We write $x_j(t)$ for the matrix which has $t$ in position $(j, j + 1)$, which has 1's on the diagonal and 0's everywhere else.

Show that

$$x_i(\mathbb{R}_{>0})x_j(\mathbb{R}_{>0}) = x_j(\mathbb{R}_{>0})x_i(\mathbb{R}_{>0}) \text{ for } |i - j| \geq 2.$$  

$$x_i(\mathbb{R}_{>0})x_{i+1}(\mathbb{R}_{>0})x_i(\mathbb{R}_{>0}) = x_{i+1}(\mathbb{R}_{>0})x_i(\mathbb{R}_{>0})x_{i+1}(\mathbb{R}_{>0}).$$

$$x_i(\mathbb{R}_{>0})x_i(\mathbb{R}_{>0}) = x_i(\mathbb{R}_{>0}).$$

Moreover, show that $x_i x_j$ and $x_i x_{i+1} x_i$ are bijections from $\mathbb{R}_{{>0}}^2$ and $\mathbb{R}_{{>0}}^3$, respectively, onto their images.