

12.498

AI25BTECH11004-B.JASWANTH

Question

If $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, then \mathbf{AB}^T is equal to

- (a) $\begin{pmatrix} 38 & 28 \\ 32 & 56 \end{pmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 40 \\ 42 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{pmatrix} 43 & 27 \\ 34 & 50 \end{pmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{pmatrix} 38 & 32 \\ 28 & 56 \end{pmatrix}$

Solution:

Given,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.1)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\mathbf{B}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\mathbf{AB}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 38 & 28 \\ 32 & 56 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{AB}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 38 & 28 \\ 32 & 56 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.5)$$