

## Exercise 5a

$$1 \text{ a } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

The size is  $2 \times 2$ .

$$\text{b } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

The size is  $2 \times 1$ .

$$\text{c } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The size is  $2 \times 3$ .

$$\text{d } (1 \ 2 \ 3)$$

The size is  $1 \times 3$ .

$$\text{e } (3 \ -1)$$

The size is  $1 \times 2$ .

$$\text{f } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The size is  $3 \times 3$ .

2 Compare corresponding elements:

$$a = 6$$

$$b = 2$$

$$3 \text{ a } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b } \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4 a  $A + B$  is  $(2 \times 1) + (1 \times 2)$  Not possible

$$\text{b } A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c } F - D + C = (2 \ 1 \ 3) - (0 \ 1 \ -1) + (-1 \ 1 \ 0) = (1 \ 1 \ 4)$$

4 d  $B + C$  is  $(1 \times 2) + (1 \times 3)$  Not possible

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e } F - (D + C) &= (2 \ 1 \ 3) \\ &\quad - [(0 \ 1 \ -1) + (-1 \ 1 \ 0)] \\ &= (2 \ 1 \ 3) - (-1 \ 2 \ -1) \\ &= (3 \ -1 \ 4) \end{aligned}$$

f  $A - F$  is  $(2 \times 1) - (1 \times 3)$  Not possible.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g } C - (F - D) &= (-1 \ 1 \ 0) \\ &\quad - [(2 \ 1 \ 3) - (0 \ 1 \ -1)] \\ &= (-1 \ 1 \ 0) - (2 \ 0 \ 4) \\ &= (-3 \ 1 \ -4) \end{aligned}$$

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$$a - 1 = 5 \Rightarrow a = 6$$

$$2 - c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 2$$

$$-1 - d = 0 \Rightarrow d = -1$$

$$b - (-2) = 5 \Rightarrow b = 3$$

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$$1 + a = c \quad (1)$$

$$2 + b = 5 \Rightarrow b = 3$$

$$0 + c = c$$

$$a + 1 = c$$

$$b + 2 = c \quad (2)$$

$$c + 0 = c$$

$$\text{Use } b = 3 \text{ in (2)} \Rightarrow c = 5$$

$$\text{Use } c = 5 \text{ in (1)} \Rightarrow a = 4$$

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$$5 + a = 7 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$3 + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = -2$$

$$0 + c = 2 \Rightarrow c = 2$$

$$-1 + d = 0 \Rightarrow d = 1$$

$$2 + e = 1 \Rightarrow e = -1$$

$$1 + f = 4 \Rightarrow f = 3$$

$$8 \text{ a } 3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 12 & -18 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Further Pure Maths 1

## Solution Bank

$$8 \text{ b } \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c \quad 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

d **A** and **B** are not the same size, so you can't subtract them.

9 a

$$\begin{aligned} 3\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{B} &= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -6 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 13 & -4 \\ -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b \quad 2\mathbf{A} - 4\mathbf{B} &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 4 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ -8 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -8 \\ 10 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c \quad 5\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{B} &= 5 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -10 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -12 \\ 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d \quad \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{A} + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{B} &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & \frac{3}{2} \\ -3 & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10 \quad 1 + 2k &= 7 \\ \Rightarrow 2k &= 6 \\ \Rightarrow k &= 3. \\ 2 - k &= x \\ \Rightarrow 2 - 3 &= x \\ \therefore x &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 2a - 3 &= 3 \quad \Rightarrow 2a = 6 \\ &\Rightarrow a = 3 \\ 0 - 3c &= 3 \quad \Rightarrow c = -1 \\ 2 - 3d &= -4 \quad \Rightarrow -3d = -6 \\ &\Rightarrow d = 2 \\ 2b + 3 &= -4 \quad \Rightarrow 2b = -7 \\ &\Rightarrow b = -3.5 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 5 - 2c &= 9 \\ \Rightarrow -4 &= 2c \\ \Rightarrow c &= -2. \\ a - 4 &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow a &= 5. \\ b - 2 &= 3 \\ \Rightarrow b &= 5. \\ 0 + 2 &= d \\ \Rightarrow d &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} -3 + 2k^2 &= k \\ \Rightarrow 2k^2 - k - 3 &= 0 \\ (2k - 3)(k + 1) &= 0 \\ \therefore k &= \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } -1 \\ \text{AND } k + 2k^2 &= 6 \\ \Rightarrow 2k^2 + k - 6 &= 0 \\ (2k - 3)(k + 2) &= 0 \\ \therefore k &= \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } -2 \\ \text{So common value is } k &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$