

Homework

1. Find the determinants of the matrices $\det(A)$. Find out which of these matrices are invertible, and use the determinant to find out for which values of the constant the given matrix A is invertible.

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & -3 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -7 & 8 & 9 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) A = \begin{pmatrix} k & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & -1 \\ 1 & k^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6) A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos k & 1 & -\sin k \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ \sin k & 0 & \cos k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(7) A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & b & b \\ b & a & b & b \\ b & b & a & b \\ b & b & b & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (8) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & 0 \\ d & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (9) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & 10 & 15 \\ 1 & 4 & 10 & 20 & 35 \\ 1 & 5 & 15 & 35 & 70 \end{pmatrix}$$

Homework

2. Use the determinant to find out for which values of the constant λ the matrix $A - \lambda I_n$

fails to be invertible. (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 3 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

3. Find nonzero numbers a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h such that the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & k & e \\ f & g & h \end{pmatrix}$ is invertible for all real numbers k or explain why no such matrix exists.

4.(1) Let A, B be 3×3 matrices with $\det(A) = -3, \det(B) = 4$.

Compute: $\det(AB), \det(5A), \det(B^T), \det(A^{-1}), \det(A^3)$.

(2) Let A, B be 4×4 matrices with $\det(A) = -3, \det(B) = -1$.

Compute: $\det(AB), \det(B^5), \det(2A), \det(A^T B A), \det(B^{-1}AB)$.

5. True or false: Let A, B be $n \times n$ matrices

(1) $\det(A + B) = \det(A) + \det(B)$ (2) $\det(I - AB) = \det(AB - I)$