$$
A A^{-1}=\mathbf{I}
$$

1. For each of the matrices below, determine if they are singular and if they are not, find their inverse:
a) $\boldsymbol{A}=\left[\begin{array}{cc}3 & 2 \\ -1 & 1\end{array}\right]$
b) $\boldsymbol{B}=\left[\begin{array}{ll}2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1\end{array}\right]$
c) $\boldsymbol{C}=\left[\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0\end{array}\right]$
2. $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ are $2 \times 2$ non-singular matrices such that $\mathbf{B A B}=\mathbf{I}$.
a) Prove that $\mathbf{A}=\mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{B}^{-1}$
b) Given that:

$$
\boldsymbol{B}=\left[\begin{array}{ll}
2 & 5 \\
1 & 3
\end{array}\right]
$$

Find the matrix $\mathbf{A}$ such that $\mathbf{B A B}=\mathbf{I}$

