Working with Technology

T1. Let A be the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{7} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Discuss the behavior of A^k as k increases indefinitely, that is, as $k \to \infty$.

T2. In each part use your technology utility to make a conjecture about the form of A^n for positive integer powers of n.

(a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$

T3. The ***Fibonacci sequence*** (named for the Italian mathematician Leonardo Fibonacci 1170–1250) is

$$0,\ 1,\ 1,\ 2,\ 3,\ 5,\ 8,\ 13,\ 21,\ 34,\ 55,\ 89,\ 144, \ldots$$

the terms of which are commonly denoted as

$$F_0,\ F_1,\ F_2,\ F_3, \ldots,\ F_n, \ldots$$

After the initial terms $F_0 = 0$ and $F_1 = 1$, each term is the sum of the previous two; that is,

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

Confirm that if

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} F_2 & F_1 \\ F_1 & F_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

then

$$Q^n = \begin{bmatrix} F_{n+1} & F_n \\ F_n & F_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.5 Elementary Matrices and a Method for Finding A^{-1}

In this section we will develop an algorithm for finding the inverse of a matrix, and we will discuss some of the basic properties of invertible matrices.

$A \xrightarrow{ERO1} B$

$B \xrightarrow{ERO2} A$

EOR

In Section 1.1 we defined three elementary row operations on a matrix A:

1. Multiply a row by a nonzero constant c.
2. Interchange two rows.
3. Add a constant c times one row to another.

It should be evident that if we let B be the matrix that results from A by performing one of the operations in this list, then the matrix A can be recovered from B by performing the corresponding operation in the following list:

1. Multiply the same row by $1/c$.
2. Interchange the same two rows.
3. If B resulted by adding c times row r_i of A to row r_j, then add $-c$ times r_j to r_i.

It follows that if B is obtained from A by performing a sequence of elementary row operations, then there is a second sequence of elementary row operations, which when applied to B recovers A (Exercise 33). Accordingly, we make the following definition.

$A \xrightarrow{ERO} B$

$B \xrightarrow{ERO} A$

DEFINITION 1 Matrices A and B are said to be ***row equivalent*** if either (hence each) can be obtained from the other by a sequence of elementary row operations.

Our next goal is to show how matrix multiplication can be used to carry out an elementary row operation.

DEFINITION 2 A matrix E is called an ***elementary matrix*** if it can be obtained from an identity matrix by performing a *single* elementary row operation.

$I \xrightarrow{\text{single ERO}} E$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R2 \leftrightarrow R4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

▶ EXAMPLE 1 Elementary Matrices and Row Operations

Listed below are four elementary matrices and the operations that produce them.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiply the second row of I_2 by -3. | Interchange the second and fourth rows of I_4. | Add 3 times the third row of I_3 to the first row. | Multiply the first row of I_3 by 1. ◀

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3R2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{3R3+R1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I \xrightarrow{\boxed{ERO}} E$$

$$A \xrightarrow{ERO} EA$$

The following theorem, whose proof is left as an exercise, shows that when a matrix A is multiplied on the *left* by an elementary matrix E, the effect is to perform an elementary row operation on A.

THEOREM 1.5.1 Row Operations by Matrix Multiplication

If the elementary matrix E results from performing a certain row operation on I_m and if A is an $m \times n$ matrix, then the product EA is the matrix that results when this same row operation is performed on A.

▶ EXAMPLE 2 Using Elementary Matrices

Consider the matrix

3 0 6 9

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{3R1+R3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 4 & 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

and consider the elementary matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{3R1+R3} E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

which results from adding 3 times the first row of I_3 to the third row. The product EA is

$$EA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 4 & 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

which is precisely the matrix that results when we add 3 times the first row of A to the third row. ◀

> Theorem 1.5.1 will be a useful tool for developing new results about matrices, but as a practical matter it is usually preferable to perform row operations directly.

We know from the discussion at the beginning of this section that if E is an elementary matrix that results from performing an elementary row operation on an identity matrix I, then there is a second elementary row operation, which when applied to E produces I back again. Table 1 lists these operations. The operations on the right side of the table are called the ***inverse operations*** of the corresponding operations on the left.

