



Solutions: Linear Algebra by Hoffman and Kunze



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Abstract—This book provides solutions to the Linear Algebra book by Hoffman and Kunze.

1 LINEAR EQUATIONS

1.1 Fields and Linear Equations

1.1.1. Verify that the set of complex numbers numbers described in the form of c where x and y are rational is a sub-field of \mathbb{C} .

Solution: Lets consider the set $S = \{x + y\sqrt{2}, x, y \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, $S \subset \mathbb{C}$ We must verify that S meets the following two conditions:

$$0, 1 \in S \quad (1.1.1.1)$$

$$a, b \in S, a + b, -a, ab, a^{-1} \in S \quad (1.1.1.2)$$

Throughout let

$$a = x + y\sqrt{2}, b = w + z\sqrt{2} \quad (1.1.1.3)$$

If

a)

$$x = 0, y = 0 \in \mathbb{Q}, a = 0 + \sqrt{2} \cdot 0 = 0, 0 \in S \quad (1.1.1.4)$$

b)

$$x = 1, y = 0, a = 1 + \sqrt{2} \cdot 0 = 1, 1 \in S \quad (1.1.1.5)$$

c)

$$a + b = x + y\sqrt{2} + w + z\sqrt{2} = b + a \quad (1.1.1.6)$$

d)

$$-a = -x - y\sqrt{2}, x, y \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ so } -x, -y \in \mathbb{Q}, a \in S \quad (1.1.1.7)$$

e)

$$ab = (x + y\sqrt{2})(w + z\sqrt{2}) = ba, ab \in S \quad (1.1.1.8)$$

f)

$$a^{-1}a = (x + y\sqrt{2})^{-1}(x + y\sqrt{2}) = 1, a^{-1} \in S \quad (1.1.1.9)$$

Hence (1.1.1.1), (1.1.1.2) is verified. Therefore by considering the (1.1.1.1) and (1.1.1.2) we can say set complex numbers of given form $x + y\sqrt{2}$ is subfield of \mathbb{C} .

1.1.2. Let \mathbb{F} be the field of complex numbers. Are

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the following two systems of linear equations equivalent? If so, express each equation in each system as a linear combination of the equations in the other system.

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 - x_2 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}3x_1 + x_2 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Solution: The given system of linear equations can be written as,

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (1.1.2.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (1.1.2.2)$$

$$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (1.1.2.3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (1.1.2.4)$$

Now we can obtain \mathbf{B} from matrix \mathbf{A} by performing elementary row operations given as,

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{A} \quad (1.1.2.5)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{C} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1.2.6)$$

where \mathbf{C} is product of elementary matrices given as,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{C} &= (\mathbf{E}_7\mathbf{E}_6\mathbf{E}_5\mathbf{E}_4\mathbf{E}_3\mathbf{E}_2\mathbf{E}_1) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1.2.7)\end{aligned}$$

Now, performing elementary operations on the right side of \mathbf{A} we obtain matrix \mathbf{B} given as,

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} \quad (1.1.2.8)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P} \quad (1.1.2.9)$$

where, \mathbf{P} is product of elementary matrices

given by,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{P} &= (\mathbf{E}_1\mathbf{E}_2\mathbf{E}_3\mathbf{E}_4\mathbf{E}_5) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1.2.10)\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, \mathbf{A} can be obtained from matrix \mathbf{B} from (1.1.2.5) as,

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{B} \quad (1.1.2.11)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{C}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1.2.12)$$

Matrix \mathbf{C} is product of elementary matrices and hence invertible and is given as,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{C}^{-1} &= (\mathbf{E}_1^{-1}\mathbf{E}_2^{-1}\mathbf{E}_3^{-1}\mathbf{E}_4^{-1}\mathbf{E}_5^{-1}\mathbf{E}_6^{-1}\mathbf{E}_7^{-1}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1.2.13)\end{aligned}$$

Matrix \mathbf{A} can also be obtained from (1.1.2.8) given as,

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{P}^{-1} \quad (1.1.2.14)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1} \quad (1.1.2.15)$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{P}^{-1} &= (\mathbf{E}_5^{-1}\mathbf{E}_4^{-1}\mathbf{E}_3^{-1}\mathbf{E}_2^{-1}\mathbf{E}_1^{-1}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ \frac{5}{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1.2.16)\end{aligned}$$

Thus (1.1.2.4) can be obtained from (1.1.2.2) by multiplying it with matrix \mathbf{C} , and by inverse row operations (1.1.2.2) can be obtained back from (1.1.2.4) since \mathbf{C} is product of elementary matrices and hence invertible.

