

Assignment + 01

E(SB)

(SB-A)

1) (a) BA

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & B & C & D & E \\ 4 \times 5 & 4 \times 5 & 5 \times 2 & 4 \times 2 & 5 \times 4 \end{array}$$

(a). BA

undefined

(b) AB^T

$$B^T = 5 \times 4$$

AB^T is degre

$$AB^T = 4 \times 4$$

c) AC+D

AC is undefined degree (~~5x5~~) (4x2)

AC+D is undefined

d) E(AC)

AC is degre (4x2)

EAC is degre (5x2)

e) A - 3E^T

$$E^T = 4 \times 5$$

A - 3E^T not degre

2015-0174

Date: M T W T F S S

f) $E(SB+A)$

$(SB+A)$ is define (4×5)

$E(SB+A)$ is define (4×4)

2) a) CD^T

$$D^T = 2 \times 4$$

CD^T is define

order = (5×4)

b) DC

DC not define

c) $BC - 3D$

BC is define

order = (4×2)

$BC - 3D$ is define

order = (4×2) .

Order
B^t

d) D^t(BE)

$$D^t = 2 \times 4$$

BE is degenerate

$$\text{order} = (4 \times 4)$$

D^t(BE) is degenerate

$$\text{order} = (2 \times 4).$$

B^tD + ED

$$B^T = 5 \times 4$$

B^TD is degenerate

$$(5 \times 2)$$

ED is degenerate

$$\text{order} = (5 \times 2)$$

B^tD + ED is degenerate

Q7) $BA^T + D$

$$A^T = 5 \times 4$$

BA^T is degine

$$\text{order} = 4 \times 4$$

$D + A^T$ is not degine.

Q8)

a) $D+E$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) $D-E$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4E - 2D

c) $5A$

$$5A = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 \\ -5 & 10 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

d) $-7C$

$$-7C = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -28 & -14 \\ -21 & -7 & -35 \end{bmatrix}$$

e) $2B - C$

$2B$

$$2B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$2B - C$ is not possible

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MTWTFSS1) $4E - 2D$

$$4E = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 4 & 12 \\ -4 & 4 & 8 \\ 16 & 4 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 10 & 4 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4E - 2D = \begin{bmatrix} 22 & -6 & 8 \\ 6 & 4 & 6 \\ 10 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) $-3(D_1)2E$

$$2E = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 12 & 2 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 \\ 8 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_1 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 7 & 8 \\ -3 & 2 & 5 \\ 31 & 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-3(D - 3E) = \begin{bmatrix} -39 & -21 & -24 \\ +9 & -6 & -15 \\ -33 & -12 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - A$$

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

$$\text{tr}(D)$$

$$-\text{tr}(D) = 5$$

$$-\text{tr}(D - 3E)$$

$$D - 3E = \begin{bmatrix} -17 & 2 & -7 \\ 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -9 & -1 & -85 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{tr}(D - 3E) = -28 - 25$$

$(S(\bar{A}))$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 28 & -7 \\ 0 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\text{tr}(B) = 42$

$$4 + 42 = \cancel{176} + \cancel{168}$$

(x) $(S(A))$

undefined.

4)

a) $2A^T + C$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2A^T + C = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

over

$$D^T \cdot E^T,$$

$$D^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E^T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^T \cdot E^T = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) $(D-E)^T$

Soln:

$$= D-E = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(D-E)^T = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

B

d) ~~$B^T - SC^T$~~

$$B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$SC^T = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 15 \\ 20 & 5 \\ 10 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$B^T - SC^T$ is not possible.

