

## (Systems of Linear Algebraic Equations (SLAE) )

1. a) Determine the number of solution (of the following SLAE):

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= 4 \\x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -3 \\x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 &= 1 \\-7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= -3\end{aligned}$$

- b) Find all the possible solutions.

## Determinants and applications

Compute determinants of the following matrices and decide if there are singular or not. Try to write down the rank of the matrices.

$$\begin{aligned}\bullet A_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} & \bullet A_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} & \bullet A_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ \bullet A_4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \bullet A_5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & 1+i \\ -i & 1 & 0 \\ 1-i & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Compute determinants of the following matrices and decide if there are singular or not:

$$\bullet A_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \bullet A_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ a & b & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \bullet A_8 = \begin{pmatrix} a & a & a \\ -a & a & x \\ -a & -a & x \end{pmatrix}$$

## Inverse matrix and its determinant

2. Find the inverse matrix ( $A^{-1}$ ) and compute its determinant,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
3. Compute the determinant of an inverse matrix  $A^{-1}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(a) } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \text{(b) } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

## Linear Independence of vectors with parameters

4. Find the parameter  $p \in \mathbb{R}$  for which the vectors are linear independent,  $\vec{u} = (3+p; 7; 1)$ ,  $\vec{v} = (-2; 2p; 4)$  and  $\vec{w} = (1; 0; 1)$
5. Find the parameter  $k \in \mathbb{R}$  for which the vectors are linear independent,  $\vec{u} = (k; 1; 0)$ ,  $\vec{v} = (0; k-1; 3)$  and  $\vec{w} = (0; 2; k)$

## Cramer's rule

6. Solve:

$$\begin{aligned}3x_1 + 2x_2 &= 0 \\4x_1 - 5x_2 &= 40\end{aligned}$$

7. Find the solution for  $z$ :

$$\begin{aligned}2x + 3y - 3z &= -1 \\4x - 4y - z &= 3 \\8x - 9z &= 0\end{aligned}$$

8. Find all solutions depending on parameter  $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}4x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 &= 0 \\2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\mx_1 + x_2 + mx_3 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

9. Find a solution for  $x_1$  depending on parameter  $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}-7x_2 - 5x_3 &= -1 \\(2m - 1)x_1 - x_2 &= 1 \\4mx_1 - 7x_2 - 5x_3 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

10. Find a parameter  $p \in \mathbb{R}$  for which the system has non-trivial (not only zero) solution:

$$\begin{aligned}px + 4y + 7z &= 0 \\3x - 4y + 5z &= 0 \\x + py + 4z &= 0\end{aligned}$$