

Exercise 1 In $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, consider the following matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Determine the matrix $B \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $A = I_2 + 4B$.
- Calculate A^2 , B^2 , A^T , B^T , $\text{Tr}(A, B)$ (lower and upper triangular of A , B).
- Calculate the matrix $-A^2 + 2A - I_2$.
- Conclude that the matrix A is invertible and determine its inverse A^{-1} .

Exercise 2 Let A and B two matrices in $\mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ matrix, and matrix B defined as follows:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. Calculate the determinants of matrices A and B .
2. Find the inverse of the invertible matrix.

Exercise 3 Given an upper triangular matrix A :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1+c & c & a \\ 0 & 5-2b & b \\ 0 & 0 & 9+a \end{bmatrix}.$$

1. Calculate the determinant of matrix A .
2. Find the values of a , b , and c for which A is invertible.

Now, find x, y and z where

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y + z &= 2, \\ y + 2z &= 1 \\ 10z &= 5 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$