Thus the two given homogeneous systems are row equivalent.

Now writing equations in matrix-vector form

as,

$$3x_1 + x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \quad (1.1.2.17)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \frac{4}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \quad (1.1.2.18)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \quad (1.1.2.19)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \frac{-1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \quad (1.1.2.20)$$

(1.1.2.18), (1.1.2.20) is same as multiplying \mathbf{C} with \mathbf{A} as it takes the linear combination of each rows of matrix \mathbf{A} i.e, (1.1.2.6)

$$x_1 - x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \quad (1.1.2.21)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = (1) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + (-2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \quad (1.1.2.22)$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \quad (1.1.2.23)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \quad (1.1.2.24)$$

(1.1.2.22), (1.1.2.24) is same as multiplying \mathbf{C}^{-1} with \mathbf{B} as it takes the linear combination of each rows of matrix \mathbf{B} i.e, (1.1.2.12)

Thus each equation in each system can be expressed as a linear combination of the equations in the other system when they are equivalent.

1.1.3. Are the following two systems of linear equations equivalent?

$$\begin{aligned} -x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 + \frac{5}{2}x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.1.3.1)$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - x_3 &= 0 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.1.3.2)$$

System of linear equations in (1.1.3.1) can be

expressed in matrix form as,

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (1.1.3.3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (1.1.3.4)$$

System of linear equations in (1.1.3.2) can be expressed in matrix form as,

$$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (1.1.3.5)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (1.1.3.6)$$

Two system of linear equations are equivalent if one system can be expressed as a linear combination of other system.

Matrix \mathbf{B} can be obtained from matrix \mathbf{A} as,

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{A} \quad (1.1.3.7)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{C} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1.3.8)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1.3.9)$$

Now, writing equations in matrix-vector form,

$$x_1 - x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} &= -1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ &+ 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \end{aligned} \quad (1.1.3.10)$$

$$x_2 + 3x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \end{aligned} \quad (1.1.3.11)$$

Equations (1.1.3.10) and (1.1.3.11) is same as multiplying \mathbf{C} with \mathbf{A} which is the linear combination of rows of matrix \mathbf{A} .

Thus each equation in second system can be expressed as linear combination of the equations in first system.

Therefore, the two system of linear equations are equivalent.

1.1.4. Let \mathbb{F} be a set which contains exactly two elements, 0 and 1. Define an addition and mul-

multiplication by tables. Verify that the set \mathbb{F} , 1.1.5.

+	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

·	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

together with these two operations, is a field.

Solution:

To prove that $(\mathbb{F}, +, \cdot)$ is a field we need to satisfy the following,

- $+$ and \cdot should be closed
 - For any a and b in \mathbb{F} , $a+b \in \mathbb{F}$ and $a \cdot b \in \mathbb{F}$. For example $0+0=0$ and $0 \cdot 0=0$.
- $+$ and \cdot should be commutative
 - For any a and b in \mathbb{F} , $a+b = b+a$ and $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$. For example $0+1=1+0$ and $0 \cdot 1=1 \cdot 0$.
- $+$ and \cdot should be associative
 - For any a and b in \mathbb{F} , $a+(b+c) = (a+b)+c$ and $a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$. For example $0+(1+0)=(0+1)+0$ and $0 \cdot (1 \cdot 0)=(0 \cdot 1) \cdot 0$.
- $+$ and \cdot operations should have an identity element
 - If we perform $a + 0$ then for any value of a from \mathbb{F} the result will be a itself. Hence 0 is an identity element of $+$ operation. If we perform $a \cdot 1$ then for any value of a from \mathbb{F} the result will be a itself. Hence 1 is an identity element of \cdot operation.
- $\forall a \in \mathbb{F}$ there exists an additive inverse
 - For additive inverse to exist, $\forall a$ in \mathbb{F} $a+(-a)=0$. For example $1-1=0$ and $0-0=0$.
- $\forall a \in \mathbb{F}$ such that a is non zero there exists a multiplicative inverse
 - For multiplicative inverse to exist, $\forall a$ such that a is non zero in \mathbb{F} , $a \cdot a^{-1}=1$. For example $1 \cdot 1^{-1} = 1$.
- $+$ and \cdot should hold distributive property
 - For any a, b and c in \mathbb{F} the property $a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$ should always hold true. For example $0 \cdot (1+1) = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1$.

Since the above properties are satisfied we can say that $(\mathbb{F}, +, \cdot)$ is a field.

1.1.5. Prove that each subfield of the field of complex number contains every rational number

Solution:

Complex Numbers: A complex number is a number that can be expressed in the form $a + bi$, where a and b are real numbers, and i represents the imaginary unit, satisfying the equation $i^2 = -1$. The set of complex numbers is denoted by \mathbb{C}

$$\mathbb{C} = \{(a, b) : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad (1.1.5.1)$$

Rational Numbers: A number in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where both p and q (non-zero) are integers, is called a rational number. The set of rational numbers is denoted by \mathbb{Q} . Let \mathbb{Q} be the set of rational numbers.

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{p}{q} : p \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{Z}_{\neq 0} \right\} \quad (1.1.5.2)$$

Let \mathbb{C} be the field of complex numbers and given \mathbb{F} be the subfield of field of complex numbers \mathbb{C} . Since \mathbb{F} is the subfield, we could say that

$$0 \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.3)$$

$$1 \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.4)$$

Closed under addition: Here \mathbb{F} is closed under addition since it is subfield

$$1 + 1 = 2 \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.5)$$

$$1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.6)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$1 + 1 + \dots + 1 (p \text{ times}) = p \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.7)$$

$$1 + 1 + \dots + 1 (q \text{ times}) = q \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.8)$$

By using the above property we could say that zero and other positive integers belong to \mathbb{F} . Since p and q are integers we say,

$$p \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (1.1.5.9)$$

$$q \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (1.1.5.10)$$

Additive Inverse: Let x be the positive integer belong \mathbb{F} and by additive inverse we could say,

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.11)$$

$$(-x) \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.12)$$

Therefore field \mathbb{F} contains every integers. Let

n be a integer then,

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \implies n \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.13)$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.14)$$

Where \mathbb{Z} is subset of \mathbb{F} Multiplicative Inverse: Every element except zero in the subfield \mathbb{F} has an multiplicative inverse. From equation (1.1.5.8), since $q \in \mathbb{F}$ we could say ,

$$\frac{1}{q} \in \mathbb{F} \quad \text{and } q \neq 0 \quad (1.1.5.15)$$

Closed under multiplication: Also, \mathbb{F} is closed under multiplication and thus, from equation (1.1.5.7) and (1.1.5.15) we get ,

$$p \cdot \frac{1}{q} \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.16)$$

$$\implies \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.17)$$

where , $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $q \in \mathbb{Z}_{\neq 0}$ (from equation (1.1.5.3) and (1.1.5.15)) Conclusion From (1.1.5.2) and (1.1.5.17) we could say ,

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{F} \quad (1.1.5.18)$$

From equation (1.1.5.18) we could say that each subfield of the field of complex number contains every rational number

Hence Proved

1.1.6. Prove that, each field of the characteristic zero contains a copy of the rational number field.

Solution: The characteristic of a field is defined to be the smallest number of times one must use the field's multiplicative identity (1) in a sum to get the additive identity. If this sum never reaches the additive identity (0), then the field is said to have characteristic zero.

Let \mathbb{Q} be the rational number field. Hence,

$$0 \in \mathbb{Q} \quad [\text{Additive Identity}] \quad (1.1.6.1)$$

$$1 \in \mathbb{Q} \quad [\text{Multiplicative Identity}] \quad (1.1.6.2)$$

As addition is defined on \mathbb{Q} hence we have,

$$1 \neq 0 \quad (1.1.6.3)$$

$$1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0 \quad (1.1.6.4)$$

And so on,

$$1 + 1 + \dots + 1 = n \neq 0 \quad (1.1.6.5)$$

From the definition of characteristic of a field

and from (1.1.6.3), (1.1.6.4) and so on up-to (1.1.6.5), the rational number field, \mathbb{Q} has characteristic 0.

