

Name:
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Dr. Clontz

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 28

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 2

Fall 2017

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

Standard M1.	Mark:
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Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exactly one of the six products AB , AC , BA , BC , CA , CB can be computed. Determine which one, and compute it.

Solution: BC is the only one that can be computed, and

$$BC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 7 & -8 \\ 8 & 4 & -4 & 8 \\ 5 & -2 & 8 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Standard M2.	Mark:
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Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since it is not row equivalent to the identity matrix, it is not invertible.

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Standard M3.	Mark:
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Compute the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution:

$$\text{RREF}(A|I) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -11 & 37 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

So the inverse is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -11 & 37 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

□

Standard G2.	Mark:
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Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. List the eigenvalues of A along with their algebraic multiplicities.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A - \lambda I) &= \det \begin{bmatrix} -3-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-3-\lambda) \det \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} - (1) \det \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -1 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-3-\lambda) ((2-\lambda)(3-\lambda) + 2) - (-8(3-\lambda)) \\ &= (-3-\lambda)(8-5\lambda+\lambda^2) + 24-8\lambda \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 24 + 24 - 8\lambda \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda \\ &= -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1) \\ &= -\lambda(\lambda - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

So A has eigenvalues 0 (with multiplicity 1) and 1 (with algebraic multiplicity 2).

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Standard G3.	Mark:
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Compute the eigenspace of the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 \\ 15 & -7 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution:

$$\text{RREF}(A + I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

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Additional Notes/Marks	
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