

## Exam 2 Fall '19

1) a) addition and scalar multiplication

b)  $2 \times 3$  matrices

c)  $BA$ ,  $4 \times 3$

d)  $= 0$

e)  $B^{-1}A^{-1}$

2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \quad & \begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\pi/3) & -\sin(2\pi/3) & 0 \\ \sin(2\pi/3) & \cos(2\pi/3) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

$$c) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = C$$

a)

C · B · A

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{16} & \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{16} & 3 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} & \frac{-1}{16} & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3) a) \quad 0 \neq \det(A^3)$$

$$= \det(A \cdot A \cdot A)$$

$$= (\det(A))^3$$

Taking cube roots,

$\det(A) \neq 0$ , and so  $A$  is

invertible.

$$b) \text{ Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, (A+B)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4) i) zero vector  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A_{1,2} + A_{2,2} = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$A_{1,1} - A_{2,1} = 0 - 0 = 0$ , so the  
zero vector is in  $W$  ✓

Now let  $A, B \in W$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

ii) Scalar multiplication:

$$cA = (cA_{i,j}), \text{ so}$$

$$(cA)_{1,2} + (cA)_{2,2} = cA_{1,2} + cA_{2,2}$$

$$= c(A_{1,2} + A_{2,2})$$

$$= c(A_{1,1} - A_{2,1})$$

$$= cA_{1,1} - cA_{2,1}$$

$$= (cA)_{1,1} - (cA)_{2,1}$$



iii) Addition

$$A+B = (A_{i,j} + B_{i,j}), \text{ so}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(A+B)_{1,2} + (A+B)_{2,2} &= A_{1,2} + B_{1,2} + A_{2,2} + B_{2,2} \\ &= A_{1,2} + A_{2,2} + B_{1,2} + B_{2,2} \\ &= A_{1,1} - A_{2,1} + B_{1,1} - B_{2,1} \\ &= (A_{1,1} + B_{1,1}) - (A_{2,1} + B_{2,1}) \\ &= (A+B)_{1,1} - (A+B)_{2,1}\end{aligned}$$



5)

zero vector:  $0^2 + 0^2 = 0^2 + 0^2$   
 $0 = 0$

does not fail

Scalars:  $c(x, y, z, w) = (cx, cy, cz, cw)$

$$\sqrt{(cx)^2 + (cy)^2} = \sqrt{c^2x^2 + c^2y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{c^2(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$= |c| \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= |c| \sqrt{z^2 + w^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(cz)^2 + (cw)^2}$$

does not fail

addition:  $v = (1, 0, 0, 1) \in S$

$w = (-1, 0, 0, 1) \in S$

but  $v+w = (0, 0, 0, 2)$

$0 \neq 2$ , so  $v+w \notin S$ .