

Property of Matrix Multiplication

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Advanced Level Pure Mathematics Algebra P.254 Theorem 8-4 by K.S. Ng, Y.K. Kwok.

Let k be a scalar and $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$. Then

(1) $(AB)C = A(BC)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proof: } (AB)C &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11}c_{11} + a_{12}b_{21}c_{11} + a_{11}b_{12}c_{21} + a_{12}b_{22}c_{21} & a_{11}b_{11}c_{12} + a_{12}b_{21}c_{12} + a_{11}b_{12}c_{22} + a_{12}b_{22}c_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11}c_{11} + a_{22}b_{21}c_{11} + a_{21}b_{12}c_{21} + a_{22}b_{22}c_{21} & a_{21}b_{11}c_{12} + a_{22}b_{21}c_{12} + a_{21}b_{12}c_{22} + a_{22}b_{22}c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ A(BC) &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}c_{11} + b_{12}c_{21} & b_{11}c_{12} + b_{12}c_{22} \\ b_{21}c_{11} + b_{22}c_{21} & b_{21}c_{12} + b_{22}c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11}c_{11} + a_{11}b_{12}c_{21} + a_{12}b_{21}c_{11} + a_{12}b_{22}c_{21} & a_{11}b_{11}c_{12} + a_{11}b_{12}c_{22} + a_{12}b_{21}c_{12} + a_{12}b_{22}c_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11}c_{11} + a_{21}b_{12}c_{21} + a_{22}b_{21}c_{11} + a_{22}b_{22}c_{21} & a_{21}b_{11}c_{12} + a_{21}b_{12}c_{22} + a_{22}b_{21}c_{12} + a_{22}b_{22}c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore (AB)C &= A(BC) \end{aligned}$$

(2) $A(B + C) = AB + AC$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proof: } A(B + C) &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} + c_{11} & b_{12} + c_{12} \\ b_{21} + c_{21} & b_{22} + c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{11}c_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{12}c_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{11}c_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} + a_{12}c_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{21}c_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} + a_{22}c_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{21}c_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{22}c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ AB + AC &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}c_{11} + a_{12}c_{21} & a_{11}c_{12} + a_{12}c_{22} \\ a_{21}c_{11} + a_{22}c_{21} & a_{21}c_{12} + a_{22}c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore A(B + C) &= AB + AC \end{aligned}$$

(3) $(A + B)C = AC + BC$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proof: } (A + B)C &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}c_{11} + b_{11}c_{11} + a_{12}c_{21} + b_{12}c_{21} & a_{11}c_{12} + b_{11}c_{12} + a_{12}c_{22} + b_{12}c_{22} \\ a_{21}c_{11} + b_{21}c_{11} + a_{22}c_{21} + b_{22}c_{21} & a_{21}c_{12} + b_{21}c_{12} + a_{22}c_{22} + b_{22}c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ AC + BC &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}c_{11} + a_{12}c_{21} & a_{11}c_{12} + a_{12}c_{22} \\ a_{21}c_{11} + a_{22}c_{21} & a_{21}c_{12} + a_{22}c_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}c_{11} + b_{12}c_{21} & b_{11}c_{12} + b_{12}c_{22} \\ b_{21}c_{11} + b_{22}c_{21} & b_{21}c_{12} + b_{22}c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore (A + B)C &= AC + BC \end{aligned}$$

(4) $A\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}A = \mathbf{0}$

Proof: The proof is easy, so is omitted.

(5) $k(AB) = (kA)B = A(kB)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proof: } k(AB) &= k \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11}b_{11} + ka_{12}b_{21} & ka_{11}b_{12} + ka_{12}b_{22} \\ ka_{21}b_{11} + ka_{22}b_{21} & ka_{21}b_{12} + ka_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ (kA)B &= \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11}b_{11} + ka_{12}b_{21} & ka_{11}b_{12} + ka_{12}b_{22} \\ ka_{21}b_{11} + ka_{22}b_{21} & ka_{21}b_{12} + ka_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ A(kB) &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} kb_{11} & kb_{12} \\ kb_{21} & kb_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11}b_{11} + ka_{12}b_{21} & ka_{11}b_{12} + ka_{12}b_{22} \\ ka_{21}b_{11} + ka_{22}b_{21} & ka_{21}b_{12} + ka_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore k(AB) &= (kA)B = A(kB) \end{aligned}$$

Let $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$, then $A^t = [a_{ji}]_{n \times m}$, called the transpose of A .

