Chapter 4 , Section 3 of Contemporary Linear Algebra by Anton and Busby



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Find the volume of the parallelepiped determined by (1, -1, 3), (4, 1, 5), and (1, 0, -6).
 (4, 1, 5), and (1, 0, -6).
 (4, 1, 5), and (1, 0, -6).
 (5) -38
 (6) -4
 (7) 0
 (8) -4
 (9) 0
 (9) 4
 (9) 38

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2. Suppose A and adj(A) are given, but some entries are illegible.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & * \\ & * & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -6 & 3 & 1 & * \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -15 & 27 & * \\ -48 & * & * & 30 \\ 54 & 54 & -81 & -27 \\ 41 & 50 & * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

What is the determinant of A? (Can you find all the missing entries?)

- ►A -81
  ►B 54
  ►C 0
  ►D 27
- **PE** 81

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3. If a, d, and f are all non-zero and

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ 0 & d & e \\ 0 & 0 & f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$



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Next Question



5. Let *a* be a number between 0 and 6 and let (x, y, z) be a solution to the system

$$2x + ay + 3z = -1$$
  

$$2x + 4z = 1$$
  

$$3x - 5y + 6z = 0$$

What value of a makes x as small as possible?



No more questions

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