

Step-1

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a) We have to find a 3 by 3 matrix B such that $BA = 2A$ for every A .

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Then

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

Step-2

Now

$$\begin{aligned} BA &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2(1)+0(0)+0(0) & 2(0)+0(1)+0(0) & 2(0)+0(0)+0(1) \\ 0(1)+2(0)+0(0) & 0(0)+2(1)+0(0) & 0(0)+2(0)+0(1) \\ 0(1)+0(0)+2(0) & 0(0)+0(1)+2(0) & 0(0)+0(0)+2(1) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Step-3

Continuation to the above

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{bmatrix} 2+0+0 & 0+0+0 & 0+0+0 \\ 0+0+0 & 0+2+0 & 0+0+0 \\ 0+0+0 & 0+0+0 & 0+0+2 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= 2A
\end{aligned}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence the required matrix that satisfies $BA = 2A$ for every A is

Step-4

(b) We have to find a 3 by 3 matrix B such that $BA = 2B$ for every A .

By reversing the matrices A, B in the above result, we get the required result $BA = 2B$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence the required matrix that satisfies $BA = 2B$ for every A is

Step-5

(c) We have to find a 3 by 3 matrix B such that BA has the first and last rows of A reversed.

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
BA &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0(1)+0(0)+1(0) & 0(0)+0(1)+1(0) & 0(0)+0(0)+1(1) \\ 0(1)+1(0)+0(0) & 0(0)+1(1)+0(0) & 0(0)+1(0)+0(1) \\ 1(1)+0(0)+1(0) & 1(0)+0(1)+1(0) & 1(0)+0(0)+1(1) \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Step-6

Continuation to the above

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0+0+0 & 0+0+0 & 0+0+1 \\ 0+0+0 & 0+1+0 & 0+0+0 \\ 1+0+0 & 0+0+0 & 0+0+0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the rows of BA has the first and last rows of A reversed.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence the required matrix is

Step-7

d) We have to find a 3 by 3 matrix B such that BA has the first and last columns of A reversed.

Step-8

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 BA &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0(1)+0(0)+1(0) & 0(0)+0(1)+1(0) & 0(0)+0(0)+1(1) \\ 0(1)+1(0)+0(0) & 0(0)+1(1)+0(0) & 0(0)+1(0)+0(1) \\ 1(1)+0(0)+1(0) & 1(0)+0(1)+1(0) & 1(0)+0(0)+1(1) \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Step-9

Continuation to the above

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0+0+0 & 0+0+0 & 0+0+1 \\ 0+0+0 & 0+1+0 & 0+0+0 \\ 1+0+0 & 0+0+0 & 0+0+0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the rows of BA has the first and last columns of A reversed.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence the required matrix is