

Multiplication of Matrices – Associative Property

Prove that $A(BC) = (AB)C$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ 4 & -6 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 11 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -7 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -4 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}, C =$$

$$A = [7 \ 2 \ 4 \ 1 \ -6], B =$$

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -4 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, B = [8 \ 5 \ -5 \ 12], C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Student Name: _____

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Answer key

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Sheet 2

$$A(BC) = (AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} 623 \\ -798 \\ 28 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(BC) = (AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} -196 & -2 \\ -357 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(BC) = (AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} 1272 & 61 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(BC) = (AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} 891 \\ -396 \\ 792 \\ 198 \\ 297 \end{bmatrix}$$

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