5. B

$$e) \frac{1}{2} C^T - \frac{1}{4} A$$

6^{te}:

$$\begin{matrix} \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} C^T = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} C^T = \left[\begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} \frac{3}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2} C^T - \frac{1}{4} A} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}} \\ \cancel{-\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2} \\ \cancel{\frac{1}{4} - 1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} C^T - \frac{1}{4} A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 + \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} C^T - \frac{1}{4} A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{9}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{9}{4} \end{array} \right]$$

$$1) B - B^T$$

$$B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Ans.

$$2) 2E^T - 3D^T$$

$$E^T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2E^T = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -2 & 8 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3D^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 9 \\ 15 & 0 & 6 \\ 6 & 3 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2E^T - 3D^T = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 & -1 \\ -13 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_1 (2E^T - 3D^T)^T$$

L1

$$2E^T - 3D^T = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 & -1 \\ -13 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2E^T - 3D^T)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -13 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -4 & -6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$i) ((CD)E)$$

$$CD = \left[\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \middle| \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$CD = \begin{bmatrix} 1+4+b & 5+10+4 & 2+11+8 \\ 3-1+15 & 15+10 & 6+1+20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CD = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 14 \\ 17 & 25 & 37 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$((CD)E) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 14 \\ 17 & 25 & 37 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 11 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$((CD)E) = \begin{bmatrix} 18-1+36 & 3+1+11 & 9+2+12 \\ 102-25+108 & 17+25+37 & 51+40+81 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$((CD)E) = \begin{bmatrix} 73 & 18 & 53 \\ 185 & 69 & 182 \end{bmatrix}$$

i) $((BA))$

Soln.

 BA is not possible

$$B = 2 \cdot Q, \quad A = Q \cdot 2$$

Row 3 of A + column 3 of B .k) $t_2(DE^T)$

$$E^T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$DE^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 27 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6+5+6 & -1+5+4 & 2+5+6 \\ -6+0+3 & 1+0+2 & -4+0+1 \\ 18+2+12 & -3+2+8 & 12+2+12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$DE^T = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 8 & 15 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 32 & 7 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$t_2(DE^T) = 46$$

Ans

$B + r(BC)$

B1

B1

$$BC = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \cdot 3 & 16 - 1 & 8 - 5 \\ 0 \cdot 6 & 0 - 2 & 0 + 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$tr(BC) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 15 & 3 \\ 6 & -2 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $tr(BC) = \text{Not Possible.}$ $D \neq S$ a) AB

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 12 - 0 & -3 \\ -4 & -1 - 4 \\ 4 & -1 - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -3 \\ -4 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans

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b. BA

BA is not possible

c. $(3E)D$

$$(3E)D = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 3 & 9 \\ -3 & 3 & 6 \\ 12 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3E)D = \begin{bmatrix} 18 - 3 - 27 & 90 + 0 + 18 & 36 - 3 + 36 \\ -3 + 3 + 18 & -15 + 0 - 12 & -6 + 3 + 24 \\ 12 - 3 - 27 & 60 + 0 + 18 & 24 - 3 - 36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3E)D = \begin{bmatrix} 42 & 108 & 75 \\ 18 & -3 & 21 \\ 36 & 78 & 63 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans.

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d. $(AB)C$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -3 \\ -4 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -3 \\ -4 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} 12-9 & 48-3 & 24-15 \\ -4+9 & -16+3 & -8+15 \\ 4-3 & 16-1 & 8-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 45 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 7 \\ 1 & 15 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ay

e. $A(BC)$

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e A(BC)

$$A(BC) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 15 & 3 \\ 6 & -2 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(BC) = \begin{bmatrix} 3+0 & 45+0 & 9 \\ -1+12 & -15+4 & -3+21 \\ 1+6 & 15-2 & 3+10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(BC) = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 45 & 9 \\ 11 & -19 & 17 \\ 7 & 13 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans

5 CC^T

$$C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CC^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1+12+4 & 3+4+10 \\ 3+4+10 & 9+1+25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CC^T = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 17 \\ 17 & 35 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans.

