

Elementary Matrices

(1) Are the following matrices elementary or not? Justify your answer.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; C = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; D = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) Find the inverse of each of the following elementary matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) Given $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$; $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$; $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$; $D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$,

find elementary matrices E, F, G and their inverses such that

(a) $EA=B$; (b) $FA=C$; (c) $GC=D$; (d) $A=E^{-1}B$; (e) $A=F^{-1}C$; (f) $C=G^{-1}D$

(4) Given $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, (a) write A^{-1} as a product of elementary matrices

(b) write A as a product of elementary matrices.

(5) Repeat # 4 for $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$

(6) Given $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, using EROs, reduce A to an RREF=R.

Find E_1, E_2, \dots, E_k such that $E_k E_{k-1} \dots E_1 A = R$

and $E_1^{-1}, E_2^{-1}, \dots, E_k^{-1}$ such that $A = (E_k \dots E_1)^{-1} R$

Answer:

(6) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} A = R$ is one possibility

$$A = (E_4 E_3 E_2 E_1)^{-1} R = E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} E_4^{-1} R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R$$