

Show all necessary steps for full marks.

Question 1: (7 points): Solve the system of equations $\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 4x + 2 \\ x^2 - xy - 2y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ for rational number ordered pair.

Solution: $\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 4x + 2 & \text{(I)} \\ x^2 - xy - 2y^2 = 0 & \text{(II)} \end{cases}$

Factor the second equation. (II) \Rightarrow

$$\begin{matrix} x & y \\ x & -2y \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 2y)(x + y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 2y = 0 \text{ or } x + y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x \text{ or } y = -x$$

If $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ $\stackrel{\text{(I)}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{1}{2}x = x^2 - 4x + 2 \Rightarrow x = 2x^2 - 8x + 4 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 9x + 4 = 0$

$$2x \quad -1$$

$$x \quad -4$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x - 1)(x - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}, x = 4 \stackrel{y = \frac{1}{2}x}{\Rightarrow} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right), (4, 2) \in SS$$

If $y = -x$ $\stackrel{\text{(I)}}{\Rightarrow} -x = x^2 - 4x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x - 1)(x - 2) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ or } x = 2 \stackrel{y = -x}{\Rightarrow} (1, -1), (2, -2) \in SS$$

$$SS = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right), (4, 2), (1, -1), (2, -2) \right\}$$

Question 2: (7 points): If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -9 & -8 & -7 \\ -6 & -5 & -4 & -3 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, find the element in the

third row and second column of BA .

Solution: $c_{32} = [9 \ 10 \ -1 \ -2] \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ -5 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = -81 + (-50) + 1 - 8 = -138$

Question 3: (6 points): If the augmented matrix of a system of linear equations is

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -a^2 & a^2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2a^2 - a & 2a^2 - 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 + 5a - 6 & -a^2 + 1 \end{array} \right], \text{ then}$$

- (i): Find all values of a for which the system of equations has a unique solution.
- (ii): Find all values of a for which the system of equations has infinitely many solutions.
- (iii): Find all values of a for which the system of equations has no solution.

Solution: We notice that the elements below the main diagonal are zero.

From row three, we have $(a^2 + 5a - 6)z = 1 - a^2 \Rightarrow (a + 6)(a - 1)z = (1 - a)(1 + a)$

(i): If $a^2 + 5a - 6 \neq 0$ then the system has a unique solution. $(a + 6)(a - 1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a \neq -6 \text{ and } a \neq 1}$.

(ii): If $a^2 + 5a - 6 = 0$ and $1 - a^2 = 0$ then the system has infinitely many solutions.

$(a + 6)(a - 1) = 0$ and $1 - a = 0, 1 + a = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

(iii): If $a^2 + 5a - 6 = 0$ and $1 - a^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (a + 6)(a - 1) = 0$ and $(1 - a)(1 + a) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -6}$