



Exercise 1. For the following matrices A , B , compute AB using the right multiplication law.

a. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

b. $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

c. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Exercise 2.¹ Every plane P through the origin in \mathbb{R}^3 is given by an equation of the form

$$0 = ax + by + cz = (a \ b \ c) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x},$$

where

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \neq \mathbf{0}.$$

Geometrically, \mathbf{n} is perpendicular to P (a *normal vector* to P), and if we require \mathbf{n} to be a unit vector, then the association $\mathbf{n} \mapsto P$ is a two-to-one correspondence between the points on the unit sphere S^2 and the planes through $\mathbf{0}$ in \mathbb{R}^3 (why is it not one-to-one?).

Here's the exercise. Let P be a plane through $\mathbf{0}$ in \mathbb{R}^3 given by $ax + by + cz = 1$ with unit normal $\mathbf{n} = (a \ b \ c)^T$, and let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the reflection through P , which is a linear transformation (why?). Choose "convenient" vectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$ in P so that $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^3 , and compute $[T]$ from $(T(\mathbf{n}) \ T(\mathbf{v}_1) \ T(\mathbf{v}_2))$ and $(\mathbf{n} \ \mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2)$, in terms of a, b, c alone.

¹This exercise might be somewhat challenging. Once we define *orthogonal projection*, the matrix $[T]$ will be easy to compute. In the mean time, I'm fairly certain the computation of $[T]$ outlined in this exercise is tractable, but I haven't actually worked out the details.