$$(6) \quad (AB)^t = B^t A^t$$

Proof: $(AB)^t = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix}^t$

$$B^t A^t = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{21} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix}^t$$

$$\therefore (AB)^t = B^t A^t$$

If $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, then we can also prove that $(AB)^t = B^t A^t$

$$(AB)^t = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{13}b_{31} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} + a_{13}b_{32} & a_{11}b_{13} + a_{12}b_{23} + a_{13}b_{33} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} + a_{23}b_{31} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{23}b_{32} & a_{21}b_{13} + a_{22}b_{23} + a_{23}b_{33} \\ a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} + a_{33}b_{31} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} + a_{33}b_{32} & a_{31}b_{13} + a_{32}b_{23} + a_{33}b_{33} \end{pmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{13}b_{31} & a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} + a_{23}b_{31} & a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} + a_{33}b_{31} \\ a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} + a_{13}b_{32} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{23}b_{32} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} + a_{33}b_{32} \\ a_{11}b_{13} + a_{12}b_{23} + a_{13}b_{33} & a_{21}b_{13} + a_{22}b_{23} + a_{23}b_{33} & a_{31}b_{13} + a_{32}b_{23} + a_{33}b_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^t A^t = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{21} & b_{31} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} & b_{32} \\ b_{13} & b_{23} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{13}b_{31} & a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} + a_{23}b_{31} & a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} + a_{33}b_{31} \\ a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} + a_{13}b_{32} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{23}b_{32} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} + a_{33}b_{32} \\ a_{11}b_{13} + a_{12}b_{23} + a_{13}b_{33} & a_{21}b_{13} + a_{22}b_{23} + a_{23}b_{33} & a_{31}b_{13} + a_{32}b_{23} + a_{33}b_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

Hence result follows.

If $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$, then we can also prove that $(AB)^t = B^t A^t$

The proof is left as an exercise.

If $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$ are well defined product of matrices, then we can use mathematical induction to prove that $(A_1 A_2 \dots A_n)^t = A_n^t A_{n-1}^t \dots A_2^t A_1^t$.

If A is a square matrix, then $(A^n)^t = (A^t)^n$, where n is a positive integer.

(7) Let A, B be square matrix of the same order (2 or 3). Then $\det(AB) = \det A \det B$.

Using the property of determinant: $\begin{vmatrix} a+x & b \\ c+y & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & b \\ y & d \end{vmatrix}$.

$$\text{Proof: } n = 2. AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(AB) &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{11}b_{12} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{21}b_{12} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{22}b_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} \\ a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{12}b_{21} & a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{22}b_{21} & a_{22}b_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= b_{11}b_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11} \\ a_{21} & a_{21} \end{vmatrix} + b_{11}b_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + b_{12}b_{21} \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{22} & a_{21} \end{vmatrix} + b_{21}b_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{12} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 0 + b_{11}b_{22} \det A - b_{12}b_{21} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + 0 \\ &= (b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}b_{21}) \det A = \det A \det B \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \det(AB) = \det A \det B$$

Similarly, using the property of determinant: $\begin{vmatrix} a+x & b & c \\ d+y & e & f \\ g+z & h & i \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & b & c \\ y & e & f \\ z & h & i \end{vmatrix},$

$$\text{and so } \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+t & c \\ d+y & e+u & f \\ g+z & h+w & i \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & b & c \\ y & e & f \\ z & h & i \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & t & c \\ d & u & f \\ g & w & i \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & t & c \\ y & u & f \\ z & w & i \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$= \det A \det B$$

(terms other than the underlying terms are zero)

Let A be a square matrix of order 2 or 3.

Define the **cofactor matrix** of A as $\text{cof}(A)$ = the matrix formed by the cofactors of A .

Define the **adjoint matrix** of A as $\text{adj}(A) = \text{cof}(A)^t$. (The transpose of the cofactor matrix A .)

