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2ad-2bc}{a} & \end{array} \right|$$

$$|B| = (2a)(a+d)(a+d)(2)\frac{(ad-bc)}{a}$$

$$= 4(a+d)^2(ad-bc)$$

$$|C| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} & & & c & a+b & 0 & d \\ & & & 0 & b & a & c+d \\ R_3 \leftrightarrow R_4 & & & 0 & 0 & a+c & 2a \\ & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & d+b \end{array} \right|$$

$$= cb(a+c)(d+b)$$

|D| is undefined as det is a property of a square matrix

$$(3)(b) \quad \det B = 0$$

$$4(a+d)^2(ad-bc) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{either } a+d=0 \text{ or } ad-bc=0$$

$$a=-d \text{ or } ad=bc$$

$$(c) \quad a=1, b=2, c=1, d=0$$

$$|B| = 4(1+0)^2(0-(2)(1)) = -8$$

$$\det(2B^2) = 2^4 |B| |B| = 16(-8)(-8) = 1024$$

$$|c| = (1)(2)(1+1)(0+2) = 2(2)(2) = 8$$

$$(d) \quad |AC^{-1}|^T = |AC^{-1}| = |A| |C^{-1}|$$

$$= \frac{|A|}{|c|}$$

$$|C^{\frac{1}{3}} B^{-1}| = \frac{|c|^{\frac{1}{3}}}{|B|} = \frac{2}{(-8)} = \frac{|A|}{8}$$

$$|A| = -2$$

4.

$$\int_{y=2}^3 \int_{x=1}^2 2xy \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_{y=2}^3 \left[ 2y \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} dy$$

$$= \int_{y=2}^3 \left[ yx^2 \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} dy$$

$$= \int_{y=2}^3 y(4-1) dy$$

$$= \left[ \frac{3y^2}{2} \right]_{y=2}^{y=3}$$

$$= 1.5(9-4) = 7.5 \text{ unit}^3$$

5

$$\frac{\iint P \, dx \, dy}{(125-100)(89-70)}$$

$$\int_{100}^{125} \int_{70}^{89} P \, dx \, dy = \int_{100}^{125} \int_{70}^{89} (x-30)(70+5x-4y) + (y-40)(80-6x+7y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_{100}^{125} (5x^2 - 80x + 120y - 4xy - 2100 - 3200 + 240x - 200y + 7y^2 - 6xy) \, dx$$

$$= \int_{100}^{125} (5x^2 + 160x - 80y - 10xy - 5300 + 7y^2) \, dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{5x^3}{3} + \frac{160x^2}{2} - 10y \frac{x^2}{2} - 5300x + 7y^2x - 80yx \right]_{100}^{125}$$

5

Average  
output

$$= \frac{1}{(12-10)(3200-2800)} \iint 50 k^{3/5} L^{2/5} dA$$

$$= \frac{1}{800} \int_{2800}^{3200} \int_{10}^{12} 50 k^{3/5} L^{2/5} dk dL$$

$$= \frac{1}{800} \int_{2800}^{3200} 50 L^{2/5} \left[ \frac{5}{8} k^{8/5} \right]_{k=10}^{k=12} dL$$

$$= \frac{1}{800} (50) \left( \frac{5}{8} \right) \int_{2800}^{3200} L^{2/5} (12^{8/5} - 10^{8/5}) dL$$

$$= \frac{1}{800} (50) \left( \frac{5}{8} \right) (12^{8/5} - 10^{8/5}) \left[ \frac{5}{7} L^{7/5} \right]_{L=2800}^{L=3200}$$

$$= \frac{1}{800} (50) \left( \frac{5}{8} \right) \left( \frac{5}{7} \right) (12^{8/5} - 10^{8/5}) \left[ (3200)^{7/5} - (2800)^{7/5} \right]$$

$$\approx 5181 \text{ units}$$