Name: Solution **Math 260 – Quiz #3a** Sr #: ____________

Find the inverse, if it exists, for each of the following matrices:

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

$$[A \mid I] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{-5R_1+R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{4}R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/4 & 0 & -1/4 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow[-R_3+R_1]{-\frac{3}{2}R_3+R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1/4 & 0 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -15/8 & 1/2 & 3/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/4 & 0 & -1/4 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{-R_2+R_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 13/8 & -1/2 & -1/8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -15/8 & 1/2 & 3/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/4 & 0 & -1/4 \end{array}\right] = [I \mid A^{-1}]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 13/8 & -1/2 & -1/8 \\ -15/8 & 1/2 & 3/8 \\ 5/4 & 0 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

cont'd

Next, for the matrix B, we have:

$$[B \mid I] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow[-5R_1+R_3]{-R_1+R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -12 & 12 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{4}R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & -12 & 12 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{12R_2+R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -3 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$\Rightarrow B \sim C$ where $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

and C has a row of zeros.

Hence B is a singular matrix.