

## 5. exercise sheet for Engineering Mathematics

### 5.1. (Inverting matrices)

Find the inverse matrix  $A^{-1}$  of

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

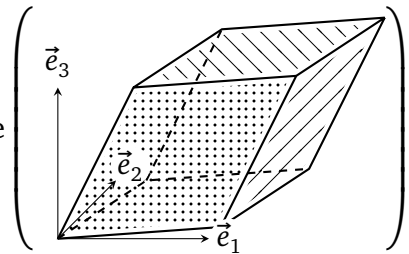
(Hint: there are several ways of doing this. For example, you may use the Gauß–Jordan algorithm from § 3.6.5 of the lecture notes. Alternatively, you may use Cramer’s rule, Proposition 3.2.)

### 5.2. (Volume of a parallelepiped)

Compute the volume of the parallelepiped

$$\square := \square(\vec{v}, \vec{w}, \vec{z}) := \{ \lambda_1 \vec{v} + \lambda_2 \vec{w} + \lambda_3 \vec{z} : 0 \leq \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \leq 1 \}.$$

spanned by the vectors  $\vec{v} = (1/5, 1, 0)$ ,  $\vec{w} = (1, 1/5, 0)$  and  $\vec{z} = (1/2, 0, 1)$ .

$$\text{volume}(\square) = \text{volume} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram of a parallelepiped in a 3D coordinate system with axes } \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3. \end{array} \right).$$


(Hint: you can use Cavalieri’s principle, or you can simply compute an appropriate determinant.)

### 5.3. (Computing determinants)

Compute the determinant of each of the following matrices:

(a)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$

(b)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

(c)  $\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\varphi) \sin(\theta) & r \cos(\varphi) \cos(\theta) & -r \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta) & r \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta) & r \cos(\varphi) \sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\theta) & -r \sin(\theta) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  for  $r, \varphi, \theta \in \mathbb{R}.$

(Hint: for (c) employ the identity  $\cos(\varphi)^2 + \sin(\varphi)^2 = |\exp(i\varphi)| = 1$  from Theorem 1.3. Your final result should only depend on  $r$  and  $\theta$  and look very simple.)