

1. Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are  $4 \times 4$  matrices where the last column of  $AB$  is the zero vector, but where no column of  $B$  is the zero vector. What can you say about the columns of  $A$  and how does that impact on whether or not  $A$  is invertible? Explain your reasoning.

**Remark:** It might be easier to explain if you write  $B = [\vec{b}_1 \ \vec{b}_2 \ \vec{b}_3 \ \vec{b}_4]$ .

2. Express  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  as a product of elementary matrices.

3. Without finding the inverse of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ , find the 2<sup>nd</sup> column of  $A^{-1}$ . Show all your work.

4. If the columns of a matrix  $P$  are linearly independent, what can you say about the solution(s) of the nonhomogeneous system  $P\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ ? Explain why?

5. If  $A$  is an invertible matrix, must  $A^2$  also be invertible? Explain why or why not.

6. If  $A$  is a square matrix with linearly independent columns, then the rows of  $A$  are also linearly independent. Explain why this is so.

7. Using your knowledge of invertible matrices, explain without row reduction computations why

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ is or is not invertible.}$$

8. Suppose that  $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 2 \\ -6 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Solve the system  $A\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

9. Determine whether each of the following matrices is invertible. No arithmetic is needed; explain your answers.

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

(b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$