Math 35300: Sections 161 and 162. Linear algebra II
 Spring 2013

 John E. Harper
 Dender University

Purdue University

Warm-up Questions 5

The following warm-up questions are intended to test your understanding of some of the basic definitions and constructions introduced in lecture. Your first step to answering these should be to go back to the lecture notes and read again the appropriate definition or construction. They will not be collected or graded.

Question 1. Let $A \in M(2 \times 3, \mathbb{F}), B \in M(2 \times 3, \mathbb{F})$. Then

(a) $A + B \in \mathsf{M}(2 \times 3, \mathbb{F}).$

- (b) $A + B \in \mathsf{M}(4 \times 6, \mathbb{F}).$
- (c) $A + B \in \mathsf{M}(4 \times 9, \mathbb{F}).$

Question 2. For which of the following 3×3 matrices A do we have AB = BA = B for all $B \in M(3 \times 3, \mathbb{F})$?

	[1	0	0		[0	0	1]		1	1	1]
(a)	0	1	0	(b)	0	1	0	(c)	1	1	1
(a)	0	0	1	(b)	[1	0	0	(c)	1	1	1

Question 3. For $A \in \mathsf{M}(m \times n, \mathbb{F})$, we have

- (a) A has m rows and n columns.
- (b) A has n rows and m columns.
- (c) The rows of A have length m and the columns of A have length n.

Question 4. Which of the following matrix products is zero?

(a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (b) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Question 5. Which of the following properties does matrix multiplication lack?

(a) associativity (b) commutativity (c) distributivity

Question 6. For $A \in M(n \times n, \mathbb{F})$ we have:

- (a) $\operatorname{rk} A = n \Rightarrow A$ is invertible, but there exist invertible matrices with $\operatorname{rk} A \neq n$.
- (b) A is invertible \Rightarrow rk A = n, but there exist matrices A with rk A = n, which are not invertible.
- (c) $\operatorname{rk} A = n \Leftrightarrow A$ is invertible.

Question 7. Let $A \in \mathsf{M}(m \times n, \mathbb{F}), B \in \mathsf{M}(n \times m, \mathbb{F})$, so that we have

$$\mathbb{F}^n \xrightarrow{A} \mathbb{F}^m \xrightarrow{B} \mathbb{F}^n.$$

Let BA = I (which equals $Id_{\mathbb{F}^n}$ as a linear map). Then

- (a) $m \ge n$, A injective, B surjective.
- (b) $m \leq n, A$ surjective, B injective.
- (c) m = n, A and B invertible (bijective).

Question 8. For $A \in \mathsf{M}(m \times n, \mathbb{F})$ with $m \leq n$, we always have

(a)
$$\operatorname{rk} A \leq m$$
 (b) $m \leq \operatorname{rk} A \leq n$ (c) $n \leq \operatorname{rk} A$