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Linear Algebra Sections 1594

Pg.32

- 1) Compute $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{u} - 2\mathbf{v}$.

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 11) Compute AD and DA . Explain how the columns or rows of A change when A is multiplied by D on the right or on the left. Find a 3×3 matrix B , not the identity matrix or the zero matrix, such that $AB = BA$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1x5 + 2x0 + 3x0 & 1x0 + 2x3 + 3x0 & 1x0 + 2x0 + 3x2 \\ 2x5 + 4x0 + 5x0 & 2x0 + 4x3 + 5x0 & 2x0 + 4x0 + 5x2 \\ 3x5 + 5x0 + 6x0 & 3x0 + 5x3 + 6x0 & 3x0 + 5x0 + 6x2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} A \qquad \qquad \qquad D \qquad \qquad \qquad AD \\ \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 10 & 12 & 10 \\ 15 & 15 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

AD

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x1 + 0x2 + 0x3 & 5x2 + 0x4 + 0x5 & 5x3 + 0x5 + 0x6 \\ 0x1 + 3x2 + 0x3 & 0x2 + 3x4 + 0x5 & 0x3 + 3x5 + 0x6 \\ 0x1 + 0x2 + 2x3 & 0x2 + 0x4 + 2x5 & 0x3 + 0x5 + 2x6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} D \qquad \qquad \qquad A \qquad \qquad \qquad DA \\ \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 15 \\ 6 & 12 & 15 \\ 6 & 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

When A is multiplied by D we are multiplying the rows of A times the columns of D , and when D is multiplied by A we are multiplying the rows of D times the columns of A .

DA

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1x5 + 2x0 + 3x0 & 1x0 + 2x5 + 3x0 & 1x0 + 2x0 + 3x5 \\ 2x5 + 4x0 + 5x0 & 2x0 + 4x5 + 5x0 & 2x0 + 4x0 + 5x5 \\ 3x5 + 5x0 + 6x0 & 3x0 + 5x5 + 6x0 & 3x0 + 5x0 + 6x5 \end{bmatrix}$$

A

B

AB

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 15 \\ 10 & 20 & 25 \\ 15 & 25 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x1 + 0x2 + 0x3 & 5x2 + 0x4 + 0x5 & 5x3 + 0x5 + 0x6 \\ 0x1 + 5x2 + 0x3 & 0x2 + 5x4 + 0x5 & 0x3 + 5x5 + 0x6 \\ 0x1 + 0x2 + 5x3 & 0x2 + 0x4 + 5x5 & 0x3 + 0x5 + 5x6 \end{bmatrix}$$

B

A

BA

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 15 \\ 10 & 20 & 25 \\ 15 & 25 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 15 \\ 10 & 20 & 25 \\ 15 & 25 & 30 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 15 \\ 10 & 20 & 25 \\ 15 & 25 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = BA$$