1.2 Matrices and Elementary Row Operations

1.2.1. Find a row-reduced matrix which is row equivalent to,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} i & -(1+i) & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.1)$$

Solution: Step 1: Performing scaling operation to matrix \mathbf{A} as $R_1 \leftarrow \frac{1}{i}R_1$ by scaling matrix \mathbf{D}_1 given as,

$$\mathbf{D}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.2)$$

$$\mathbf{D}_1\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & -(1+i) & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.3)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{D}_1\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1+i & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.4)$$

Step 2: Performing $R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1$ and $R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_1$ given by elementary matrix $\mathbf{E}_{31}\mathbf{E}_{21}$ on equation (1.2.1.4),

$$\mathbf{E}_{31}\mathbf{E}_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.5)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{31}\mathbf{E}_{21}\mathbf{D}_1\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1+i & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.6)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{A}_1 = \mathbf{E}_{31}\mathbf{E}_{21}\mathbf{D}_1\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1+i & 0 \\ 0 & -1-i & 1 \\ 0 & 1+i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.7)$$

Step 3: Performing $R_2 \leftarrow \frac{-1}{1+i}R_2$ given by \mathbf{D}_2 on equation (1.2.1.7),

$$\mathbf{D}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(-1+i) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.8)$$

$$\mathbf{D}_2\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(-1+i) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1+i & 0 \\ 0 & -1-i & 1 \\ 0 & 1+i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.9)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}_2 = \mathbf{D}_2\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1+i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2}(-1+i) \\ 0 & 1+i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.10)$$

Step 4: Performing $R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - (1+i)R_2$ given by \mathbf{E}_{32} on equation (1.2.1.10),

$$\mathbf{E}_{32} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -(1+i) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.11)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{32}\mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1-i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1+i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-1+i}{2} \\ 0 & 1+i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.12)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}_3 = \mathbf{E}_{32}\mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1+i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-1+i}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.13)$$

Step 5: Performing $R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - (-1+i)R_2$ given by \mathbf{E}_{12} on equation (1.2.1.13),

$$\mathbf{E}_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.14)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{12}\mathbf{A}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1+i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-1+i}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.15)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}_4 = \mathbf{E}_{12}\mathbf{A}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-1+i}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.16)$$

Step 6: Performing $R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - iR_3$ and $R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - \frac{-1+i}{2}R_3$ given by $\mathbf{E}_{13}\mathbf{E}_{23}$ on equation

(1.2.1.16),

$$\mathbf{E}_{13}\mathbf{E}_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 1 & -\left(\frac{-1+i}{2}\right) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.17)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{13}\mathbf{E}_{23}\mathbf{A}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 1 & -\left(\frac{-1+i}{2}\right) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-1+i}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.18)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}_5 = \mathbf{E}_{13}\mathbf{E}_{23}\mathbf{A}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.1.19)$$

\therefore Row-reduced matrix of \mathbf{A} given by equation (1.2.1.1) is,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} i & -1-i & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{RREF} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I} \quad (1.2.1.20)$$

1.2.2. Let

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.2.1)$$

be a 2×2 matrix with complex entries. Suppose \mathbf{A} is row-reduced and also that $a+b+c+d=0$. Prove that there are exactly three such matrices.

Solution: A matrix is in row echelon form if it follows the following conditions

1. All nonzero rows are above any rows of all zeros.
 2. Each leading entry (i.e. left most nonzero entry) of a row is in a column to the right of the leading entry of the row above it.
 3. All entries in a column below a leading entry are zero
- Row Reduced Echelon Form A matrix is in row reduced echelon form if it follows the following conditions

1. The matrix should be row echelon form
2. The leading entry in each nonzero row is 1.
3. Each leading 1 is the only nonzero entry in its column.