Table 1

Row Operation on I That Produces E	Row Operation on E That Reproduces I
Multiply row i by $c \neq 0$	Multiply row i by $1/c$
Interchange rows i and j	Interchange rows i and j
Add c time row i to row j	Add $-c$ times row i to row j

$$A \xrightarrow{ERO} B \xrightarrow{ERO^{-1}} A$$

▶ EXAMPLE 3 Row Operations and Inverse Row Operations

In each of the following, an elementary row operation is applied to the 2×2 identity matrix to obtain an elementary matrix E, then E is restored to the identity matrix by applying the inverse row operation.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{7R2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{7}R2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiply the second row by 7. Multiply the second row by $\frac{1}{7}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R1 \leftrightarrow R2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R1 \leftrightarrow R2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Interchange the first and second rows. Interchange the first and second rows.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{5R2+R1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-5R2+R1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Add 5 times the second row to the first. Add -5 times the second row to the first. ◀

The next theorem is a key result about invertibility of elementary matrices. It will be a building block for many results that follow.

$$E \rightarrow \exists\, E^{-1}$$

THEOREM 1.5.2 *Every elementary matrix is invertible, and the inverse is also an elementary matrix.*

Proof If E is an elementary matrix, then E results by performing some row operation on I. Let E_0 be the matrix that results when the inverse of this operation is performed on I. Applying Theorem 1.5.1 and using the fact that inverse row operations cancel the effect of each other, it follows that

$$E_0 E = I \quad \text{and} \quad E E_0 = I$$

Thus, the elementary matrix E_0 is the inverse of E. ◀

Equivalence Theorem

One of our objectives as we progress through this text is to show how seemingly diverse ideas in linear algebra are related. The following theorem, which relates results we have obtained about invertibility of matrices, homogeneous linear systems, reduced row

1.2 → $\underset{m\times n}{A}x=0$ → trivial solution
→ infintely many solution, including trivial solution

echelon forms, and elementary matrices, is our first step in that direction. As we study new topics, more statements will be added to this theorem.

$p \leftrightarrow q \equiv \neg p \leftrightarrow \neg q$

A: coefficient matrix

x = Column matrix for varaibles $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$

THEOREM 1.5.3 Equivalent Statements

If A is an $n \times n$ matrix, then the following statements are equivalent, that is, all true or all false.

(a) *A is invertible.*

(b) *$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ has only the trivial solution.*

(c) *The reduced row echelon form of A is I_n.*

(d) *A is expressible as a product of elementary matrices.*

A is not invertible ⇒ A has not ~~only~~ the trivial solution

$A \xrightarrow[\text{reduced}]{\text{ERO}} I$ $\qquad A = E_k E_{k-1} \cdots E_1$

The following figure illustrates visually that from the sequence of implications

$(a) \Rightarrow (b) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (d) \Rightarrow (a)$

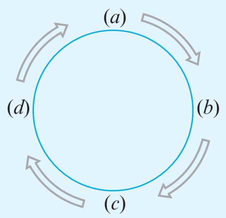
we can conclude that

$(d) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (b) \Rightarrow (a)$

and hence that

$(a) \Leftrightarrow (b) \Leftrightarrow (c) \Leftrightarrow (d)$

(see Appendix A).



Proof We will prove the equivalence by establishing the chain of implications: $(a) \Rightarrow (b) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (d) \Rightarrow (a)$.

(a) ⇒ (b) Assume A is invertible and let $\mathbf{x}_0$ be any solution of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$. Multiplying both sides of this equation by the matrix A^{-1} gives $A^{-1}(A\mathbf{x}_0) = A^{-1}\mathbf{0}$, or $(A^{-1}A)\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{0}$, or $I\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{0}$, or $\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{0}$. Thus, $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ has only the trivial solution.

(b) ⇒ (c) Let $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ be the matrix form of the system

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a_{11}x_1 & + & a_{12}x_2 & + \cdots + & a_{1n}x_n & = & 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 & + & a_{22}x_2 & + \cdots + & a_{2n}x_n & = & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 & + & a_{n2}x_2 & + \cdots + & a_{nn}x_n & = & 0 \end{array} \tag{1}$$

and assume that the system has only the trivial solution. If we solve by Gauss–Jordan elimination, then the system of equations corresponding to the reduced row echelon form of the augmented matrix will be

$$\begin{array}{llll} x_1 & & & = 0 \\ & x_2 & & = 0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & x_n = 0 \end{array} \tag{2}$$

Thus the augmented matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

for (1) can be reduced to the augmented matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

for (2) by a sequence of elementary row operations. If we disregard the last column (all zeros) in each of these matrices, we can conclude that the reduced row echelon form of A is I_n.

