Linear Algebra homework2.4

本次作业参见第77-82页。

1 A is 3 by 5, B is 5 by 3, C is 5 by 1, and D is 3 by 1. All *entries* are 1. Which of these matrix operations are allowed, and what are the results?

$$BA$$
 AB ABD DC $A(B+C)$.

- 2 What rows or columns or matrices do you multiply to find
 - (a) the second column of AB?
 - (b) the first row of AB?
 - (c) the entry in row 3, column 5 of AB?
 - (d) the entry in row 1, column 1 of *CDE*?
- 3 Add AB to AC and compare with A(B+C):

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 4 In problem 3, multiply A times BC. Then multiply AB times C.
- 5 Compute A^2 and A^3 . Make a prediction for A^5 and A^n .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

6 Show that $(A+B)^2$ is different from $A^2 + 2AB + B^2$, when

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Write down the correct rule for $(A+B)(A+B) = A^2 + B^2$.

9 Row 1 of A is added to row 2. This gives EA below. Then column 1 of EA is added to column 2 to produce (EA)F:

$$EA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ a+c & b+d \end{bmatrix}$$

and $(EA)F = (EA) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & a+b \\ a+c & a+c+b+d \end{bmatrix}$.

- (a) Do those steps in the opposite order. First add column 1 of A to column 2 by AF, then add row 1 of AF to row 2 by E(AF).
- (b) Compare with (EA)F. What law is obeyed by matrix multiplication?
- 10 Row 1 of A is again added to row 2 to produce EA. Then F adds row 2 of EA to row 1. The result is F(EA):

$$F(EA) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ a+c & b+d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2a+c & 2b+d \\ a+c & b+d \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Do those steps in the opposite order: first add row 2 to row 1 by FA, then add row 1 of FA to row 2.
- (b) What law is or is not obeyed by matrix multiplication?
- 11 This fact still amazes me. If you do a row operation on A and then a column operation, the result is the same as if you did the column operation first. (Try it.) Why is this true?
- 13 Suppose AB = BA and AC = CA for these two

particular matrices B and C:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \text{ commutes with}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Prove that a = d and b = c = 0. Then A is a multiple of I. The only matrices that commute with B and C and all other 2 by 2 matrices are A = multiple of I.

- 15 True or false:
 - (a) If A^2 is defined then A is necessarily square.
 - (b) If AB and BA are defined then A and B are square.
 - (c) If AB and BA are defined then AB and BA are square.
 - (d) If AB = B then A = I

17 For
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, compute

these answers and nothing more:

- (a) column 2 of AB
- (b) row 2 of AB
- (c) row 2 of $AA = A^2$
- (d) row 2 of $AAA = A^3$.
- 18 Write down the 3 by 3 matrix A whose entries are
 - (a) $a_{ij} = \min \text{ minimum of } i \text{ and } j$
 - (b) $a_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}$
 - (c) $a_{ij} = i/j$.
- 19 What words would you use to describe each of these classes of matrices? Give a 3 by 3 example in each class. Which matrix belongs to all four classes?
 - (a) $a_{ij} = 0$ if $i \neq j$
 - (b) $a_{ij} = 0 \text{ if } i < j$
 - (c) $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$
 - (d) $a_{ij} = a_{1i}$.
- 21 Compute A^2, A^3, A^4 and also $A\mathbf{v}, A^2\mathbf{v}, A^3\mathbf{v}, A^4\mathbf{v}$

for

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{bmatrix}.$$

- 23 (a) Find a nonzero matrix A for which $A^2 = 0$.
 - (b) Find a matrix that has $A^2 \neq 0$ but $A^3 = 0$.
- 25 Multiply A times I using columns of A (3 by 3) times rows of I.
- 27 Show that the product of upper trangular matrices is always upper triangular:

$$Ab = \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \\ 0 & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \\ 0 & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Proof using dot product (Row times column) (Row 2 of A)·(column 1 of B)=0. Which other dot products give zeros?

Proof using full matrices (Column times row) Draw x's and 0's in (column 2 of A) times (row 2 of B). Also show (column 3 of A) times (row 3 of B).

