$E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 26

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 2

Show all work and justify all of your answers. Answers without work or sufficient reasoning will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

M1. Let

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine which of the six products CD, CE, DC, DE, EC, ED can be computed, and compute them.

Solution:

$$EC = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$DE = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

M2. Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution: The determinant is 0, so it is not invertible.

M3. Find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$

Solution:

$$\operatorname{RREF}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -5 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & -7 & 20 & 47 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the inverse is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -5 & 12 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 & -9 \\ -4 & -7 & 20 & 47 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$

M1:

M2:

M3: