Name:	
J#:	Dr. Clontz
Date:	

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 1

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.

Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$

Solution:

$$\det\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - (-1) \det\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \left(3 \det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + (-1) \det\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \right) + \left(1 \det\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= 2 (3(-1) + (-1)(7)) + ((1)(7) - 3(-3))$$

$$= 2(-10) + 16$$

$$= -4$$

Standard G3.

Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution: The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \\ -\frac{12}{7} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Standard G4.

Mark:

Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix}$	
Solution: The eigenspace is spanned by	$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity i	s 1.

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Version 2

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.

	Mark:
Standard G1.	

Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$

Solution:

$$\det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -\det\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + (-2)\det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = -1(-4) + (-2)(20) = -36$$

Standard G3.

Mark:

Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue -2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 23 & -9 & 5 \\ -7 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution: The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Standard G4.

Mark:

Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 \\ 15 & -7 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution:

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

So the geometric multiplicity is 2.

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Version 3

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 G1.

Mark:

Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$

Solution:

$$\det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -\det\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + (-2)\det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = -1(-4) + (-2)(20) = -36$$

Standard G3.

Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution: The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \\ -\frac{12}{7} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Mark:

Standard G4.

Mark:

Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 \\ 15 & -7 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution:

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

So the geometric multiplicity is 2.

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Version 4

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.

Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$

Solution:

$$\det\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - (-1) \det\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \left(3 \det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + (-1) \det\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \right) + \left(1 \det\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= 2 (3(-1) + (-1)(7)) + ((1)(7) - 3(-3))$$

$$= 2(-10) + 16$$

$$= -4$$

Standard G3.

Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue -2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 8 & -9 & 5 \\ 8 & -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution: The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Standard G4.

Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -1 \\ 21 & -8 & -3 \\ -7 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution: The eigenspace is spanned by	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{7} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	and	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 2.
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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 G1.	Mark:

Compute the determinant of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Solution: -55.

Version 5

Standard G3.

Mark:

Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & -6 & 1 & -1 \\ -9 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution: The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Standard G4.

Mark:

Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 3 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 14 & 12 & 11 & 2 \\ -14 & -10 & -9 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution: The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ 1\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 2.

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Version 6

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.

	Mark:
Standard G1.	

Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$

Solution:

$$\det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -\det\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + (-2)\det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = -1(-4) + (-2)(20) = -36$$

Standard G3.

Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 5 & 0 \\ 15 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution: The eigenspace is the solution space of the system (B-2I)X=0.

$$RREF(B-2I) = RREF \left(\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 3 & 0 \\ 15 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the system simplifies to $x - \frac{y}{3} = 0$, or 3x = y. Thus the eigenspace is

$$E_2 = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1\\3\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}\right)$$

Standard G4.

Mark:

Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 14 & 12 & 10 & 2 \\ -13 & -10 & -8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution: The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 2.