

Quiz 5

This quiz is graded out of 10 marks. No books, calculators, notes or cell phones are allowed. You must show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work. If you need more space for your answer use the back of the page.

Question 1. (5 marks) §1.5 #21 Use the inversion algorithm to find the inverse of the given matrix, if the inverse exists.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \quad [A|I] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2 \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim -2R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & -24 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \begin{array}{l} -6R_3 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ 12R_3 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ -8R_4 \rightarrow R_4 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 32 & 40 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 \end{array} \right] \sim \begin{array}{l} 4R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ R_2 + R_4 \rightarrow R_4 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 4 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -24 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 32 & 40 & 1 & -2 & 12 & -8 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \begin{array}{l} R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ -16R_3 + R_4 \rightarrow R_4 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -12 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 40 & 1 & -2 & -4 & -8 \end{array} \right] \sim \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4}R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ -\frac{1}{8}R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \\ \frac{1}{40}R_4 \rightarrow R_4 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{40} & -\frac{1}{20} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right]$$

Question 2. (5 marks) §1.5 #42 Prove that if A is an invertible matrix and B is row equivalent to A , then B is also invertible.

Premise: ① A invertible
 ② B row equivalent to A

WTS: B is invertible

By TFAE it is sufficient to show that B can be expressed as a product of elementary matrices.

From ① and TFAE $\exists E_1, \dots, E_k$ s.t.

$$A = E_1 \dots E_k \text{ and } E_i \text{ are elem. matrices}$$

From ② $\exists F_1, \dots, F_\ell$ s.t.

$$F_\ell \dots F_1 B = A \text{ where } F_i \text{ are elem. matrices}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_\ell \dots F_1 B &= A \\ F_\ell \dots F_1 B &= E_1 \dots E_k \\ (F_\ell \dots F_1)^{-1} F_\ell \dots F_1 B &= (F_\ell \dots F_1)^{-1} E_1 \dots E_k \\ I B &= F_1^{-1} \dots F_\ell^{-1} E_1 \dots E_k \\ B &= F_1^{-1} \dots F_\ell^{-1} E_1 \dots E_k \end{aligned}$$

where F_i^{-1} are elem. matrices since inverse of elem. matrices are elem. matrices.