

Name: ANSWERS

Instructions: No calculators! Answer all problems in the space provided! Do your rough work on scrap paper.

1. For the system:

$$a_1x + a_2y = b_1$$

$$a_3x + a_4y = b_2$$

Assuming $a_1a_4 - a_2a_3 \neq 0$, write down a formula for $x =$

$$\frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_2 \\ b_2 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{a_4b_1 - a_2b_2}{a_1a_4 - a_2a_3}, y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_3 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{a_1b_2 - a_3b_1}{a_1a_4 - a_2a_3}$$

2. For the matrix $A = [a_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 \\ 6 & 7 & \pi \end{pmatrix}$, what is $a_{32} =$ 7?

3. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Compute the following, or write "DNE", for "does not exist".

(d) $B + 2D =$ DNE (b) $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 6 & 13 \\ 6 & 4 & 34 \end{pmatrix}$

(c) $BA =$ DNE (d) $A - 3D = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

4. Suppose A and C above were multiplied to find CA . Write the size of the result, or "DNE" if they actually cannot be multiplied: 2×3

5. List the square matrices in problem 3. B, C

6. True or false: Suppose AB is defined. If B has a column of zeros, then AB has a column of zeros. True

7. Justify your answer in problem 6.
 Suppose $A = [A]_{n \times m}$ and $B = [B]_{m \times p}$. Assume $\vec{b}_j = \vec{0}_m$ is the j^{th} column of B . Then the j^{th} column of AB would be $[\vec{a}_{(1)} \cdot \vec{b}_j, \vec{a}_{(2)} \cdot \vec{b}_j, \dots, \vec{a}_{(n)} \cdot \vec{b}_j]^T = [0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0]^T$. So that AB has a column of zeros; namely, its j^{th} column. \square

8. Would your answer to problem 6 change if it were A that had the column of zeros? Yes

Bonus: (a) What is $tr(C) =$ $2 + 0 = 2$?

(b) Write the system in problem 1 as an augmented matrix below:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} a_1 & a_2 & b_1 \\ a_3 & a_4 & b_2 \end{array} \right)$$

(c) Justify your answer to problem 8.

If A had a column of zeros, the statement would be false.
 Counter example: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. (many examples possible).
 So A has a column of zeros, but AB does not. \square