Proof

Given ,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.2.2)$$

Condition 1 : Matrix \mathbf{A} should be in row-reduced echelon form

Condition 2 : $a + b + c + d = 0$ where a, b, c and d are the elements of the matrix \mathbf{A}
Reducing the matrix \mathbf{A} from equation (1.2.2.2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 = \frac{1}{a}R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a} \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.2.3)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - cR_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a} \\ 0 & \frac{ad-bc}{a} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.2.4)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 = \frac{a}{ad-bc}R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.2.5)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 = R_1 - \frac{b}{a}R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.2.6)$$

Case 1: Matrix \mathbf{A} of Rank 2

From the equation (1.2.2.4), for the matrix to be in row reduced echelon form,

$$b = 0$$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$d = 1$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.2.7)$$

For the condition 2 to get satisfied,

$$a + 0 + c + 1 = 0 \quad (1.2.2.8)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -(c + 1) \quad (1.2.2.9)$$

$$\Rightarrow c \neq -1 \quad (1.2.2.10)$$

Both the condition gets satisfied and so exactly one matrix \mathbf{A} can be formed of Rank 2 with given conditions

Case 2: Matrix \mathbf{A} of Rank 1

From the equation (1.2.2.4), for the matrix to be in row reduced echelon form,

$$a \neq 0$$

$$d = 0$$

$$c = 0$$

For the condition 2 to get satisfied,

$$a + b + 0 + 0 = 0 \quad (1.2.2.11)$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -a \quad (1.2.2.12)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.2.13)$$

Both the condition gets satisfied and so exactly one matrix \mathbf{A} can be formed of Rank 1 with given conditions

Case 3: Matrix \mathbf{A} of Rank 0

From equation (1.2.2.2), for the matrix to be in row reduced echelon form,

$$a = 0$$

$$b = 0$$

$$c = 0$$

$$d = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.2.14)$$

Both the condition gets satisfied and so exactly one matrix \mathbf{A} can be formed of Rank 0 with given conditions

Therefore matrix \mathbf{A} shown in equation (1.2.2.7), (1.2.2.13) and (1.2.2.14) are the exactly three such matrices that can be formed with given conditions.

1.2.3. Prove that the interchange of two rows of a matrix can be accomplished by a finite sequence of elementary row operations of the other two types.

Solution: Let \mathbf{A} be a 3×3 matrix with having row vectors $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2$ and \mathbf{a}_3 .

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.1)$$

Let's exchange row \mathbf{a}_1 and \mathbf{a}_2 . Let's call this elementary operation \mathbf{E}_1 .

$$\mathbf{E}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.2)$$

$$(1.2.3.3)$$

Now performing operation \mathbf{E}_1

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.4)$$

Now, to prove that same matrix can be obtained by elementary operations let's call them \mathbf{E}_2 and \mathbf{E}_3 . Now performing operation \mathbf{E}_2 by adding row 2 to row 1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.5)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_2 we will subtract

row 1 from row 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 \\ -\mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.6)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_2 we will add row 2 to row 1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 \\ -\mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_2 \\ -\mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.7)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_3 we will multiply row 2 by -1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_2 \\ -\mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.8)$$

Hence, we can say that,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.9)$$

Let us assume a matrix \mathbf{A}

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.10)$$

Let's exchange row \mathbf{a}_1 and \mathbf{a}_2 by applying operation \mathbf{E}_1 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.11)$$

Now, to prove that same matrix can be obtained by other two elementary operations. We will first perform elementary operation \mathbf{E}_2 by adding row 2 to row 1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.12)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_2 we will subtract

row 1 from row 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.13)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_2 we will add row 2 to row 1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.14)$$

Using elementary operation \mathbf{E}_3 we will multiply row 2 by -1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.15)$$

Hence, we can say that,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.3.16)$$

1.2.4. Consider the system of equations $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ where

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

is a 2×2 matrix over the field F . Prove the following -

- If every entry of \mathbf{A} is 0, then every pair x_1 and x_2 is a solution of $\mathbf{AX} = 0$.
- If $ad - bc \neq 0$, then the system $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ has only the trivial solution $x_1 = x_2 = 0$.
- If $ad - bc = 0$ and some entry of \mathbf{A} is different from 0, then there is a solution x_1^0 and x_2^0 such that x_1 and x_2 is a solution if and only if there is a scalar y such that $x_1 = yx_1^0$ and $x_2 = yx_2^0$.

