

14. A $n \times n$ matrix such that $AA^T = A^T A = E$ A is orthogonal:

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow A^T = A^{-1} \\ &\Leftrightarrow A \text{ is invertible} \\ &\Leftrightarrow A \text{ is nonsingular} \\ &\Leftrightarrow A \text{ is full rank} \\ &\Leftrightarrow A \text{ is invertible} \\ &\Leftrightarrow a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow |A|^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow |A| = 1 \text{ or } |A| = -1 \end{aligned}$$

15. A is a matrix $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$:

(a) $\alpha_i^T \alpha_i = 1$
 (b) $\alpha_i^T \alpha_j = 0$ ($i \neq j$)

1.2

1. A is a matrix A is invertible A^{-1}

2. $n \times n$ matrix A

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n \\ &\Leftrightarrow A \text{ is nonsingular} \\ &\Leftrightarrow A = P_1 P_2 \dots P_s, P_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, s) \text{ is elementary} \\ &\Leftrightarrow A \text{ is invertible} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 0 \text{ is not an eigenvalue of } A \end{aligned}$$

3. A is a matrix $AB = E$ $BA = E$

4. P is a matrix $PA(AP)$ is a matrix A is a matrix (\square)
 \Rightarrow \square

4. $E_i^{-1}(k) = E_i(1/k)$ i is a matrix k is a matrix i is a matrix $1/k$

$$\begin{aligned} &E_{ij}^{-1} = E_{ij} \quad i \text{ is a matrix } j \text{ is a matrix} \\ &E_{ij}^{-1}(k) = E_{ij}(-k) \quad i \text{ is a matrix } k \text{ is a matrix } j \text{ is a matrix } i \text{ is a matrix} \\ &\quad \quad \quad -k \text{ is a matrix } j \text{ is a matrix} \end{aligned}$$

5. A is a matrix B is a matrix P is a matrix $PAQ = B$

6. $r(A) = A$ A is a matrix A is a matrix

7. \square

1.3 □□

1. □ $A = [a_{ij}]$ □ $B = [b_{ij}]$ □□□ $m \times n$ □□□□ $m \times n$ □□ $C = [c_{ij}] = [a_{ij} + b_{ij}]$ □
□□□ $A \square B$ □□□□□ $A + B = C$

2. □ $A = [a_{ij}]$ □ $m \times n$ □□□ k □□□□□□□ $m \times n$ □□ $[ka_{ij}]$ □□□ k □□□ A □
□□□□□ kA

3. □ A, B, C, \mathbf{O} □□ $m \times n$ □□□ k, l □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

(a) $A + B = B + A$

(b) $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$

(c) $A + \mathbf{O} = A$

(d) $A + (-A) = \mathbf{O}$

(e) $1A = A$

(f) $k(lA) = (kl)A$

(g) $k(A + B) = kA + kB$

(h) $(k + l)A = kA + lA$

4. □ $A = [a_{ij}]$ □ $m \times n$ □□□ $B = [b_{ij}]$ □ $n \times s$ □□□□□ $m \times s$ □□ $C = [c_{ij}]$ □□□

$$c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \cdots + a_{in}b_{nj} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj} = \sum i \square \times j \square$$

□□ $A \square B$ □□□□□□ $C = AB$

5. □□□□□□□□□□

(a) $A(BC) = (AB)C$

(b) $A(B + C) = AB + AC$

(c) $(A + B)C = AC + BC$

(d) $(kA)(lB) = klAB$

(e) $AE = EA = A$

(f) $\mathbf{O}A = A\mathbf{O} = \mathbf{O}$

6. □ A □ n □□□□ k □□□□□

(a) $A \square k \square \square \square A^k = A \cdot A \cdots A(k \square A)$

(b) $\mathbf{A}^0 = \mathbf{E}$

(c) $A^k \cdot A^l = A^{k+l}$

(d) $(A^k)^l = A^{kl}$

7.

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ B_3 & B_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 + B_1 & A_2 + B_2 \\ A_3 + B_3 & A_4 + B_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

8.

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X & Y \\ Z & W \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AX + BZ & AY + BW \\ CX + DZ & CY + DW \end{bmatrix}$$

9.

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} A^T & C^T \\ B^T & D^T \end{bmatrix}$$

10. $(A + B)^2 = (A + B)(A + B) = A^2 + \textcolor{red}{AB} + \textcolor{red}{BA} + B^2 \neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$

11. $\textcolor{green}{(A + E)^2 = A^2 + 2A + E}$

(a) $E - A^3 = (E - A)(E + A + A^2)$

(b) $E + A^3 = (E + A)(E - A + A^2)$

(c) $AB - 2B - 4A = 0 \Leftrightarrow (A - 2E)(B - 4E) = 8E$

12. $\square \alpha \square \beta \square \square \square \square \square \square$

(a) $\square \square \square \cdot \square \square \square : \alpha \beta^T = (\beta \alpha^T)^T \square \square \square \square \square \square n \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

(b) $\square \square \square \cdot \square \square \square : \alpha^T \beta = \beta^T \alpha \square \square \square \square$

(c)

$$\alpha \alpha^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 & \dots & a_1 a_n \\ a_1 a_2 & a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 & \dots & a_2 a_n \\ a_1 a_3 & a_2 a_3 & a_3^2 & \dots & a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 a_n & a_2 a_n & a_3 a_n & \dots & a_n^2 \end{bmatrix} (\square \square \square \square)$$

