

Math 290 ELEMENTARY LINEAR ALGEBRA

QUIZ – XI

March 11 (Tue), 2008

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Line #: 74449 / 82588 .

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[I] (20pts)

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} - a \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} + a^2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b & c \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{co-factor expansion})$$

$$= 1 \cdot (\boxed{} - \boxed{})$$

$$- a \cdot (\boxed{} - \boxed{})$$

$$+ a^2 \cdot (\boxed{} - \boxed{})$$

$$= bc \cdot (\boxed{} - \boxed{}) - a(c + b) (\boxed{} - \boxed{})$$

$$+ a^2 (\boxed{} - \boxed{})$$

$$= [bc - (c + b)a + a^2] (\boxed{} - \boxed{})$$

$$= (\boxed{b} - \boxed{a}) (\boxed{} - \boxed{}) (\boxed{} - \boxed{}) .$$

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([I] continued)

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} - a \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} + a^3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b & c \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{co-factor expansion}) \\ &= 1 \cdot (\square - \square) \\ &\quad - a \cdot (\square - \square) \\ &\quad + a^3 \cdot (\square - \square) \\ &= bc \cdot (c + b) (\square - \square) - a \left[(c + b)^2 - bc \right] (\square - \square) \\ &\quad \quad \quad + a^3 \cdot (\square - \square) \\ &= \left[(c + b) \cdot bc - (c + b)^2 \cdot a + abc + a^3 \right] (\square - \square) \\ &= \left[(c + b) + \square \right] \left[bc - (c + b)a + a^2 \right] (\square - \square) \\ &= (\square + \square + \square) \\ &\quad \cdot (\square - \square) (\square - \square) (\square - \square) . \end{aligned}$$

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([I] continued)

(3) By the result of (2), if $a \neq 0$, $b \neq 0$, $c \neq 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} &= a^3 b^3 c^3 \begin{vmatrix} a^{-3} & b^{-3} & c^{-3} \\ a^{-1} & b^{-1} & c^{-1} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -a^3 b^3 c^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^{-1} & b^{-1} & c^{-1} \\ a^{-3} & b^{-3} & c^{-3} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -abc \left(\frac{1}{\square} + \frac{1}{\square} + \frac{1}{\square} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot ab \left(\frac{1}{\square} - \frac{1}{\square} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot ac \left(\frac{1}{\square} - \frac{1}{\square} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot bc \left(\frac{1}{\square} - \frac{1}{\square} \right) \\ &= - \left(\square + \square + \square \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left(\square - \square \right) \left(\square - \square \right) \left(\square - \square \right) \\ &= \left(\square + \square + \square \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left(\square - \square \right) \left(\square - \square \right) \left(\square - \square \right), \end{aligned}$$

Agree that the same holds even when either $a = 0$, $b = 0$, or $c = 0$.

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([I] continued)

(4) By the results of (1–3),

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 & d^3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = & -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} + d \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} - d^2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} \\ & + d^3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & \hspace{15em} \text{(co-factor expansion)} \\ = & -abc \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} + d \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} - d^2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} \\ & + d^3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = & \left[-abc + d \cdot \left(\square + \square + \square \right) \right. \\ & \left. - d^2 \cdot \left(\square + \square + \square \right) + d^3 \right] \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = & \left(\square - \square \right) \left(\square - \square \right) \left(\square - \square \right) \\ & \left(\square - \square \right) \left(\square - \square \right) \left(\square - \square \right) . \end{aligned}$$

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([I] continued)

(5) Use the results of (1–4), to evaluate:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 16 \\ -1 & 1 & 8 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

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[II] (30pts) For $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix}$, define

$$A \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} aB & bB \\ cB & dB \end{bmatrix}.$$

In other words, define

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ap & aq & bp & bq \\ ar & as & br & bs \\ cp & cq & dp & dq \\ cr & cs & dr & ds \end{bmatrix}.$$

(1) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square \end{array} \right] = X,$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square \end{array} \right] = Y,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square \end{array} \right] = Z.$$

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([II] continued)

(2) For the above X , Y and Z ,

$$\det X = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad \det Y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad \det Z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

You may use the formula

$$\det \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix} \right) = \left(\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \right)^2 \left(\det \begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix} \right)^2 .$$

(3) For the above X , Y and Z ,

$$X^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad Y^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad Z^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$$

$$XY = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad YZ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad ZX = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

$$YX = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad ZY = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad XZ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

As for (3): Choose your answers from the following :

I , X , Y , Z , $-I$, $-X$, $-Y$, or $-Z$.

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([II] continued)

(4) Let X , Y and Z be as above.

True or false :

“ An arbitrary 4×4 matrix of form

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & -b & -c & -d \\ b & a & d & -c \\ c & -d & a & b \\ d & c & -b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

is a linear combination of I , X , Y , and Z . ”

True

False

(Check one).

Justification for (4).

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([II] continued)

(5) Evaluate the determinant:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a & -b & -c & -d \\ b & a & d & -c \\ c & -d & a & b \\ d & c & -b & a \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{10cm}} .$$

Justification for (5). Because of the special pattern of entries, Formula 11 in Pg. Ch. VII is applicable:

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{bmatrix} a & -b & -c & -d \\ b & a & d & -c \\ c & -d & a & b \\ d & c & -b & a \end{bmatrix} &= \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -c & -d \\ d & -c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c & -d \\ d & c \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= \det \left(\left[\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \right) \\ &= \det \left(\left[\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \right) \\ &= \underline{\hspace{10cm}} . \end{aligned}$$

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([II] continued)

(6) True or false :

“ For two matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b & -c & -d \\ b & a & d & -c \\ c & -d & a & b \\ d & c & -b & a \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} a' & -b' & -c' & -d' \\ b' & a' & d' & -c' \\ c' & -d' & a' & b' \\ d' & c' & -b' & a' \end{bmatrix},$$

their product AB is of form $\begin{bmatrix} a'' & -b'' & -c'' & -d'' \\ b'' & a'' & d'' & -c'' \\ c'' & -d'' & a'' & b'' \\ d'' & c'' & -b'' & a'' \end{bmatrix}$. ”

True False (Check one).

If your answer is “true”, then express a'' , b'' , c'' and d'' in terms of a , b , c , d , a' , b' , c' and d' .

$$a'' = \underline{\hspace{10cm}},$$

$$b'' = \underline{\hspace{10cm}},$$

$$c'' = \underline{\hspace{10cm}},$$

$$d'' = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}.$$