Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 80% **To pass** 80% or higher

Go to next item

1. Let two matrices be

1 / 1 point

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 9 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

What is A + B?

- $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ 11 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 \\ 11 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- ◉ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 12 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$

Correct
To add two matrices, add them element-wise.

2. Let $x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

1 / 1 point

What is $\frac{1}{2} * x$?

- $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 14 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 14 & 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{7}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$
- ◉ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{7}{2} \\ 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

Correct
To multiply the vector x by $\frac{1}{2}$, take each element of x and multiply that element by $\frac{1}{2}$.

3. Let u be a 3-dimensional vector, where specifically

1 / 1 point

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

What is u^{T}?

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

Correct

4. Let u and v be 3-dimensional vectors, where specifically **0 / 1 point**

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

What is $u^T v$?

(Hint: u^T is a

1x3 dimensional matrix, and v can also be seen as a 3x1

matrix. The answer you want can be obtained by taking

the matrix product of u^T and v.) Do not add brackets to your answer.

No answer

Incorrect
The answer you gave is not a number.

5. Let A and B be 3x3 (square) matrices. Which of the following **1 / 1 point**

must necessarily hold true? Check all that apply.

- ☐ $A * B * A = B * A * B$
- ☑ If $C = A * B$, then C is a 3x3 matrix.

Correct
Since A and B are both 3x3 matrices, their product is 3x3. More generally, if A were an $m \times n$. matrix, and B a $n \times o$ matrix, then C would be $m \times o$. (In our example, $m = n = o = 3$.)

- ☐ $A * B = B * A$
- ☑ If B is the 3x3 identity matrix, then $A * B = B * A$

Correct
Even though matrix multiplication is not commutative in general ($A * B \neq B * A$ for general matrices A, B), for the special case where $B = I$, we have $A * B = A * I = A$, and also $B * A = I * A = A$. So, $A * B = B * A$.