$$g. (DA)^T$$

$$DA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3-5+2 & 0+10+2 \\ -3+1 & 0+0+1 \\ 9-2+4 & 0+4+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$DA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 11 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(DA)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 11 \\ 12 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans

$$h. (C^T B) A^T$$

$$C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(C^T B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4+0 & -1-6 \\ 16+0 & -4+2 \\ 8+0 & -2+10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(C^T B) A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 16 & -2 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(C^T B) A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 12+0 & -4+10 & 4+5 \\ 48 & -16-4 & 16-2 \\ 24 & -8+16 & 8+8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(C^T B) A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 6 & 9 \\ 48 & -20 & 14 \\ 24 & 8 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

i) $D(D^T)$

$$D^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$DD^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1-25+4 & -1+2 & 3-11D+8 \\ -1-D-2 & 1+0+1 & -3+D+4 \\ 3-10+8 & -3+D+4 & 9+4+16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$DD^T = \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 1 & 21 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 21 & 1 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\int \delta(DS) = 6, 1$$

Ans

$$j\delta(4E^T - D)$$

$$E^T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4E^T = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -4 & 16 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 12 & 8 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4E^T - D = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -4 & 16 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 12 & 8 & 12 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 23 & -9 & 14 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \\ 9 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \delta(4E^T - D) = 26 + 4 = \underline{\underline{BD}}$$

Ans

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$$k \cdot -18 (C^T A^T + 2E^T)$$

$$C^T A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C^T A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3-0 & -1-6 & 1-3 \\ 12-0 & -4-2 & 4-1 \\ 6 & -2-10 & 2-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C^T A^T + 2E^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 12 & -2 & 5 \\ 6 & 8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -2 & 8 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 15 & +3 & 12 \\ 14 & 0 & 7 \\ 12 & 12 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ (C^T A^T + 2E^T) \stackrel{\text{Ans}}{=} 28$$

Ans

Date:

(E) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{order } 3 \times 3$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

order preserving.

$$ECT = \begin{bmatrix} 6+11+16 & 18+1+15 \\ -1+2+4 & -3+1+10 \\ 4+11+6 & 12+1+18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ECT)^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 56 & \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 7 & 14 \\ 34 & 8 & 31 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 7 & 14 \\ 34 & 8 & 31 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ECT)^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 48-2+14 & 0+14+15 \\ 48-8+31 & 0+16+31 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow (ECT)^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 55 & 28 \\ 71 & 42 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$tr((ECT)^T A) = 102$$

Ans.

Date: _____

b)

a) $(2D^T - E)A$

$$2D^T - E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 6 \\ 10 & D & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 & 3 \\ 11 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2D^T - E)A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 & 3 \\ 11 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & D \\ -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -12 + 3 + 3 & 0 - 6 + 3 \\ 33 - 1 - 2 & 0 - 2 + 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 5 & 0 + 2 - 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2D^T - E)A = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ 36 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Aus

Date:

b) $(4B)(C + 2B)$

Solve:

$$4B = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & -4 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4B)C = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & -4 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16+12 & 64-4 & 32-20 \\ 0+24 & 0+8 & 0+40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4B)C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 60 & 12 \\ 24 & 8 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4B)C + 2B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 60 & 12 \\ 24 & 8 & 40 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Not possible.

Date:

c) $(-AC)^T + SD^T$

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} 3-10 & 12-10 & 6-10 \\ -1-6 & -4-2 & -2-10 \\ 1-3 & 4-1 & 2-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \\ (-AC)^T &= \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 & -4 \\ -12 & 2 & -5 \\ -6 & -8 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(-AC)^T + SD^T = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 & -4 \\ -12 & 2 & -5 \\ -6 & -8 & -7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 & 15 \\ 25 & 0 & 10 \\ 10 & 5 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(-AC)^T + SD^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -10 & 11 \\ 13 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

A₃

$$c12 (BA^T - 2C)^T$$

$$BA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 12-0 & -4-0 & 4-1 \\ 0+0 & 0+4 & 0+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(BA^T - 2C) = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 4 \\ 6 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(BA^T - 2C) = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -12 & -1 \\ -6 & 2 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(BA^T - 2C)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -6 \\ -12 & 2 \\ -1 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Aus.

$$e) B^T (CCT - A^T A)$$

$B^T =$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 9+1+1 & 0-2+1 \\ 0-2+1 & 0+4-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(CCT - A^T A) = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 17 \\ 17 & 35 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CCT - A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 18 \\ 18 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T (CCT - A^T A) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 18 \\ 18 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 40+0 & 72-0 \\ -10+16 & -18-160 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T (CCT - A^T A) = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 72 \\ 6 & 42 \end{bmatrix}$$

