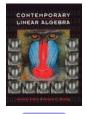
Chapter 3, Section 3 of *Contemporary Linear Algebra* by Anton and Busby



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- 1. Which of the following statements is true?
- The product of two elementary matrices is elementary.
- If P is invertible and PQ = 0 then  $Q \neq 0$ .

••• Every invertible matrix can be factored into a product of elementary matrices.

• If P is a square matrix and the homogeneous system  $P\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  has only the trivial solution, then P is singular.

If P is a singular matrix, then the reduced row echelon form of P does not have any row of zeros.

Next Question

2. Find the inverse of

.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & -2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & -2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(B) \quad (A) \quad$$

Next Question

3. Find an elementary matrix E such that ES = T, where

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 1 & 5 \\ -4 & -15 & -3 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } T = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(A) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(C) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (C) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(C) \quad (C) \quad$$

4. Find the inverse of

.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -9 & 15 \\ 1 & -7 & 10 \\ -6 & 32 & -45 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -0.2 & -3 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & 0 & 0.2 \\ -0.4 & -0.4 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & 3 & -0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0 & -0.2 \\ -0.4 & -0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -0.2 & -3 & -0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0 & -0.2 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 & -0.2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 3 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0 & 0.2 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & -3 & -0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0 & 0.2 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & -3 & -0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0 & 0.2 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

Next Question

5. If U is an invertible matrix and **b** is a fixed vector then the number of solutions of the system  $U\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  may be

- ▶ A 0, 1, or ∞
  ▶ 0 or 1
- 1 or  $\infty$
- ▶ 1 only
- $\triangleright$   $\infty$

No more questions

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## Wrong...try again

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