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Stevens Honor System

Upload solutions to Gradescope by the due date. Assign solution pages to corresponding problems. You need to pledge and sign on the cover page of your solutions. You may use this page as the cover page.

Legibility, organization of the solution, and clearly stated reasoning where appropriate are all important. Points will be deducted for sloppy work or insufficient explanations.

1. (a) [6 pts.] Find all matrices  $B = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{bmatrix}$ , which commute with the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , that is, find all 2 by 2 matrices  $B$ , such that  $AB = BA$ .  
[Hint: Write 4 equations, one for each entry of  $AB = BA$ .]
- (b) [4 pts.] For nonzero matrices  $A, B$  and  $C$ , is it true that  $AC = BC$  implies  $A = B$ ?  
Either prove the statement, or find an example, where the statement fails.  
[Hint: Consider matrices  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .]



1a)  $AB = BA$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot x + 2 \cdot z & 1 \cdot y + 2 \cdot t \\ 0 \cdot x + 1 \cdot z & 0 \cdot y + 1 \cdot t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \cdot 1 + y \cdot 0 & x \cdot 2 + y \cdot 1 \\ z \cdot 1 + t \cdot 0 & z \cdot 2 + t \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x+2z & y+2t \\ z & t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 2x+y \\ z & 2z+t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x+2z-x & y+2t-2x+y \\ z-z & 2z-t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} x+2z-x=0 & y+2t-2x+y=0 & z-z=0 & 2z-t=0 \\ 2z=0 & 2y+2t-2x=0 & & 0-t=0 \\ z=0 & 2y+2t-2x=0 & & t=0 \\ & y+t-x=0 & & \end{array}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -y & -x \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ for any } x, y$$

1b)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

So  $AC = BC$

Here, with  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  we can see that  $AC = BC$  but  $A \neq B$ , therefore  $AC = BC$  does not imply  $A = B$ .



$$2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 14 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 14 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 14 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_4 \rightarrow R_4 - 3R_1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_4 \rightarrow R_4/2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{2} & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{9}{2} & 2 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 4R_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 7 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{9}{2} & 2 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 13 & 3 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 9/2 & 2 & -1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 17/2 & 1 & -2 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 9/2 & 2 & -1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2/2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 17/2 & 1 & -2 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 9/4 & 1 & -1/2 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{So } A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$



3)  $A = LU$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = U$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = LU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A = LDU$

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

D / U

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

$$A = LDU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$