Aus.

$$f) D^T E^T - (ED)^T$$

$$ED = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 \cdot 1 + 9 & 30 - 0 - 6 & 12 - 1 - 12 \\ -1 \cdot 1 + 6 & -5 - 0 - 4 & -2 + 1 + 8 \\ 4 \cdot 1 + 9 & 20 - 0 - 6 & 8 - 1 - 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ED = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 36 & 25 \\ 4 & -1 & 7 \\ 12 & 26 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^T E^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 - 1 + 9 & -1 - 1 - 6 & 4 - 1 + 9 \\ 30 - 0 - 6 & -5 - 0 - 4 & 20 - 0 - 6 \\ 12 - 1 - 12 & -2 + 1 + 8 & 8 - 1 - 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow

$$D^T E^T - (ED)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 4 & 12 \\ 36 & -1 & 26 \\ 25 & 7 & 21 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 4 & 12 \\ 36 & -1 & 26 \\ 25 & 7 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^T E^T - (ED)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ane.

Date:

Q# 7

a) the first row of AB

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [18-0+49 \quad -6-2+49 \quad 21-12+35]$$

$$= [67 \quad 41 \quad 41]$$

Ans.

b) the third row of AB

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [0+0+63 \quad 0+4+63 \quad 0+12+45]$$

$$\Rightarrow [63 \quad 67 \quad 57]$$

Ans

5)

c) the second column of AB

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -2 & 4 \\ -12 & -5 & 28 \\ 0 & 4 & 63 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 41 \\ 78 \\ 67 \end{bmatrix}$$

d) the first column of BA

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -12 & -10 & -16 \\ 0 & 5 & 12 \\ -14 & -35 & -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 17 \\ 41 \end{bmatrix} A_{3 \times 3}$$

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) the third row of AA

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [0+24+6 \quad 0+20+36 \quad 0+16+81]$$

$$\Rightarrow [24 \quad 36 \quad 97]$$

Ays.

f) the third column of AA

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 21-8+63 & 7 \\ 42+20+36 & 4 \\ 0+16+81 & 9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 76 \\ 78 \\ 97 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ays.

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O#8

a) the first column of AB

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 7 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} 18 - 0 - 49 \\ 36 - 0 - 28 \\ 0 + 0 - 63 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} 67 \\ 64 \\ 63 \end{array} \right]$$

Ave.

b) the third column of BB

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & -2 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} 42 - 8 + 36 \\ 0 + 4 + 27 \\ 49 + 28 + 45 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} 70 \\ 31 \\ 122 \end{array} \right]$$

Ave

Date:

c) the second row of BB

$$\left[\begin{matrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 \end{matrix} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 \end{matrix} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} 6 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow [0 \cdot 0 \cdot 21 \quad 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 21 \quad 0 \cdot 3 \cdot 15]$$

$$\Rightarrow [21 \quad 21 \quad 18]$$

Aug.

d) the first column of AA

$$\left[\begin{matrix} 3 & -2 & 7 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 9 \end{matrix} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\begin{matrix} 9-12+0 \\ 18+30+0 \\ 0+24+0 \end{matrix} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{matrix} -3 \\ 48 \\ 24 \end{matrix} \right]$$

Aug

Date: _____

e) the third column of $\bar{A}B$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 42 - 8 + 36 \\ 0 + 1 + 27 \\ 49 + 28 + 45 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 76 \\ 31 \\ 122 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans.

f) the first row of $B\bar{A}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [18 - 12 + 0 \quad -12 - 10 + 16 \quad 42 - 8 - 36]$$

$$\Rightarrow [6 \quad -6 \quad 70]$$

Q19 -

- o) Express each column vector of AA as a linear combination of column vectors of A

Sol:

1st column vector:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 7 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

2nd column vector

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 7 & -2 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

3rd column vector

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 7 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

Ans.

Wala

b) Express each column vector of A^{-1} as a linear combination of column vectors of B .