(c) ⇒ (d) Assume that the reduced row echelon form of A is I_n, so that A can be reduced to I_n by a finite sequence of elementary row operations. By Theorem 1.5.1, each of these operations can be accomplished by multiplying on the left by an appropriate elementary matrix. Thus we can find elementary matrices $E_1, E_2, \ldots, E_k$ such that

$$E_k \cdots E_2 E_1 A = I_n \tag{3}$$

By Theorem 1.5.2, $E_1, E_2, \ldots, E_k$ are invertible. Multiplying both sides of Equation (3) on the left successively by $E_k^{-1}, \ldots, E_2^{-1}, E_1^{-1}$ we obtain

$$A = E_1^{-1}E_2^{-1}\cdots E_k^{-1}I_n = E_1^{-1}E_2^{-1}\cdots E_k^{-1} \tag{4}$$

By Theorem 1.5.2, this equation expresses A as a product of elementary matrices.

A^{-1}

3×3 4×4 . . .

(d) ⇒ (a) If A is a product of elementary matrices, then from Theorems 1.4.7 and 1.5.2, the matrix A is a product of invertible matrices and hence is invertible. ◀

A Method for Inverting Matrices

As a first application of Theorem 1.5.3, we will develop a procedure (or algorithm) that can be used to tell whether a given matrix is invertible, and if so, produce its inverse. To derive this algorithm, assume for the moment, that A is an invertible $n \times n$ matrix. In Equation (3), the elementary matrices execute a sequence of row operations that reduce A to I_n. If we multiply both sides of this equation on the right by A^{-1} and simplify, we obtain

$$A^{-1} = E_k \cdots E_2 E_1 I_n$$

But this equation tells us that *the same sequence of row operations that reduces A to I_n will transform I_n to A^{-1}*. Thus, we have established the following result.

$A \xrightarrow{\text{ERO}} I$

$I \xrightarrow{\text{ERO}} A^{-1}$

> **Inversion Algorithm** To find the inverse of an invertible matrix A, find a sequence of elementary row operations that reduces A to the identity and then perform that same sequence of operations on I_n to obtain A^{-1}.

A simple method for carrying out this procedure is given in the following example.

▶ EXAMPLE 4 Using Row Operations to Find A^{-1}

Find the inverse of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$[A \mid I] \xrightarrow{\text{ERO}} [I \mid B]$

$B = A^{-1}$

Solution We want to reduce A to the identity matrix by row operations and simultaneously apply these operations to I to produce A^{-1}. To accomplish this we will adjoin the identity matrix to the right side of A, thereby producing a partitioned matrix of the form

$$[A \mid I]$$

Then we will apply row operations to this matrix until the left side is reduced to I; these operations will convert the right side to A^{-1}, so the final matrix will have the form

$$[I \mid A^{-1}]$$

The computations are as follows:

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|rrr} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$-2R1+R2$
$-R1+R3$

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|rrr} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

We added -2 times the first row to the second and -1 times the first row to the third.

$2R2+R3$

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|rrr} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

We added 2 times the second row to the third.

$-R3$

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|rrr} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{array}\right]$$

We multiplied the third row by -1.

$3R3+R2$
$-3R3+R1$

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|rrr} 1 & 2 & 0 & -14 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{array}\right]$$

We added 3 times the third row to the second and -3 times the third row to the first.

$-2R2+R1$

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|rrr} 1 & 0 & 0 & -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \end{array}\right]$$

We added -2 times the second row to the first.

Thus,

A is invertiable

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -40 & 16 & 9 \\ 13 & -5 & -3 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Often it will not be known in advance if a given $n \times n$ matrix A is invertible. However, if it is not, then by parts (a) and (c) of Theorem 1.5.3 it will be impossible to reduce A to I_n by elementary row operations. This will be signaled by a row of zeros appearing on the *left side* of the partition at some stage of the inversion algorithm. If this occurs, then you can stop the computations and conclude that A is not invertible.

EXAMPLE 5 Showing That a Matrix Is Not Invertible

Consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$[A \mid I]$
$\vdots$
$[I \mid A^{-1}]$

Applying the procedure of Example 4 yields

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|rrr} 1 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$-2R1+R2$
$1R1+R3$

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|rrr} 1 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & -9 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 9 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \quad \leftarrow \text{We added } -2 \text{ times the first row to the second and added the first row to the third.}$$

$R2+R3$

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|rrr} 1 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & -9 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right] \quad \leftarrow \text{We added the second row to the third.}$$

Since we have obtained a row of zeros on the left side, A is not invertible.

▶ **EXAMPLE 6 Analyzing Homogeneous Systems**

Use Theorem 1.5.3 to determine whether the given homogeneous system has nontrivial solutions.

