

Multiplying Matrices

Determine whether each matrix product is defined. If so, state the dimensions of the product.

1. $A_{2 \times 5} \cdot B_{5 \times 1}$

Yes $AB = 2 \times 1$

3. $B_{3 \times 2} \cdot A_{3 \times 2}$

No Undefined

5. $X_{3 \times 3} \cdot Y_{3 \times 4}$

Yes $XY = 3 \times 4$

2. $M_{1 \times 3} \cdot N_{3 \times 2}$

Yes $MN = 1 \times 2$

4. $R_{4 \times 4} \cdot S_{4 \times 1}$

Yes $RS = 4 \times 1$

6. $A_{6 \times 4} \cdot B_{4 \times 5}$

Yes $AB = 6 \times 5$

Find each product, if possible.

7. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \end{bmatrix}$

8. $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 28 & -19 \\ 7 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$

9. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

10. $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ impossible

11. $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$

12. $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 6 & -9 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

13. $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$ impossible

14. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 15 & 12 \\ 3 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$

15. $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 20 \\ -6 & 8 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

16. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Use $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and scalar $c = 2$ to determine whether the following equations are true for the given matrices.

17. $(AC)c = A(Cc)$

True

18. $AB = BA$

False

19. $\widehat{B}(A + C) = AB + BC$

False should be $BA + BC$

20. $(A - B)c = Ac - Bc$

True

$$\textcircled{7} \begin{matrix} \sqrt{ \\ [3 \ 2] \\ 1 \times 2 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} [2 \\ 1] \\ 2 \times 1 \end{matrix} = [6+2] = [8]$$

$$\textcircled{8} \begin{matrix} \sqrt{ \\ [5 \ 6] \\ 2 \ 1 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} [2 \ -5] \\ [3 \ 1] \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 5(2)+6(3) & 5(-5)+6(1) \\ 2(2)+1(3) & 2(-5)+1(1) \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 28 & -19 \\ 7 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \begin{matrix} \sqrt{ \\ [1 \ 3] \\ -1 \ 1 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} [3] \\ [-2] \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 1(3)+3(-2) \\ -1(3)+1(-2) \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \ 3 \\ -1 \ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ impossible}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \begin{matrix} \sqrt{ \\ [-3 \ 4] \\ 1 \times 2 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} [6 \ -1] \\ [2 \ 2] \\ 2 \times 2 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} -3(6)+4(2) & -3(-1)+4(2) \\ -3(2)+4(2) & -3(-1)+4(2) \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 11 \\ 8 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \begin{matrix} [-1] \\ [3] \\ 2 \times 1 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} [2 \ -3 \ -2] \\ 1 \times 3 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} -1(2) & -1(-3) & -1(-2) \\ 3(2) & 3(-3) & 3(-2) \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 6 & -9 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \begin{matrix} [5] \\ [6] \\ [-3] \\ 3 \times 1 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} [4] \\ [8] \\ 2 \times 1 \end{matrix} \text{ impossible}$$

$$\textcircled{14} \begin{matrix} [2 \ -2] \\ [4 \ 5] \\ [-3 \ 1] \\ 3 \times 2 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} [0 \ 3] \\ [3 \ 0] \\ 2 \times 2 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 2(0)+(-2)(3) & 2(3)+(-2)(0) \\ 4(0)+5(3) & 4(3)+5(0) \\ -3(0)+1(3) & -3(3)+1(0) \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 15 & 12 \\ 3 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{15} \begin{matrix} [-4 \ 4] \\ [-2 \ 1] \\ [2 \ 3] \\ 3 \times 2 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} [3 \ -3] \\ [0 \ 2] \\ 2 \times 2 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} -4(3)+4(0) & -4(-3)+4(2) \\ -2(3)+1(0) & -2(-3)+1(2) \\ 2(3)+3(0) & 2(-3)+3(2) \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 20 \\ -6 & 8 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{16} \begin{matrix} [0 \ 1 \ 1] \\ [1 \ 1 \ 0] \\ 2 \times 3 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} [2] \\ [2] \\ [3] \\ 3 \times 1 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 0(2)+1(2)+1(2) \\ 1(2)+1(2)+0(2) \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$