Content.

A is a nonsingular matrix, so
$$\det(A) \neq 0$$
, and there exist A^{-1} such that $A^{-1}A = I$ since $\det(I) = I$, $\det(A^{-1}A) = I$ det $(A^{-1}A) = \det(A^{-1}) \det(A)$ $= \det(A^{-1}) \det(A) = I$ $= \det(A^{-1}) \det(A) = I$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left[2 \cdot 8 - 12 \right] = \frac{8}{4}$$

3.
$$\forall$$
 nonsingular matrix A , $\det(A^{-1}) = \overline{\det(A)}$

$$\det(B) = \det(S^{-1}AS)$$

$$= \det(S^{-1}) \det(A) \det(S)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\det(S)} \det(A) \det(S)$$

Content

$$\begin{cases}
\chi_{1} + 15\chi_{3} = 0 \\
\chi_{2} - 8\chi_{3} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\chi_{3} = \chi_{3}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\chi_{1} + 15\chi_{3} = 0 \\
\chi_{3} = \chi_{3}
\end{cases}$$

$$\chi_{3} = \chi_{3}$$

$$\chi_{4} = \chi_{5}$$

$$\chi_{5} = \chi_{5}$$

$$\chi_{6} = \chi_{7}$$

$$\chi_{7} = \chi_{7}$$

$$\chi_{7} = \chi_{7}$$

$$\chi_{8} = \chi_{7}$$

$$\chi_{8} = \chi_{7}$$

$$\chi_{8} = \chi_{7}$$

$$\chi_{8} = \chi_{7}$$

5. a. no b. yes

6. a.
$$C_1\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_1 = C_2 = 0$$

$$\text{the only linear combination of two matrix is equal to } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Yes}$$

$$\text{The only linear combination of two matrix is equal to } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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