Example 1 Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, then Cofactors

$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1}M_{11} = 4$	$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2}M_{12} = 1$
$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1}M_{21} = -2$	$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2}M_{22} = -3$

$$\text{cof}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{adj}(A) = \text{cof}(A)^t = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Example 2 Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, then Cofactors

$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1}M_{11} = (-1)^2(2-20) = -18$	$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2}M_{12} = (-1)^3(-13) = 13$	$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3}M_{13} = (-1)^4 2 = 2$
$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1}M_{21} = (-1)(-1) = 1$	$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2}M_{22} = 1$	$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3}M_{23} = (-1) \times 7 = -7$
$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1}M_{31} = -5$	$A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2}M_{32} = -5$	$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3}M_{33} = 4$

$$\text{cof}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & 13 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -7 \\ -5 & -5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{adj}(A) = \text{cof}(A)^t = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & 1 & -5 \\ 13 & 1 & -5 \\ 2 & -7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Theorem $A \text{adj}(A) = \text{adj}(A)A = \det(A)I$

Proof: $n = 2$. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, $\det(A) = ad - bc$. $\text{cof}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} d & -c \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$, $\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$.

$$A \text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ad - bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad - bc \end{pmatrix} = (ad - bc) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det(A)I$$

$$\text{adj}(A)A = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ad - bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad - bc \end{pmatrix} = (ad - bc) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det(A)I$$

$$n = 3. \text{ Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \text{cof}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13} & a_{11}A_{21} + a_{12}A_{22} + a_{13}A_{23} & a_{11}A_{31} + a_{12}A_{32} + a_{13}A_{33} \\ a_{21}A_{11} + a_{22}A_{12} + a_{23}A_{13} & a_{21}A_{21} + a_{22}A_{22} + a_{23}A_{23} & a_{21}A_{31} + a_{22}A_{32} + a_{23}A_{33} \\ a_{31}A_{11} + a_{32}A_{12} + a_{33}A_{13} & a_{31}A_{21} + a_{32}A_{22} + a_{33}A_{23} & a_{31}A_{31} + a_{32}A_{32} + a_{33}A_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \det A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \det A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \det A \end{pmatrix} = (\det A) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det(A)I$$

$$\text{adj}(A)A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13} & a_{12}A_{11} + a_{22}A_{21} + a_{32}A_{31} & a_{13}A_{11} + a_{23}A_{21} + a_{33}A_{31} \\ a_{11}A_{12} + a_{21}A_{22} + a_{31}A_{32} & a_{12}A_{12} + a_{22}A_{22} + a_{32}A_{32} & a_{13}A_{12} + a_{23}A_{22} + a_{33}A_{32} \\ a_{11}A_{13} + a_{21}A_{23} + a_{31}A_{33} & a_{12}A_{13} + a_{22}A_{23} + a_{32}A_{33} & a_{13}A_{13} + a_{23}A_{23} + a_{33}A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \det A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \det A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \det A \end{pmatrix} = (\det A) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det(A)I
\end{aligned}$$

If $\det A \neq 0$, then $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj}(A)$.

Prove that $(A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t$

Prove that $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$.

If $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$ are well defined product of non-singular matrices, then we can use mathematical induction to prove that $(A_1 A_2 \dots A_n)^{-1} = A_n^{-1} A_{n-1}^{-1} \dots A_2^{-1} A_1^{-1}$.

If A is a non-singular matrix, then $(A^n)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^n$, where n is a positive integer.

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (a) Find the value of $A^2 - 4A$.
- (b) Use (a) to find A^{-1} .
- (c) Find A^3 .
- (d) Find the remainder when $x^{101} - 1$ is divided by $x^2 - 4x + 3$.
- (e) Find the matrix $A^{101} - I$.

$$(a) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^2 - 4 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 \\ -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = -3I$$

$$(b) \quad \text{By (a), } A^2 - 4A = -3I \\ -\frac{1}{3}A(A - 4I) = I$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}(4I - A) = \frac{1}{3} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(c) \quad A(A^2 - 4A) = -3AI$$

$$A^3 = 4A^2 - 3A = 4(4A - 3I) - 3A = 13A - 12I = 13 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - 12 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -13 \\ -13 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(d) \quad x^{101} - 1 = (x^2 - 4x + 3)Q(x) + ax + b$$

$$x^{101} - 1 = (x - 1)(x - 3)Q(x) + ax + b$$

$$\text{Put } x = 1, 0 = a + b \dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{Put } x = 3, 3^{101} - 1 = 3a + b \dots\dots (2)$$

$$[(2) - (1)] \div 2: a = \frac{1}{2}(3^{101} - 1)$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}(1 - 3^{101})$$

$$\text{The remainder} = \frac{1}{2}(3^{101} - 1)x + \frac{1}{2}(1 - 3^{101}).$$

$$(e) \quad A^{101} - I = \frac{1}{2}(3^{101} - 1)A + \frac{1}{2}(1 - 3^{101})I \\ = \frac{1}{2}(3^{101} - 1) \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{2}(3^{101} - 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$