# Step-1

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1) Given statement is  $\hat{a} \in \text{Tif } L_1 U_1 = L_2 U_2$  (upper triangular  $U \hat{a} \in \text{TM}$ s with nonzero diagonal, lower triangular  $L \hat{a} \in \text{TM}$ s with unit diagonal), then  $L_1 = L_2$  and  $U_1 = U_2$ . The LU factorization is unique  $\hat{a} \in \text{TM}$ .

We have to determine whether the given statement is true or false.

# Step-2

The given statement is **true**.

Since the factorization is unique.

Consider  $L_1U_1 = L_2U_2$ 

Multiplying both sides by  $L_1^{-1}$ , we get

$$L_{\rm l}^{-1}\left(L_{\rm l}U_{\rm l}\right)\!=\!L_{\rm l}^{-1}\!\left(L_{\rm 2}U_{\rm 2}\right)$$

$$(L_1^{-1}L_1)U_1 = (L_1^{-1}L_2)U_2$$

$$U_1 = (L_1^{-1}L_2)U_2$$

#### Step-3

Similarly multiplying  $L_1U_1 = L_2U_2$  by  $L_2^{-1}$ , we get

$$L_2^{-1}(L_1U_1) = L_2^{-1}(L_2U_2)$$

$$(L_2^{-1}L_1)U_1 = (L_2^{-1}L_2)U_2$$

$$(L_2^{-1}L_1)U_1 = U_2$$

But  $L_1, L_2$  are elementary matrices and its inverses exists and  $L_1^{-1}L_2 = L_2L_1^{-1}$  becomes identity.

Hence  $U_1 = U_2$ 

Similarly we can prove that  $L_1 = L_2$ 

Hence the given statement is **true**.

# Step-4

2) Given statement is  $\hat{\mathbf{a}} \in \mathsf{TF} A^2 + A = I$  then  $A^{-1} = A + I \hat{\mathbf{a}} \in \mathsf{TM}$ .

We have to determine whether the given statement is true or false.

# Step-5

The given statement is **true**.

Consider

$$A^{2} + A = I$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} (A^{2} + A) = A^{-1} (I) \qquad \text{(Multiplying both sides with } A^{-1} \text{)}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} A^{2} + A^{-1} A = A^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1} A) A + A^{-1} A = A^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow IA + I = A^{-1} \qquad \text{(Since } A^{-1} A = AA^{-1} = I \text{)}$$

$$\Rightarrow A + I = A^{-1}$$

Hence  $A^{-1} = A + I$ 

### Step-6

(c) Given statement is  $\hat{a} \in \hat{A}$  and  $\hat{A}$  are zero, then  $\hat{A}$  is singular.

We have to determine whether the given statement is true or false.

# Step-7

The given statement is **false.** 

Since let 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then

$$\det A = 0(0) - 1(2) = 0 - 2 = -2$$

Since  $\det A \neq 0$ 

So *A* is nonsingular.

Hence the given statement is **false**.