

## Section 6.4 Problems

**Problem 1.** Find all values of  $\alpha$  that make the following matrix singular

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \alpha \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & \alpha & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

**Problem 2.** Prove that  $AB$  is nonsingular if and only if both  $A$  and  $B$  are nonsingular

**Problem 3.** It turns out that if  $A$  depends on a parameter  $t$  in a  $C^1$  way (the components of  $A$  are  $C^1$  functions of  $t$ ), then  $\frac{d}{dt} \log |\det A(t)| = \text{Tr}(A^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} A)$ . Verify this for the matrix:

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} a(t) & b(t) \\ c(t) & d(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

## Section 6.5 Problems

**Problem 4.** Solve the linear system of equations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Problem 5.** Consider the matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find the permutation matrix  $P$  so that  $PA$  can be factored into the product  $LU$ , where  $L$  is lower triangular with 1s on its diagonal and  $U$  is upper triangular.

## Section 6.6 Problems

**Problem 6.** Determine which of the following matrices are symmetric, singular, strictly diagonally dominant, positive definite:

1.  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

2.  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

3.  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \\ -2 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

4.  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 11 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$