

I TD

1. Quiz:

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Question 1

Calculate $A + B$ and $A - B$.

Question 2

Find the product AB and BA . Are they equal?

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -6 & -5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Question 3

Calculate $3A - 4B$.

Question 4

Compute the products AB and BA (if possible).

Question 5

Can we find the Determinant of A and B ?

Question 6

Calculate B^T and AB^T :

Question 7

Find the Determinant of AB^T ?

2. Quiz:

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Quiz:

Question 1

Calculate $A^2 - 4A$.

Question 2

Show that $A^2 - 4A = A \times (A - 4I_2)$ and deduce that A is invertible. What is its inverse matrix?

3. Quiz:

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Question

Calculate the inverse of A

Hint:

- Calculate the determinant of A .

1. Show the steps to calculate the determinant using the formula:

$$\det(A) = a(ei - fh) - b(di - fg) + c(dh - eg),$$

$$\text{where } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}.$$

- Find the adjugate of A .

1. using the formula:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \text{adj}(A).$$

- Verify your result by checking that $(A \cdot A^{-1} = I)$, where I is the identity matrix.

4. Quiz:

$$\text{Let } \begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 5 \\ -3x + 5y = -2 \end{cases}$$

Question 1

Write the system in matrix form as A .

Question 2

Find A^{-1} and solve the system.

5. Quiz:

Consider the following matrix:

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

Question

Find the eigenvalues of matrix A by solving the characteristic equation $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$.

Find the eigenvectors corresponding to each eigenvalue λ by solving $(A - \lambda I)x = 0$.

Form the matrix P , using the eigenvectors as columns.

Form the diagonal matrix D , using the eigenvalues on the diagonal.

Verify the diagonalization of A by calculating $A = PDP^{-1}$.