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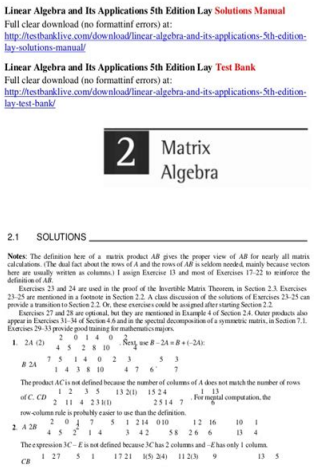

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2 Matrix Algebra

2.1 SOLUTIONS

Notes: The definition here of a matrix product AB gives the proper view of AB for nearly all matrix calculations. (The dual fact about the rows of A and the rows of AB is seldom needed, mainly because vectors here are usually written as columns.) I assign Exercise 13 and most of Exercises 17-22 to reinforce the definition of AB.

Exercises 23 and 24 are used in the proof of the Invertible Matrix Theorem, in Section 2.3. Exercises 23-25 are mentioned in a footnote in Section 2.2. A class discussion of the solutions of Exercises 23-25 can provide a transition to Section 2.2. Or, these exercises could be assigned after starting Section 2.2.

Exercises 27 and 28 are optional, but they are mentioned in Example 4 of Section 2.4. Outer products also appear in Exercises 31-34 of Section 4.6 and in the spectral decomposition of a symmetric matrix, in Section 7.1. Exercises 29-33 provide good training for mathematics majors.

1. $2A$ (2) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ Next, use $B - 2A = B + (-2A)$:

B $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ $2A$ $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 6^* & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

The product AC is not defined because the number of columns of A does not match the number of rows of C. CD $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 11 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 2(1) \\ 23 & 1(1) \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 15 & 2 \\ 25 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$. For manual computation, the row-column rule is probably easier to use than the definition.

2. $A2B$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 14 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 16 \\ 6 & \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 1 \\ 13 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

The expression $3C - E$ is not defined because $3C$ has 2 columns and $-E$ has only 1 column.

CB $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 21 & 8(5) \\ 7 & 2(4) \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 21 & 2(3) \\ 11 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

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