

Honors Trig/Pre-Calculus**Matrices—No Calculator!!**

Name:

1. Write a 2×2 identity matrix and a 3×3 identity matrix.
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2. Let $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $N = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 8 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$

Solve the following using the given matrices. **Show all steps!**

a. M^2 b. $\det M$ c. M^{-1} d. $M^{-1}M$ e. $\det N$ f. N^{-1} g. NN^{-1}

h. Find matrix X such that: $N + X = 2M$ i. Solve for matrix X: $5X - M = N$

3. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

Solve the following using the given matrices. **NOTE: show work for all parts except e & f.**

a. AC b. B^2 c. CB d. BC e. BB^{-1} f. $A^{-1}A$ g. $\det A$
OK to just write answer for e & f

Clearly show all steps for #4-6.

4. A 2×2 matrix is defined as $T = \begin{bmatrix} x & 2 \\ 3 & y \end{bmatrix}$. Find the values of x and y if $T^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 24 & 87 \end{bmatrix}$.

5. Let $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Given that $P^2 - 4P + kI = O$, find k.

**NOTE: I = identity matrix
k is a scalar**

6. Let $R = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 7 \\ 6 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Given that $R^2 + 3R + kI = O$, find k.

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS:

$$-\frac{1}{144} \begin{bmatrix} 20 & -3 \\ -8 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -9 \\ -4 & -20 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 3 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 4 & 13 \\ -2 & -8 & -1 \\ 25 & 3 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$