Student Name: _____ Score:

Multiplication of Matrices – Distributive Property

Sheet 2

Prove that A(B+C) = AB + AC.

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 11 & 5 \\ -6 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 9 & 10 \\ -5 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

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

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$A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

Student Name: _____ Score:

Answer key

Multiplication of Matrices – Distributive Property

Sheet 2

$$A(B+C) = AB + AC = \begin{bmatrix} 81 & 81 & 65 \\ 72 & 106 & 63 \\ -36 & -45 & -40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(B+C) = AB + AC = \begin{bmatrix} 53 \\ -84 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(B+C) = AB + AC = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -94 \\ 17 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$A(B+C) = AB + AC = \begin{bmatrix} -45 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$