- (i) False. $p(I) = (a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m)I$.
- (j) True.

If the *i* th row vector of *A* is $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then it follows from Formula (9) in Section 1.3 that *i* th row vector of $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Consequently no matrix B can be found to make the product AB = I thus A does not have an inverse.

If the *j* th column vector of *A* is $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then it follows from Formula (8) in Section 1.3 that

the *j* th column vector of $BA = B \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Consequently no matrix B can be found to make the product BA = I thus A does not have an inverse.

(k) False. E.g. I and -I are both invertible but I + (-I) = O is not.

1.5 Elementary Matrices and a Method for Finding A⁻¹

- 1. (a) Elementary matrix (corresponds to adding -5 times the first row to the second row)
 - **(b)** Not an elementary matrix
 - (c) Not an elementary matrix
 - (d) Not an elementary matrix
- 3. (a) Add 3 times the second row to the first row: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 - **(b)** Multiply the first row by $-\frac{1}{7}$: $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{7} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 - (c) Add 5 times the first row to the third row: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 - (d) Interchange the first and third rows: $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

5. (a) Interchange the first and second rows:
$$EA = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 & -6 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Add -3 times the second row to the third row:
$$EA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 9 & 4 & -12 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) Add 4 times the third row to the first row:
$$EA = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 28 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. (a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (B was obtained from A by interchanging the first row and the third row)

(b)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (A was obtained from B by interchanging the first row and the third row)

(c)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (C was obtained from A by adding -2 times the first row to the third row)

(d)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (A was obtained from C by adding 2 times the first row to the third row)

The determinant of A, $\det(A) = (1)(7) - (4)(2) = -1$, is nonzero. Therefore A is invertible and its inverse is $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$

(Method II: using the inversion algorithm)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 The identity matrix was adjoined to the given matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 -2 times the first row was added to the second row.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 The second row was multiplied by -1 .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 -4 times the second row was added to the first row.

The inverse is
$$\begin{bmatrix} -7 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

(Method I: using Theorem 1.4.5) (b)

> The determinant of A, $\det(A) = (2)(8) - (-4)(-4) = 0$. Therefore A is not invertible. (Method II: using the inversion algorithm)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 8 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 The identity matrix was adjoined to the given matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 \longrightarrow 2 times the first row was added to the second row.

A row of zeros was obtained on the left side, therefore A is not invertible.

11. (a)

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ The identity matrix was adjoined to the given matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ -2 times the first row was added to the second row and -1 times the first row was added to the third row.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 \longrightarrow 2 times the second row was added to the third row.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 The third row was multiplied by -1 .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -14 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & -14 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 3 times the third row was added to the second row and -3 times the third row was added to the first row.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 \longrightarrow -2 times the second row was added to the first row.

The inverse is $\begin{bmatrix} -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(b)
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
The identity matrix was adjoined to the given matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
The first row was multiplied by -1 .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & -7 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 & 7 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-2 \text{ times the first row was added to the second row and } 4 \text{ times the first row was added to the third row.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & -7 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
The second row was added to the third row.

A row of zeros was obtained on the left side, therefore the matrix is not invertible.

13.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
The identity matrix was adjoined to the given matrix.

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
The third row was multiplied by $-\frac{1}{2}$.

The third row was multiplied by $-\frac{1}{2}$.

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

$$-1 \text{ times the third row was added to the second and } -1 \text{ times the third row was added to the first row}$$

The inverse is
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad -1 \text{ times the first row was added to the second and } -1 \text{ times the first row was added to the third row}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad -1 \text{ times the second row was added to the third row.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad -6 \text{ times the third row was added to the first row}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{2} & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 The first row was multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$.

The inverse is $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

17.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
The identity matrix was adjoined to the given matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The first and second rows were interchanged.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & -24 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 \longleftarrow -2 times the first row was added to the second.

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— The second row was multiplied by -1.

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 40 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

8 times the second row was added to the fourth.

The third row was multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$.

✓ —8 times the third row was added to the fourth row.

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{40} & -\frac{1}{20} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$

The fourth row was multiplied by $\frac{1}{40}$.

−5 times the fourth row was added to the second row.

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

-4 times the third row was added to the second row and -12 times the third row was added to the first row.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & -3 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

−2 times the second row was added to the first row.

The inverse is $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & -3 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{40} & -\frac{1}{20} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}.$

19. (a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} k_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k_3 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k_4 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The identity matrix was adjoined to the given matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{k_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{k_2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{k_3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{k_4} \end{bmatrix}$$

The first row was multiplied by $1/k_1$, the second row was multiplied by $1/k_2$, the third row was multiplied by $1/k_3$, and the fourth row was multiplied by $1/k_4$.

The inverse is $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{k_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{k_2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{k_3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{k_4} \end{bmatrix}.$

(b)
$$\begin{bmatrix} k & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The identity matrix was adjoined to the given matrix.

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

First row and third row were both multiplied by 1/k.