

Suppose that A is a nonsingular matrix and A is row equivalent to the matrix B. Prove that B is nonsingular.

Problem Solving - What are the terms/strategies I may need? What do I know?

RREF Properties:

- Pivots are 1
- Pivots go down and to the right
- Everything above and below a pivot is 0
- Zero rows are at the bottom

Singular Matrices:

A non-singular matrix is a matrix that is square and only has the trivial solution to $LS(A,0)$

A non-singular matrix is a matrix that has RREF as the identity matrix. (Theorem)

Row Operations Are reversible (Previous exercise)

Definition of row equivalent:

There is a sequence of row operations from A to B (or from B to A)

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Steps & Process – Try to answer the question writing in many steps to avoid small errors.

Let A be a non singular matrix, then:

- A has an RREF matrix that is I_n (Theorem)
- There is a sequence of row operations $(R'_1, R'_2, \dots, R'_p)$ that $A \rightarrow R'_1 \rightarrow R'_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow R'_p$ gives I_n
- Since A is row equivalent to B, There is a sequence of row operations (R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k) that $B \rightarrow R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow R_k$ gives A
- There is a sequence of row operations $(R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k, R'_1, R'_2, \dots, R'_p)$ that $B \rightarrow R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow R_k \rightarrow R'_1 \rightarrow R'_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow R'_p$ gives I_n
- B has RREF matrix I_n
- B is non-singular (Theorem)

Suppose that A is a nonsingular matrix and A is row equivalent to the matrix B . Prove that B is nonsingular.

Solidify Understanding – Explain why the steps makes sense by connecting to math you know.

Why is a non-singular matrix $(LS(A,0))$ equivalent to A having RREF as the identity?

Why are all row operations reversible (can you prove it)?

For Video Please click the link below:

[Video](#)