

1.1

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

SOL:

$$E^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, E^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, E^8 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, 8E = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.3

(1)

Under matrices are nonsingular matrices, $\det() \neq 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

If we use matlab to run simulation 100 by 100 matrices in 1000 times, the result showthat it is more likely to be nonsingular(invertible)

1.5

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

SOL:

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, BA = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$AB^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.7

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\
& \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 0 & \frac{-3}{8} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{-3}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 0 & \frac{-3}{8} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{-3}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\
& \text{inverse: } \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{-1}{2} & 1 & \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
& \Rightarrow \text{Inverse not exist}
\end{aligned}$$

1.9

The following matrices are nonsingular matrices, $\det() \neq 0$

the total number is 8

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.14

Solve by forward substitution

$$Lc = b \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve

$$Ux = c \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.17 (1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow No solution

(2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{-1}{2}, v = \frac{1}{2}, w = 0$$

1.23

(a)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l & 1 & 0 \\ m & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2l & 1 & 0 \\ 2m & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3l & 1 & 0 \\ 3m & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \dots \Rightarrow A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ nl & 1 & 0 \\ nm & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -l & 1 & 0 \\ -m & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l & 1 & 0 \\ m & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -l & 1 & 0 \\ lm & -m & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.27

(a)

due to A invertible, A^{-1} exist

$$(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

(b)

due to A is symmetric, and

$$A^T = A$$

$$(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1} = A^{-1}$$

$(A^{-1})^T$ is also symmetric

(c)

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (A^T)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (A^{-1})^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.28

(a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(d)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$