

Homework 3 MATH 304 Section 3

Assigned: Wednesday, September 10.
 Potentially Collected: Wednesday, September 17.

- Find an equation relating a , b , and c so that the linear system

$$2x + 2y + 3z = a$$

$$3x - y + 5z = b$$

$$x - 3y + 2z = c$$

is inconsistent for any values of a , b , and c that satisfy that equation.

- Determine the reduced row echelon form of

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

① Augmented Matrix

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 3 & a \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & b \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & c \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} R_1 = R_3 \\ R_3 = R_1 \end{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & a \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & b \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & c \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} R_2 = R_2 - 3R_1 \\ R_3 = R_3 - 2R_1 \end{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 8 & -1 & b-3c \\ 0 & 8 & -1 & a-2c \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_3 = R_3 - R_2 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 8 & -1 & b-3c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-2c-b+3c \end{array} \right]$$

to be consistent only if $a - b + c = 0$
 inconsistent otherwise.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} R_1 = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} R_1 \\ R_2 = \sin(\theta) R_2 \end{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \tan(\theta) & a \\ 0 & \sec(\theta) & b \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} R_2 = R_2 + \sin(\theta) R_1 \\ R_1 = R_1 - \tan(\theta) R_2 \end{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & b \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \tan(\theta) & a \\ 0 & \underbrace{\cos(\theta) + \sin(\theta)\tan(\theta)}_{\cos(\theta)} & b \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \tan(\theta) & a \\ 0 & \sec(\theta) & b \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} R_2 = \cos(\theta) R_2 \\ \text{then} \\ R_1 = R_1 - \tan(\theta) R_2 \end{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & b \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(\theta) + \frac{\sin(\theta)\tan(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} = \frac{\cos^2(\theta) + \sin^2(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} = \sec(\theta)$$