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LARSON—MATH 601—CLASSROOM WORKSHEET 04
Review.

Concepts & Notation

- (Sec. 1.4) *row-reduced echelon matrix*, *zero matrix* $0^{m,n}$.
- matrix multiplication.
- (Sec. 1.5) *column matrix* B_j , *elementary matrix*.
- (Sec. 1.6) *left inverse*, *right inverse*, *invertible matrix*, *inverse* A^{-1} .

Problems

1. Let A and B be matrices. When is the product AB defined? If AB is defined, what are its entries?

2. Let

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 2 \\ 15 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

What are B_1 , B_2 , B_3 ? (Notation: $B = [B_1 \ B_2 \ B_3]$).

3. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find AB_1 , AB_2 , AB_3 . Check that $AB = [AB_1 \ AB_2 \ AB_3]$.

4. If AB is defined, and $B = [B_1 \ \dots \ B_p]$, explain why $AB = [AB_1 \ \dots \ AB_p]$.

5. Let $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$. Check that: $A(BC) = (AB)C$.
6. Prove that matrix multiplication is associative: $A(BC) = (AB)C$ (assuming these products are defined).
7. What is a *left inverse* of a square matrix A ? What is a *right inverse* of a square matrix A ? When is A invertible?
8. Show that $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible. Find A^{-1} .
9. Show that $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible. Find B^{-1} .
10. Suppose A is invertible. How can you show that its inverse is unique (and therefore our notation A^{-1} is unambiguous)?
11. Find AB , find $B^{-1}A^{-1}$ and check that $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$.
12. Suppose A is invertible. Why does $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$?