(d)

$$\alpha^T \alpha = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \square \square \square \square$$

1.4 $\square \square$

1.4.1 $\square \square \square$

1. $|A^T| = |A|$

2. $|kA| = k^n |A|$

3. $|AB| = |A||B|$, $|A^2| = |A|^2$

4. $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$

5. $|A^{-1}| = |A|^{-1}$

1.4.2 □□

1. $(A^T)^T = A$
2. $(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$
3. $(A - B)^T = A^T - B^T$
4. $(kA)^T = kA^T$
5. $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$
6. $(E + A)^T = E + A^T$

1.4.3 □□

1. $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$
2. $(kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k}A^{-1} (k \neq 0)$
3. $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$
4. $(ABC)^{-1} = C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1}$
5. $(A^n)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^n$
6. $(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$
7. $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*$
8. $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} \Rightarrow |P^{-1}||P| = 1$

1.4.4 □□

1. $(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^* = \frac{1}{|A|}A$
 2. $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$
 3. $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$
 4. $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$
 5. $(AB)^* = B^*A^*$
 6. $(A^*)^T = (A^T)^*$
 7. $(kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^*$
 8. $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2}A$
- (a) □ A □□□ ($|A| = 0$) □□
- i. □ $n \geq 3$ □□ $(A^*)^* = O$
 - ii. □ $n = 2$ □□ $(A^*)^* = A$

9.

$$r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, & \text{if } r(A) = n, \\ 1, & \text{if } r(A) = n - 1, \\ 0, & \text{if } r(A) < n - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$10. \text{ If } A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } A^* = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

1.4.5

1. $r(A) = r(A^T) = r(A^T A) = r(AA^T)$

2. If $k \neq 0$ then $r(kA) = r(A)$

3. $r(A + B) \leq r(A, B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$

4. If A is $m \times n$ and B is $n \times s$ then

(a) $r(AB) \leq r(A)$ and $r(AB) \leq r(B)$ and $r(AB) \leq \min(r(A), r(B))$

(b) $r(A) + r(B) - n \leq r(AB)$

(c) If $AB = O$ then

i. $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$

ii. $B \text{ is a } n \times s \text{ matrix such that } Ax = 0 \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

• $B = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s]$

$$B = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s], AB = A[b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s] = [Ab_1, Ab_2, \dots, Ab_s] = [0, 0, \dots, 0]$$

□□

$$Ab_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, s.$$

(d) If $AB = C$ then

i. If $C(AB) = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]$ and $B = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]$ then

□

• $B \text{ is a } n \times s \text{ matrix such that } B \text{ is a } n \times s \text{ matrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix}$$

□

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}\beta_1 + \dots + a_{1n}\beta_n = \alpha_1, \\ a_{21}\beta_1 + \dots + a_{2n}\beta_n = \alpha_2, \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}\beta_1 + \dots + a_{nn}\beta_n = \alpha_n \end{cases}$$

ii. $\square\square C(AB) \square\square\square\square\square\square A \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$

5. $\square A \square\square\square\square r(AB) = r(B) = r(BA)$

6. $\square A \square\square\square\square\square r(AB) = r(B)$

7. $\square A \square\square\square\square\square r(AB) = r(A)$

8. $A \square m \times n \square\square\square B \square n \times s \square\square\square C \square s \times t \square\square\square\square$

$$r(AB) + r(BC) \leq r(ABC) + r(B)$$

9.

$$r \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{bmatrix} = r \begin{bmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{bmatrix} = r(A) + r(B)$$

10.

$$r \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{bmatrix} \geq r(A) + r(B)$$

11. $\square A \sim B \square\square$

(a) $r(A) = r(B)$

(b) $r(A + kE) = r(B + kE)$

1.4.6 $\square\square\square\square$

1. $\square B \square C \square\square\square m \square\square n \square\square\square\square\square\square$

$$\begin{bmatrix} B & O \\ O & C \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} B^n & O \\ O & C^n \end{bmatrix}$$

2. $\square B \square C \square\square\square m \square\square n \square\square\square\square\square\square\square$

(a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} B & O \\ O & C \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} B^{-1} & O \\ O & C^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)

$$\begin{bmatrix} O & B \\ C & O \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} O & C^{-1} \\ B^{-1} & O \end{bmatrix}$$

1.4.7 $\square\square\square\square n \square\square$

1. $\square r(A) = 1 \square\square$

(a) $A \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$

(b) $A^2 = lA \square\square l = \sum a_{ii} = a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}$

(c) $A^n = l^{n-1}A \square\square l = \sum a_{ii} = a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}$

2. A is an $n \times n$ matrix such that $A^n = 0$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

□□

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & b_{13} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & b_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & b_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{14} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & c_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & c_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^n = 0, \quad A^k = 0 \text{ for } k \geq n$$

3. $B = P^{-1}AP$ and $B^2 = P^{-1}A^2P$

(a) $B^n = P^{-1}A^nP$

(b) $A^n = PB^nP^{-1}$

1.5 □□□□□□

1. A is an $m \times n$ matrix and B is an $n \times s$ matrix such that $AB = O$

(a) B is an $n \times s$ matrix such that $Bx = 0$

(b) $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$

2. $a_{ij} + A_{ij} = 0$:

$$A_{ij} = -a_{ij}$$

$$A^* = (A_{ij})^T = (-a_{ij})^T = -(a_{ij})^T = -A^T$$

3. $A^* = A^T$ and $A_{ij} = a_{ij}$