29 Which matrices E_{21} and E_{31} produce zeros in the (2,1) and (3,1) positions of $E_{21}A$ and $E_{31}A$?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find the single matrix $E = E_{31}E_{21}$ that produces both zeros at once. Multiply EA.

30 Block multiplication says that column 1 is eliminated by

$$EA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{c}/a & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{c} & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{0} & D - \mathbf{c}\mathbf{b}/a \end{bmatrix}.$$

In problem 29, what numbers go into \mathbf{c} and D and what is $D - \mathbf{c}\mathbf{b}/a$.

31 With $i^2 = -1$, the product of (A + iB) and (x + iy) is Ax + iBx + iAy - By. Use blocks to separate the real part without i from the imaginary part that multiplies i:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & -B \\ ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A\mathbf{x} - B\mathbf{y} \\ ? \end{bmatrix} \text{ real part imaginary part}$$

32 (*Very important*) Suppose you solve Ax = b for three special right sides b:

$$Aoldsymbol{x}_1 = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ 0 \end{bmatrix} ext{ and } Aoldsymbol{x}_2 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \ 0 \end{bmatrix} ext{ and } Aoldsymbol{x}_3 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

If the three solutions x_1, x_2, x_3 are the columns of a matrix X, what is A times X?

33 If the solutions in Question 32 are $\boldsymbol{x}_1 = (1,1,1)$ and $\boldsymbol{x}_2 = (0,1,1)$ and $\boldsymbol{x}_3 = (0,0,1)$, solve $A\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b}$ when $\boldsymbol{b} = (3,5,8)$. Challenge problem: What is A?

中文翻译参考

1 A 是 3×5 , B 是 5×3 , C 是 5×1 , D 是 3×1 , 所有的元素都是 1。下列矩阵运算哪些是允许的?结果是什么?

$$BA$$
 AB ABD DC $A(B+C)$

- 2 什么行或列或矩阵相乘,会得到:
 - (a) AB 的第 2 列?
 - (b) AB 的第1行?
 - (c) AB 的第 3 行第 5 列的元素?
 - (d) CDE 的第1行第1列的元素?
- 3 用 AB 加 AC,和 A(B+C) 做比较。

- 4 在第3题中, 计算A乘BC, 然后计算AB乘C。
- 5 计算 A^2 和 A^3 。预测 A^5 和 A^n 等于多少?

6 证明当

 $(A+B)^2$ 不等于 $A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ 。 写出正确的 规则: $(A+B)(A+B) = A^2 + B^2$ 。

9 *A* 的第 1 行加到第 2 行,得到 *EA* 如下。然后 *EA* 的第 1 列加到第 2 列得到 (*EA*)*F*:

$$EA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ a+c & b+d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{\mathbb{H} } (EA)F = (EA) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & a+b \\ a+c & a+c+b+d \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) 以相反的顺序执行上述步骤:第一步通过 AF 将 A 的第 1 列加到第 2 列,然后通过 E(AF) 把 AF 的第 1 行加到第 2 行。
- (b) 比较 (EA)F 和 E(AF),矩阵乘法满足什么运算法则?
- 10 *A* 的第 1 行加到第 2 行得到 *EA*,然后 *F* 把 *EA* 的第 2 行加到第 1 行得到 *F*(*EA*):

$$F(EA) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ a+c & b+d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2a+c & 2b+d \\ a+c & b+d \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) 以相反的顺序执行上述步骤: 第一步通过 FA 将 A 的第 2 行加到第 1 行,然后把 FA 的第 1 行加到第 2 行。
- (b) 矩阵乘法遵守或不遵守哪个法则?
- 11 这个事实依然让我惊奇:如果你先对 A 执行一个行运算,然后再执行一个列运算,得到的结果与先做列运算是相同的。(试试看。)为什么这是对的?