Solution: Solution 1 If every entry of \mathbf{A} is 0

then the equation $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ becomes,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (1.2.4.1)$$

$$\implies 0.x_1 + 0.x_2 = 0 \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in F \quad (1.2.4.2)$$

Hence proved, every pair x_1 and x_2 is a solution for the equation $\mathbf{AX} = 0$. **Solution 2 Case 1:** Let $a = 0$. Since $ad - bc \neq 0$. As $bc \neq 0$ therefore $b \neq 0$ and $c \neq 0$. Hence, we can perform row reduction on the augmented matrix of equation $\mathbf{AX}=0$ as follows,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & d & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.3)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{d}{b} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.4)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{d}{c} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{d}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.5)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.6)$$

Case 2: Let $a, b, c, d \neq 0$. Considering the following case,

$$\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{u} \quad (1.2.4.7)$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.8)$$

Row Reducing the augmented matrix of (1.2.4.8) we get,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & u_1 \\ c & d & u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -c & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a} & \frac{u_1}{a} \\ c & d & u_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.9)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{a}{ad-bc} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a} & \frac{u_1}{a} \\ 0 & \frac{ad-bc}{a} & \frac{au_2-cu_1}{a} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.10)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{b}{a} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a} & \frac{u_1}{a} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{au_2-cu_1}{ad-bc} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.11)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{du_1-bu_2}{ad-bc} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{au_2-cu_1}{ad-bc} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.12)$$

From (1.2.4.12) we get,

$$x_1 = \frac{du_1 - bu_2}{ad - bc} \quad (1.2.4.13)$$

$$x_2 = \frac{au_2 - cu_1}{ad - bc} \quad (1.2.4.14)$$

Since $u_1 = 0$ and $u_2 = 0$ then from (1.2.4.13) and (1.2.4.14),

$$x_1 = 0 \quad (1.2.4.15)$$

$$x_2 = 0 \quad (1.2.4.16)$$

Hence we get,

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.17)$$

In (1.2.4.6) and (1.2.4.17), we can see that $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ has only one trivial solution i.e $x_1 = x_2 = 0$ in all cases. Hence proved, the equation $\mathbf{AX}=0$ has only one trivial solution $x_1 = x_2 = 0$. **Solution 3 Case 1:** Let, $a \neq 0$ for \mathbf{A} . Given $ad - bc = 0$, we can perform row reduction on augmented matrix of equation $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ as follows,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -c & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a} & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.18)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad [\because ad - bc = 0] \quad (1.2.4.19)$$

Hence from (1.2.4.19), $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ if and only if

$$x_1 = -\frac{b}{a}x_2 \quad [a \neq 0] \quad (1.2.4.20)$$

Letting $x_1^0 = -\frac{b}{a}$ and $x_2^0 = 1$ we get for $y = 1$,

$$x_1 = yx_1^0 \quad (1.2.4.21)$$

$$x_2 = yx_2^0 \quad (1.2.4.22)$$

which is a solution of the equation $\mathbf{AX} = 0$.

Case 2: Let, $b \neq 0$ for \mathbf{A} . Given $ad - bc = 0$, at first we multiply by elementary matrix to change the columns and then we can perform row reduction on augmented matrix of equation $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ as follows,

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & a & 0 \\ d & c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.23)$$

Hence using the result obtained from (1.2.4.19)

we can conclude for (1.2.4.23), $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ if and only if

$$x_2 = -\frac{a}{b}x_1 \quad [b \neq 0] \quad (1.2.4.24)$$

Letting $x_2^0 = -\frac{a}{b}$ and $x_1^0 = 1$ we get for $y = 1$,

$$x_1 = yx_1^0 \quad (1.2.4.25)$$

$$x_2 = yx_2^0 \quad (1.2.4.26)$$

which is a solution of the equation $\mathbf{AX} = 0$.

Case 3: Let, $c \neq 0$ for \mathbf{A} . Given $ad - bc = 0$, we can perform row reduction on augmented matrix of equation $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ as follows,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & d & 0 \\ a & b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.27)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{d}{c} & 0 \\ a & b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.28)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{d}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad [\because ad - bc = 0] \quad (1.2.4.29)$$

Hence from (1.2.4.29), $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ if and only if

$$x_1 = -\frac{d}{c}x_2 \quad [a \neq 0] \quad (1.2.4.30)$$

Letting $x_1^0 = -\frac{d}{c}$ and $x_2^0 = 1$ we get for $y = 1$,

$$x_1 = yx_1^0 \quad (1.2.4.31)$$

$$x_2 = yx_2^0 \quad (1.2.4.32)$$

which is a solution of the equation $\mathbf{AX} = 0$.

