

(Q1) [10 points] Answer by True (T) or False (F)

- (1) ...**T**... If A is a symmetric nonsingular matrix, then A^{-1} is also symmetric.
- (2) ...**T**... If $Ax = b$ is a 2×4 system and $b = a_2 - 3a_3$, then $Ax = b$ has infinitely many solutions.
- (3) ...**T**... If A and B are $n \times n$ diagonal matrices, then $AB = BA$
- (4) ...**F**... If A and B are two matrices such that AB and BA are both defined, then A and B must be square matrices.
- (5) ...**T**... If A is nonsingular, then A^T is nonsingular.
- (6) ...**F**... If A is an $n \times n$ nonsingular matrix and α a real number such that $\alpha \neq 0$, then $(\alpha A)^{-1} = \alpha A^{-1}$
- (7) ...**T**... If A is a $n \times n$ nonsingular matrix, then A^2 is also nonsingular.
- (8) ...**T**... If B is a square matrix such that $B^2 = I$, then $B^{-1} = B$
- (9) ...**T**... Every diagonal matrix is symmetric.
- (10) ...**F**... If $Ax = 0$ is a 3×3 system and $a_1 = a_2 + a_3$, then $Ax = 0$ has a unique solution.
- (11) ...**F**... If A and B are symmetric matrices, then AB is also symmetric.
- (12) ...**F**... If A and B are $n \times n$ singular matrices, then $A + B$ is also singular.
- (13) ...**F**... If a homogeneous system has infinitely many solutions, then it must contain more unknowns than equations.

Name.....

Number.....

Section

(Q1) [10 points] Answer by True (T) or False (F)

- (1) ...**F**... If A and B are two matrices such that AB and BA are both defined, then A and B must be square matrices.
- (2) ...**T**... If A is a $n \times n$ nonsingular matrix, then A^2 is also nonsingular.
- (3) ...**F**... If A is an $n \times n$ nonsingular matrix and α a real number such that $\alpha \neq 0$, then $(\alpha A)^{-1} = \alpha A^{-1}$
- (4) ...**F**... If a homogeneous system has infinitely many solutions, then it must contain more unknowns than equations.
- (5) ...**T**... If B is a square matrix such that $B^2 = I$, then $B^{-1} = B$
- (6) ...**T**... If A and B are $n \times n$ diagonal matrices, then $AB = BA$
- (7) ...**F**... If A and B are $n \times n$ singular matrices, then $A + B$ is also singular.
- (8) ...**T**... If A is a symmetric nonsingular matrix, then A^{-1} is also symmetric.
- (9) ...**F**... If A and B are symmetric matrices, then AB is also symmetric.
- (10) ...**T**... If A is nonsingular, then A^T is nonsingular.
- (11) ...**T**... Every diagonal matrix is symmetric.
- (12) ...**T**... If $Ax = b$ is a 2×4 system and $b = a_2 - 3a_3$, then $Ax = b$ has infinitely many solutions.
- (13) ...**F**... If $Ax = 0$ is a 3×3 system and $a_1 = a_2 + a_3$, then $Ax = 0$ has a unique solution.