

**CV2019 – MATRIX ALGEBRA & COMPUTATIONAL METHODS  
AY21/22 SOLUTION**

**DONE BY: KEALEON LEE**

**Q1.**

**(a)**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{swap } r1 \text{ and } r2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3 + (-0.5)r_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -0.5 & 0.5 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -0.5 & 0.5 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3 + (-0.5)r_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.5 & 0.5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 6 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$-x_2 + 3x_3 = -3 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$-0.5x_3 = 0.5 \rightarrow (3)$$

From (3),  $x_3 = -1$

Sub  $x_3$  into (2),  $x_2 = 1$

Sub  $x_2$  and  $x_3$  into (1),  $x_1 = 2$

$$\therefore \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**(b)**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ a & b & c & d \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{swap } r1 \text{ and } r4 \\ \text{swap } r3 \text{ and } r4}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} a & b & c & d \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_4 + (-0.5)r_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} a & b & c & d \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -0.5 & 0.5 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} a & b & c & d \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -0.5 & 0.5 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_4 + (-0.5)r_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} a & b & c & d \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.5 & 0.5 \end{array} \right]$$

From (a),  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 1, x_3 = -1$

From row 1,  $ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = d \rightarrow 2a + b - c = d \rightarrow 2a + b - c - d = 0$

$\therefore$  The condition for  $\{a, b, c, d\}$  is  $2a + b - c - d = 0$ .

**(c)**

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, C^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 1.5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, (C^{-1})^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 1.5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 1.5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.75 & -3.75 \\ -2.5 & 5.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(C^{-1})^4 = (C^{-1})^2 (C^{-1})^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.75 & -3.75 \\ -2.5 & 5.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.75 & -3.75 \\ -2.5 & 5.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12.4375 & -27.1875 \\ -18.125 & 39.625 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(C^{-1})^5 = (C^{-1})^4 (C^{-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} 12.4375 & -27.1875 \\ -18.125 & 39.625 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 1.5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -33.40625 & 73.03125 \\ 48.6875 & -106.4375 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = (C^{-1})^5 A + (C^{-1})^5 B = \begin{bmatrix} 52.0625 & 477.8125 \\ -75.875 & -696.375 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(D) = \begin{vmatrix} 52.0625 & 477.8125 \\ -75.875 & -696.375 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

**Q2.**

**(a)**

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - \lambda & 3 \\ 3 & -1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}, |A - \lambda I| = (-1 - \lambda)(-1 - \lambda) - (3)(3) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 8 = 0 \rightarrow (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 4) = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -4$$

For  $\lambda_2 = -4$ ,

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 - (-4) & 3 \\ 3 & -1 - (-4) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3u_1 + 3u_2 = 0 \rightarrow u_1 = -u_2$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1)^2 + (-1)^2}} u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

**(b)(i)**  $\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$  are linearly independent. This is because the vectors do not have components which are matched by a linear combination of the rest of the group, i.e.,  $ap_1 + bp_2 + cp_3$  cannot be equal to zero for any combination of a, b, and c.

**(ii)**  $q_1, q_2$  and  $q_3$  are collinear, which means  $B$  is not invertible.

**(iii)**

$$\text{Let } B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q_3 = Bp_3 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0.5b_1 + b_2 = 0 \rightarrow 0.5b_1 = -b_2, 0.5b_3 + b_4 = 0 \rightarrow 0.5b_3 = -b_4$$

$$q_1 = Bp_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_1 - 0.5b_2 = -2 \rightarrow (1), b_3 - 0.5b_4 = 1 \rightarrow (2)$$

Sub  $b_1$  into (3),

$$-2b_2 - 0.5b_2 = -2 \rightarrow b_2 = 0.8, b_1 = -1.6$$

Sub  $b_3$  into (4),

$$-2b_4 - 0.5b_4 = 1 \rightarrow b_4 = -0.4, b_3 = 0.8$$

$$\therefore B = \begin{bmatrix} -1.6 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Q3.**

$$(a) P(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} f(x_1) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} f(x_2)$$

$$P(x) = \frac{(x-h)(x-2h)}{(0-h)(0-2h)} y_1 + \frac{(x-0)(x-2h)}{(h-0)(h-2h)} y_2 + \frac{(x-0)(x-h)}{(2h-0)(2h-h)} y_3$$

$$P(x) = \frac{x^2-3hx+2h^2}{2h^2} y_1 - \frac{x^2-2hx}{h^2} y_2 + \frac{x^2-hx}{2h^2} y_3$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{2h^2} [(x^2 - 3hx + 2h^2)y_1 - 2(x^2 - 2hx)y_2 + (x^2 - hx)y_3]$$

$$I = \int_0^{2h} \frac{1}{2h^2} [(x^2 - 3hx + 2h^2)y_1 - 2(x^2 - 2hx)y_2 + (x^2 - hx)y_3]$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2h^2} \left[ \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3hx^2}{2} + 2h^2x \right) y_1 - 2 \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - hx^2 \right) y_2 + \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{hx^2}{2} \right) y_3 \right]_0^{2h}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2h^2} \left[ \left( \frac{8h^3}{3} - \frac{12h^3}{2} + 4h^3 \right) y_1 - 2 \left( \frac{8h^3}{3} - 4h^3 \right) y_2 + \left( \frac{8h^3}{3} - \frac{4h^3}{2} \right) y_3 \right]$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2h^2} \left[ \left( \frac{2h^3}{3} \right) y_1 + \left( \frac{8h^3}{3} \right) y_2 + \left( \frac{2h^3}{3} \right) y_3 \right] = \left( \frac{h}{3} \right) (y_1 + 4y_2 + y_3)$$