Case 4: Let, $d \neq 0$ for \mathbf{A} . Given $ad - bc = 0$, at first we multiply by elementary matrix to change the columns and then we can perform row reduction on augmented matrix of equation $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ as follows,

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b & a & 0 \\ d & c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.33)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} d & c & 0 \\ b & a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.2.4.34)$$

Hence using the result from (1.2.4.29) we can conclude for (1.2.4.34), $\mathbf{AX} = 0$ if and only if

$$x_2 = -\frac{c}{d}x_1 \quad [a \neq 0] \quad (1.2.4.35)$$

Letting $x_2^0 = -\frac{c}{d}$ and $x_1^0 = 1$ we get for $y = 1$,

$$x_1 = yx_1^0 \quad (1.2.4.36)$$

$$x_2 = yx_2^0 \quad (1.2.4.37)$$

which is a solution of the equation $\mathbf{AX} = 0$.

1.3 Matrix Multiplication

1.3.1. Let

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.1)$$

For which (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) does the system of equations $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{Y}$ have a solution ? **Solution:** Given ,

$$\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{Y} \quad (1.3.1.2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.3)$$

Now we try to find the matrix \mathbf{B} such that \mathbf{BA} gives the row echelon form of matrix \mathbf{A} Here, \mathbf{B} is given by ,

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.4)$$

$$\mathbf{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.5)$$

Therefore, rank of matrix \mathbf{A} is 2 Now \mathbf{B} is expressed in terms of two block matrices

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{B}_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.6)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.7)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.8)$$

Multiplying matrix \mathbf{B} to both sides on the equation (1.3.1.2), we get ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{B}_2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{B}_2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Y} \quad (1.3.1.9)$$

We know that , matrix \mathbf{A} is of rank 2 The augmented matrix of (1.3.1.9) is given by

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{A} & & \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{Y} & \\ \mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{A} & & \mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{Y} & \end{array} \right) \quad (1.3.1.10)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.11)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.12)$$

Since $\mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{A}$ is zero matrix and for the given system $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Y}$ to have a solution,

$$\mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{Y} = 0 \quad (1.3.1.13)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (1.3.1.14)$$

The augmented matrix of (1.3.1.14) is given by,

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} -\frac{2}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (1.3.1.15)$$

By row reduction technique,

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 = -\frac{7}{2}R_1} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (1.3.1.16)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_2 = 2R_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (1.3.1.17)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 = R_1 - \frac{3}{2}R_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (1.3.1.18)$$

Equation (1.3.1.14) can be modified as ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (1.3.1.19)$$

Here y_3 and y_4 are free variables

If $y_3 = a$ and $y_4 = b$, then the solution to the

system of equation $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Y}$ is given by,

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.20)$$

One of the solution when $a = 1$ and $b = 2$ is given by ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3.1.21)$$

1.3.2. Let \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} be $n \times n$ matrices such that $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}$. Prove that $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$. **Solution:** Let $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{X} = 0$ be a system of linear equation with n unknowns and n equations as \mathbf{B} is $n \times n$ matrix. Hence,

$$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{X} = 0 \quad (1.3.2.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B} \mathbf{X}) = 0 \quad (1.3.2.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{X} = 0 \quad (1.3.2.3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{I} \mathbf{X} = 0 \quad [\because \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}] \quad (1.3.2.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{X} = 0 \quad (1.3.2.5)$$

From (1.3.2.5) since $\mathbf{X} = 0$ is the only solution of (1.3.2.1), hence $\text{rank}(\mathbf{B}) = n$. Which implies all columns of \mathbf{B} are linearly independent. Hence \mathbf{B} is invertible. Therefore, every left inverse of \mathbf{B} is also a right inverse of \mathbf{B} . Hence there exists a $n \times n$ matrix \mathbf{C} such that,

$$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I} \quad (1.3.2.6)$$

Again given that $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}$. Hence,

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I} \quad (1.3.2.7)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C} \quad (1.3.2.8)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B} \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{C} \quad (1.3.2.9)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C} \quad [\because \mathbf{B} \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{I}] \quad (1.3.2.10)$$

Hence using (1.3.2.10) and (1.3.2.6) we can write,

$$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} \quad (1.3.2.11)$$

Hence Proved.