1st

1st column vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

2nd column vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -27 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3rd column vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 57 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Date _____

(Ques)

a) Express each column vector of AB as a linear combination of the column vectors of A

Sol:

1st column of AB

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 & 8 \end{array} \right]$$

2nd column of AB

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

3rd column of AB

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & -2 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 7 & 7 & 5 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

Date:

b) Express each column vector of BA
as a linear combination of the
column vectors of B.

Sol:

1st column of BA

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 7 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & -5 \end{array} \right]$$

2nd column of BA

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 7 & -2 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

3rd column of BA

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 7 & 4 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

Ans,

Q-H 11

$$a) \begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 5x_3 &= 7 \\ 9x_1 - x_2 + x_3 &= -1 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Solve:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 9 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \quad x = B$$

$$b) \begin{aligned} 4x_1 - 3x_3 + x_4 &= 1 \\ 5x_1 + x_2 - 8x_4 &= 3 \\ 2x_1 - 5x_2 + 9x_3 - x_4 &= 0 \\ 3x_2 - x_3 + 7x_4 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Solve

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & -8 \\ 2 & -5 & 9 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \quad x = B$$

13.

$$a) \begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 &= -3 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 &= 0 \\ -3x_2 + 4x_3 &= 1 \\ x_1 - x_3 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

Solv:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 & x_1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & x_2 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 1 & x_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & x_4 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A \quad x = B,$$

$$b) \begin{aligned} 3x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 &= -3 \\ -x_1 - 5x_2 - 2x_3 &= 3 \\ -4x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Solv:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 3 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2 \\ R_1 + R_1 \\ R_2 + 4R_1 \end{matrix}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -8 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_2 \rightarrow R_2/2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3/-1 \end{matrix}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} -3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Q#13

$$\text{a) } \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5x_1 + 6x_2 - 2x_3 = 2$$

$$-x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$$

$$4x_2 - x_3 = 3$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x + y + z = 2$$

$$2x + 3y = 2$$

$$5x - 3y - 6z = -9$$

Q#14

$$\text{a) } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 7 \\ -2 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 2$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 + 7x_3 = -1$$

$$-2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 4$$

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 7 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve:

$$3x - 3y + z = 10$$

$$5x + 0y - 2z = 0$$

$$3x + 1y + 4z = 7$$

$$-3x + 5y + 6z = 0$$

Ans

find all values of k

$$\begin{bmatrix} k+1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Solve:

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} (k+1) & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k+1) + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [k(k+1) - k+2 - 1] = 0$$

On comparing,

$$k^2 + k + k + 1 = 0$$

$$k^2 + 2k + 1 = 0$$

$$(k+1)^2 = 0$$

$$k+1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{k = -1}$$

$$(b) \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 2 & k \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ k \end{array} \right] = 0$$

Let \equiv

$$\Rightarrow \left[2-4 \quad 4-3k \quad 6+k \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[6 \quad 4+3k \quad 6+k \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ k \end{array} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [12 + 8 - 6 - k + 6k + k^2] = 0$$

Upon comparing

$$\Rightarrow k^2 + 12k + 20 = 0$$

$$k^2 + 10k + 2k + 20 = 0$$

$$(k+10)(k+2) = 0$$

$$\boxed{k = -2}$$

$$\boxed{k = -10}$$

17)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sol:

$$AB = C_1 R_1 + C_2 R_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} [0 \ 1 \ 2] + \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} [-2 \ 3 \ 1]$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -9 & -3 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans.

18) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Sol:

$$AB = C_1 R_1 + C_2 R_2$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 4 \ 1] + \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} [-3 \ 0 \ 3]$$

Date:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 16 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & -4 \\ 9 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & -4 \\ 13 & 16 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

19) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

Sol:

$$AB = (18) - (28)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 2] + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} [3 \ 4] + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} [5]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 15 & 20 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 18 \\ 30 & 36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 22 & 28 \\ 49 & 64 \end{bmatrix} = AB$$

Ans.

Date:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sol:

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [2 - 1] + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} [4 0] + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} [1]$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ -8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans.