

Last name \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_

**LARSON—MATH 310—HOMEWORK WORKSHEET 09**  
**Matrix Multiplications.**

**General Instructions**

1. Write up a **neat** assignment on a **new sheet** of paper. (Do not cram your answers between the lines).
2. **Number** your problems so that it is easy to see what work matches the assigned problems.
3. Remember to **give examples** (you do not understand a concept unless you can provide an example of it).

**Concepts** (from **Chapter 4** of Klein's *Coding the Matrix* text)

1. What is the linear-combination definition of matrix-vector multiplication? Give an example.
2. What is the linear-combinations definition of vector-matrix multiplication? Give an example.
3. What is the dot-product definition of matrix-vector multiplication? Give an example.
4. What is the dot-product definition of vector-matrix multiplication? Give an example.
5. What is an identity matrix? Give an example.
6. What is an upper-triangular matrix? Give an example.
7. What is a diagonal matrix? Give an example.
8. What is the inverse of a matrix? Give an example.

**Problems** (over)

9. Do the following problem from our text, by hand, and **explain** which definition of matrix-matrix multiplication you used.

**Problem 4.17.7:** Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -4 & 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

For each of the following values of the matrix  $B$ , compute  $AB$  and  $BA$ . (I recommend you not use the computer to compute these.)

$$1. B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2. B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3. B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

10. Do the following problem from our text, by hand, and **explain** which definition of matrix-matrix multiplication you used.

**Problem 4.17.9:** Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

For each of the following values of the matrix  $B$ , compute  $AB$  and  $BA$  without using a computer. (To think about: Which definition of matrix-matrix multiplication is most useful here? What does a nonzero entry at position  $(i, j)$  in  $B$  contribute to the  $j^{th}$  column of  $AB$ ? What does it contribute to the  $i^{th}$  row of  $BA$ ?)

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \text{(b)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \text{(c)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{(d)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \text{(e)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \text{(f)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$