

### Quiz 3

10/17/2018

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Show your work. Circle your final answers. The quiz has two pages.

1. Let  $A, B, C$  be 2-by-2 matrices with determinant  $|A| = 1, |B| = 2, |C| = 3$ .

1 pt (a) What is the determinant of  $3B$ ?

$$|3B| = 3^2 |B| = 9 \times 2 = \boxed{18}$$

2 pts (b) What is the determinant of  $2A^2B^{-1}C$ ?

$$|2A^2B^{-1}C| = 2^2 |A|^2 |B|^{-1} |C| = 4 \times 1^2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \boxed{6}$$

4 pts 2. Determine all values of  $a$  such that the following matrix is invertible

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & a & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & a \\ -1 & -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\det = (a - 4 + 0) - (-3a - 2 + 0) = a + 3a - 4 + 2 = 4a - 2$$

The matrix is invertible if and only if  $\det \neq 0$ .

That is,  $a \neq \frac{1}{2}$ .

3 pts 3. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be 2-by-2 matrices. Is the equality

$$\det(A + B) = \det A + \det B$$

always true? If yes, explain why. If no, give a counterexample.

No. For example,  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = 1, \quad |B| = 1$$

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A + B| = 4 \neq |A| + |B|$$

(there are a lot of other counterexamples.)