

No books. No notes. No calculator. No electronic device of any kind.

1. (2 points) Show if  $AB$  is invertible, then  $B$  is also invertible.

$AB$  is invertible:  $(AB)^{-1} = W$

$$W(AB) = I \Rightarrow (WA)B = I \Rightarrow B \text{ is invertible. } \textcircled{2}$$

2. (4 points) An argument in form of "if <statement 1> then <statement 2>" is an implication. It means that if <statement 1> is true then <statement 2> is also always true. Determine if the following implications are true or false. If it is true, justify your answer. If it is false, find a counterexample where <statement 1> is true but <statement 2> is false. For all implications,  $A$  is a  $n \times n$  matrix.

1. If the columns of  $A$  span  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , then the columns are linearly independent. T
2. If the equation  $Ax = 0$  has only the trivial solution, then the  $A$  is row equivalent to the identity matrix. T
3. If the equation  $Ax = 0$  is consistent, then it has a unique solution. F
4. If  $A$  is the standard matrix corresponding to a linear transformation which is one-to-one, then  $A$  is invertible. T

(1) Cols of  $A$  span  $\mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow$  one pivot @ each row  $\xrightarrow{n \times n}$  one pivot @ each col.  
 $\Rightarrow$  cols are linearly independent.

(2)  $Ax = 0$  only trivial solut.  $\Rightarrow$  cols are linearly independent  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  one pivot @ each col  $\xrightarrow{n \times n}$  one pivot @ each row  $\Rightarrow A$  is invertible

(3) counter example:  $n=3, r=2$  (nb. pivot)  $\Rightarrow$  1 free variable  $\Rightarrow$  not unique solut. and always consistent

(4)  $A$  is 1-to-1  $\Rightarrow$  one pivot each col.  $\Rightarrow n$  pivots  $\Rightarrow A$  is invertible.