

Please also write your name on the back of this sheet near the top.

① Find A^{-1} if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

(4pts) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2r_1 + r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -r_3 + r_1 \\ -2r_3 + r_2 \end{matrix}}$

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

$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

② Suppose $A, B,$ and X are 2×2 matrices. Solve algebraically for X : $2AX = 3X + B$

(4pts) $2AX - 3X = B$

$(2A - 3I)X = B$

$(2A - 3I)^{-1}(2A - 3I)X = (2A - 3I)^{-1}B$

$X = (2A - 3I)^{-1}B$

③ Find $\det A$ if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(4pts) $|A| = -4 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$= -4(-1-3) + (2-(-6))$

$= 16 + 8 = 24$