Due: Friday, November 5.
Problem 1. Let

$$
A=\left(\begin{array}{rrrr}
1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\
-2 & 2 & 2 & 4
\end{array}\right)
$$

Find elementary matrices $E_{1}, \ldots, E_{\ell}$ such that $E_{\ell} \cdots E_{2} E_{1} A$ is the reduced echelon form of $A$. (Check your work.)

Problem 2. This exercise will prove that the determinant is multiplicative, that is, for $n \times n$ matrices $A$ and $B$,

$$
\operatorname{det}(A B)=\operatorname{det}(A) \operatorname{det}(B)
$$

Let $B$ be a fixed $n \times n$ matrix over $F$ such that $\operatorname{det}(B) \neq 0$. Consider the function

$$
d: M_{n \times n}(F) \longrightarrow F
$$

defined by $d(A)=\operatorname{det}(A B) / \operatorname{det}(B)$. You will prove that $d(A)=\operatorname{det}(A)$. For a matrix $A$, we write $\left(r_{1}, \ldots, r_{n}\right)$ for the rows of $A$, with each $r_{i} \in F^{n}$.
(a) Prove that $d$ is multilinear on rows, that is, $d$ satisfies that

$$
d\left(r_{1}, \ldots, r_{i}+k \cdot r_{i}^{\prime}, \ldots, r_{n}\right)=d\left(r_{1}, \ldots, r_{i}, \ldots, r_{n}\right)+k d\left(r_{1}, \ldots, r_{i}^{\prime}, \ldots, r_{n}\right)
$$

for all $r_{1}, \ldots, r_{n}, r_{i}^{\prime} \in F^{n}$ and any $k \in F$.
(Some suggested notation to help in your proof: let $c_{1}, \ldots, c_{n}$ be the columns of $B$. Then $(A B)_{s, t}=r_{s} \cdot c_{t}$, i.e., the $s, t$-entry of $A B$ is the dot product of the $s$ th row of $A$ with the $t$-th column of $B$. Recall that the dot product is defined by $\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right) \cdot\left(y_{1}, \ldots, y_{n}\right)=x_{1} y_{1}+\cdots+x_{n} y_{n}$. Letting $A^{\prime}$ be the matrix with rows $\left(r_{1}, \ldots, r_{i}^{\prime}, \ldots, r_{n}\right)$ and $A^{\prime \prime}$ the matrix with rows $\left(r_{1}, \ldots, r_{i}+k r_{i}^{\prime}, \ldots, r_{n}\right)$, you will need compare the rows of $A B, A^{\prime} B$ and $A^{\prime \prime} B$.)
(b) Prove that $d$ is alternating on rows, that is, $d$ satisfies that $d\left(r_{1}, \ldots, r_{n}\right)=0$ if $r_{i}=r_{j}$ for some $i \neq j$.
(c) Prove that $d\left(I_{n}\right)=1$.
(d) Deduce that for all $A$, we have that $d(A)=\operatorname{det}(A)$, and that $\operatorname{det}(A B)=$ $\operatorname{det}(A) \operatorname{det}(B)$.
(e) Prove that $\operatorname{det}(A B)=\operatorname{det}(A) \operatorname{det}(B)$ when $\operatorname{det}(B)=0$. (Hint: You have basically proved this in an earlier homework.)