(a)
$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\ x_1 \qquad\quad + 8x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(b)
$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 6x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

A is not invertiable

Solution From parts (*a*) and (*b*) of Theorem 1.5.3 a homogeneous linear system has only the trivial solution if and only if its coefficient matrix is invertible. From Examples 4 and 5 the coefficient matrix of system (a) is invertible and that of system (b) is not. Thus, system (a) has only the trivial solution while system (b) has nontrivial solutions. ◀

A invertiable
$\Rightarrow Ax=0$ has trivial solution

Exercise Set 1.5

▶ In Exercises 1–2, determine whether the given matrix is elementary. ◀

1. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

2. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

▶ In Exercises 3–4, find a row operation and the corresponding elementary matrix that will restore the given elementary matrix to the identity matrix. ◀

3. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

4. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{7} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 5–6 an elementary matrix E and a matrix A are given. Identify the row operation corresponding to E and verify that the product EA results from applying the row operation to A.

5. (a) $E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & -6 & -6 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

6. (a) $E = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & -6 & -6 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 7–8, use the following matrices and find an elementary matrix E that satisfies the stated equation.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 8 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 2 & -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 & 5 \\ -6 & 21 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 & 5 \\ 8 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. (a) $EA = B$ (b) $EB = A$

(c) $EA = C$ (d) $EC = A$

8. (a) $EB = D$ (b) $ED = B$

(c) $EB = F$ (d) $EF = B$

In Exercises 9–10, first use Theorem 1.4.5 and then use the inversion algorithm to find A^{-1}, if it exists.

9. (a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

10. (a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 3 & -16 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 11–12, use the inversion algorithm to find the inverse of the matrix (if the inverse exists).

11. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$

12. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{3}{10} \\ \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 13–18, use the inversion algorithm to find the inverse of the matrix (if the inverse exists).

13. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ **14.** $\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 3\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -4\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

15. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 2 & 7 & 6 \\ 2 & 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ **16.** $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

17. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ **18.** $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 19–20, find the inverse of each of the following 4×4 matrices, where k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, and k are all nonzero.

19. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} k_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k_4 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} k & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

20. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 \\ 0 & 0 & k_2 & 0 \\ 0 & k_3 & 0 & 0 \\ k_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} k & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & k \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 21–22, find all values of c, if any, for which the given matrix is invertible.

21. $\begin{bmatrix} c & c & c \\ 1 & c & c \\ 1 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix}$ **22.** $\begin{bmatrix} c & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 23–26, express the matrix and its inverse as products of elementary matrices.

23. $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

24. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

25. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

26. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

In Exercises 27–28, show that the matrices A and B are row equivalent by finding a sequence of elementary row operations that produces B from A, and then use that result to find a matrix C such that $CA = B$.

27. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

28. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 & 4 \\ -5 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

29. Show that if

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a & b & c \end{bmatrix}$$

is an elementary matrix, then at least one entry in the third row must be zero.

30. Show that

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 & c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d & 0 & e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f & 0 & g \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & h & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

is not invertible for any values of the entries.

Working with Proofs

31. Prove that if A and B are $m \times n$ matrices, then A and B are row equivalent if and only if A and B have the same reduced row echelon form.

32. Prove that if A is an invertible matrix and B is row equivalent to A, then B is also invertible.

33. Prove that if B is obtained from A by performing a sequence of elementary row operations, then there is a second sequence of elementary row operations, which when applied to B recovers A.

True-False Exercises

TF. In parts (a)–(g) determine whether the statement is true or false, and justify your answer.

(a) The product of two elementary matrices of the same size must be an elementary matrix.

(b) Every elementary matrix is invertible.

(c) If A and B are row equivalent, and if B and C are row equivalent, then A and C are row equivalent.

(d) If A is an $n \times n$ matrix that is not invertible, then the linear system $A\mathbf{x} = 0$ has infinitely many solutions.

(e) If A is an $n \times n$ matrix that is not invertible, then the matrix obtained by interchanging two rows of A cannot be invertible.

(f) If A is invertible and a multiple of the first row of A is added to the second row, then the resulting matrix is invertible.

(g) An expression of an invertible matrix A as a product of elementary matrices is unique.

Working with Technology

T1. It can be proved that if the partitioned matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

is invertible, then its inverse is

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} + A^{-1}B(D - CA^{-1}B)^{-1}CA^{-1} & -A^{-1}B(D - CA^{-1}B)^{-1} \\ -(D - CA^{-1}B)^{-1}CA^{-1} & (D - CA^{-1}B)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

provided that all of the inverses on the right side exist. Use this result to find the inverse of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$