13 假设 AB = BA 且 AC = CA,其中两个特定的 矩阵 B 和 C:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \text{ commutes with}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ At } C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

证明 a = d 且 b = c = 0。然后 A 是 I 的倍数。唯一可以与 B 和 C 及其他 2×2 矩阵进行交换相乘的矩阵 A 是: A = I 的倍数。

15 判断题:

- (a) 如果 A^2 有定义,则 A 必须是方阵。
- (b) 如果 AB 和 BA 有定义,则 A 和 B 是方阵。
- (c) 如果 AB 和 BA 有定义,则 AB 和 BA 是方 阵。
- (d) 如果 AB = B,则 A = I

17 对于
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 和 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, 计算下列

问题:

- (a) AB 的第 2 列。
- (b) AB 的第2行。
- (c) $AA = A^2$ 的第 2 行。
- (d) $AAA = A^3$ 的第 2 行。.
- 18 写出 3×3 矩阵 A,它的元素满足:
 - (a) $a_{ij} = i$ 和 j 当中的较小者。
 - (b) $a_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}$
 - (c) $a_{ij} = i/j$.
- 19 你会如何描述下列矩阵的分类?对于下面每个类,给出一个3×3矩阵的例子。哪个矩阵属于全部四类?
 - (a) $a_{ii} = 0$ 若 $i \neq j$
 - (b) $a_{ij} = 0$ 若 i < j
 - (c) $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$
 - (d) $a_{ij} = a_{1j}$.

21 计算 A^2 , A^3 , A^4 和 $A\mathbf{v}$, $A^2\mathbf{v}$, $A^3\mathbf{v}$, $A^4\mathbf{v}$ 。其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{bmatrix}.$$

- 23 (a) 求一个非零矩阵 A 使得 $A^2 = 0$ 。
 - (b) 求一个矩阵满足 $A^2 \neq 0$,但 $A^3 = 0$ 。
- 25 使用 $A(3 \times 3)$ 的列乘 I 的行,计算 A 乘 I。
- 27 证明上三角矩阵的乘积永远是上三角矩阵:

$$Ab = \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \\ 0 & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \\ 0 & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

利用点积 (行乘列) 证明。如 (A 的第 2 行 $)\cdot(B$ 的第 1 列)=0。还有哪些点积也等于零?

利用整个矩阵 (列乘行) 证明。画出 (A 的第 2 列) 乘 (B 的第 2 行) 的 x 和 0。然后 (A 的第 3 列) 乘 (B 的第 3 行) 的 x 和 0。

29 求矩阵 E_{21} 和 E_{31} , 分别使 $E_{21}A$ 和 $E_{31}A$ 在 (2,1) 和 (3,1) 位置上等于零。其中:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

求一个矩阵 $E = E_{31}E_{21}$,同时使 (2,1) 和 (3,1) 位置上等于零,求 EA。

30 分块乘法说明:通过

$$EA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{c}/a & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{c} & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{0} & D - \mathbf{c}\mathbf{b}/a \end{bmatrix}.$$

消除第 1 列。在第 29 题中, \mathbf{c} ,D,和 $D - \mathbf{c} \mathbf{b}/a$ 分别是什么?

31 令 $i^2 = -1$,则 (A + iB) 和 $(\mathbf{x} + i\mathbf{y})$ 的乘积是 $A\mathbf{x} + iB\mathbf{x} + iA\mathbf{y} - B\mathbf{y}$ 。使用分块把没有 i 的实部和有 i 的虚部分开:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & -B \\ ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x} \\ \boldsymbol{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A\boldsymbol{x} - B\boldsymbol{y} \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$
 实部 虚部

32 (非常重要) 假设你针对右侧三个不同的 b 求解 方程 Ax = b:

$$Aoldsymbol{x}_1 = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ 0 \end{bmatrix} \; rak{\pi} \; Aoldsymbol{x}_2 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \ 0 \end{bmatrix} \; rak{\pi} \; Aoldsymbol{x}_3 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

如果三个解 x_1, x_2, x_3 是一个矩阵 X 的三个列,求 A 乘 X?

33 如果第 32 题的三个解分别是 $x_1 = (1,1,1), x_2 = (0,1,1)$ 和 $x_3 = (0,0,1)$ 。当 b = (3,5,8) 时,求解 Ax = b。问:A 是什么?