**(b)**

|                                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $x$ (m)                         | 0      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | 8      | 10     | 12     |
| $\rho$ (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )     | 2.00   | 1.95   | 1.89   | 1.85   | 1.80   | 1.73   | 1.60   | 1.51   | 1.49   |
| $\rho$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )     | 2000   | 1950   | 1890   | 1850   | 1800   | 1730   | 1600   | 1510   | 1490   |
| $A$ (cm <sup>2</sup> )          | 31.4   | 33.2   | 34.1   | 35.3   | 35.8   | 36.6   | 37.6   | 39.0   | 41.1   |
| $A * 10^{-4}$ (m <sup>2</sup> ) | 31.4   | 33.2   | 34.1   | 35.3   | 35.8   | 36.6   | 37.6   | 39.0   | 41.1   |
| $\rho * A$ (kg/m)               | 6.2800 | 6.4740 | 6.4449 | 6.5305 | 6.4440 | 6.3318 | 6.0160 | 5.8890 | 6.1239 |
| area (kg)                       | 12.754 |        | 12.928 |        | 12.879 |        | 36.128 |        |        |

The workings are as follows:

$x_i = 0$  to 2 (Trapezoidal Rule):

$$area = \frac{1}{2}(2)(6.28 + 6.4740) = 12.754kg$$

$x_i = 2$  to 4 (Simpson's 1/3 Rule):

$$area = \frac{1(1)}{3}(6.4740 + 4(6.4449) + 6.5305) = 12.928kg$$

$x_i = 4$  to 6 (Simpson's 1/3 Rule):

$$area = \frac{1(1)}{3}(6.5305 + 4(6.4440) + 6.3318) = 12.879kg$$

$x_i = 6$  to 12 (Simpson's 3/8 Rule):

$$area = \frac{3(2)}{8}(6.3318 + 3(6.0160) + 3(5.8890) + 6.1239) = 36.128kg$$

$$sum\ of\ area = 12.754 + 12.928 + 12.879 + 36.128 = 74.689kg$$

$\therefore$  Mass of rod is 74.689kg.

**Q4.**

(a) Let  $v = \frac{du}{dt}$ ,  $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2u}{dt^2}$

$$\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} - 0.2 \frac{du}{dt} + 10u = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} - 0.2v + 10u = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = 0.2v - 10u$$

| $t$ | $u$       | $v$        | $\frac{du}{dt}$ | $\frac{dv}{dt}$ | $u_m$    | $v_m$    | $\frac{du}{dt_m}$ | $\frac{dv}{dt_m}$ |
|-----|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0   | 0.2       | 1          | 1 (a)           | -1.8 (b)        | 0.25 (c) | 0.91 (d) | 0.91 (e)          | -2.318 (f)        |
| 0.1 | 0.291 (g) | 0.7682 (h) | 0.7682          | -2.7564         | 0.3294   | 0.6304   | 0.6304            | -3.1679           |
| 0.2 | 0.3540    | 0.4514     |                 |                 |          |          |                   |                   |

The relevant workings are as follows:

(a):  $\frac{du}{dt} = v = 1$                       (b):  $\frac{dv}{dt} = 0.2v - 10u = 0.2(1) - 10(0.2) = -1.8$

(c):  $u_m = u_i + 0.5K_0h = 0.2 + 0.5(1)(0.1) = 0.25$

(d):  $v_m = v_i + 0.5K_0h = 1 + 0.5(-1.8)(0.1) = 0.91$

(e):  $\frac{du}{dt_m} = v_m = 0.91$                       (f):  $\frac{dv}{dt_m} = 0.2v - 10u = 0.2(0.91) - 10(0.25) = -2.318$

(g)  $u_{i+1} = u_i + \frac{du}{dt_m} h = 0.2 + (0.91)(0.1) = 0.291$

(g)  $v_{i+1} = v_i + \frac{dv}{dt_m} h = 1 + (-2.318)(0.1) = 0.7682$

Repeat for the next iteration gives:

$$u(0.2) = 0.3540m, v(0.2) = 0.4514m/s$$

(b) For  $T_{0,1}$ :

$$100 + 25 + 2T_{1,1} - 4T_{0,1} = 0 \rightarrow (1)$$

For  $T_{1,1}$ :

$$T_{0,1} + 75 + T_{2,1} + 25 + 4T_{1,1} = 0 \rightarrow T_{0,1} - 4T_{1,1} + T_{2,1} = -100 \rightarrow (2)$$

For  $T_{2,1}$ :

$$T_{1,1} + 50 + 25 + 25 - 4T_{2,1} = 0 \rightarrow T_{1,1} - 4T_{2,1} = -100 \rightarrow (3)$$

Solving (1), (2), and (3), gives  $T_{0,1} = 55.288^\circ C$ ,  $T_{1,1} = 48.077^\circ C$ ,  $T_{2,1} = 37.019^\circ C$ .

---END---

**NOTE:**

Do reach out to me at [KEAL0001@e.ntu.edu.sg](mailto:KEAL0001@e.ntu.edu.sg) if you have any queries regarding any of my submitted workings. Feel free to leave an email to ask any questions covered in the curriculum, will be glad to help!

**DISCLAIMER:**

You are advised to take my solutions as a **guide**, rather than an absolute answer to the questions.