Step-1

We have to explain that why A, and $-A$ have the same reduced echelon form R.

If we multiply all rows of A with â€“1 then we have â€“A.

And if we multiply all rows of â€“A with â€“1 then we have A.

Step-2

Therefore by elementary row operation (not interchanging the rows) convert A to â€“A and A to A.

Therefore the reduced echelon form for A and â€–A is R.