

Problems for Lecture 11: Matrices I

1. Find the matrix products:

(a) $(1 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$, (b) $(3 \ 4) \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$, (c) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$, (d) $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2)$,

(e) $(1 \ -3 \ 5 \ -7) \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, (f) $\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ -3 \ 5 \ 7)$.

2. (a) Write down the 2×2 rotation matrices \mathbf{R}_{+45° , \mathbf{R}_{+90° , representing 45° and 90° *anti-clockwise* (counter-clockwise) rotations, respectively.

(b) Show that the product of two 45° *anti-clockwise* rotation matrices is equivalent to a single 90° *anti-clockwise* rotation matrix, that is, $\mathbf{R}_{+45^\circ} \mathbf{R}_{+45^\circ} = \mathbf{R}_{+90^\circ}$.

(c) What does the product $\mathbf{R}_{+90^\circ} \mathbf{R}_{+90^\circ} = \mathbf{R}_{+90^\circ}^2$ of two 90° *anti-clockwise* rotation matrices correspond to? What does the product $\mathbf{R}_{-90^\circ} \mathbf{R}_{-90^\circ} = \mathbf{R}_{-90^\circ}^2$ of two 90° *clockwise* rotation matrices correspond to?

3. (a) Write down the 2×2 matrix $\mathbf{R}_{-|\theta|}$ representing a *clockwise* rotation of axes by an angle of $\theta = \sin^{-1}(4/5)$. Express θ in degrees.

(b) If the *clockwise* rotation in 3(a) is followed by an *anti-clockwise* rotation of 45° , find the matrix \mathbf{R}_{net} representing the net rotation. From the nature of the matrix, deduce whether the net rotation is clockwise or anti-clockwise.

(c) Show that the order of the two axes rotations in parts (a) and (b) is irrelevant.

(d) Deduce the inverse of the matrix \mathbf{R}_{net} .

4. Evaluate the determinants (a) $\det \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$, (b) $\det \mathbf{B} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$.