

Name:
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Dr. Clontz

**FINAL EXAM**

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

**Version 4**

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.

<b>Standard E1.</b>	Mark:
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Write a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

<b>Standard E2.</b>	Mark:
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Find the reduced row echelon form of the matrix below.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

<b>Standard E3.</b>	Mark:
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Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} -3x + y &= 2 \\ -8x + 2y - z &= 6 \\ 2y + 3z &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

<b>Standard E4.</b>	Mark:
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Find a basis for the solution set of the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z + w &= 0 \\ 3x - y + z + w &= 0 \\ 2x - 3y - 2z &= 0 \\ -x + 2z + 5w &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

<b>Standard V1.</b>	Mark:
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Let  $V$  be the set of all points on the parabola  $y = x^2$  with the operations, for any  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2 + 2x_1x_2) \\ c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (cx_1, c^2y_1)\end{aligned}$$

(a) Show that the vector **addition**  $\oplus$  is **associative**:

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus ((x_2, y_2) \oplus (x_3, y_3)) = ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) \oplus (x_3, y_3).$$

(b) Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

<b>Standard V2.</b>	Mark:
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Determine if  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$  belongs to the span of the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ .

<b>Standard V3.</b>	Mark:
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Does  $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^3$ ?

<b>Standard V4.</b>	Mark:
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Determine if the set of all lattice points, i.e.  $\{(x, y) \mid x \text{ and } y \text{ are integers}\}$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

<b>Standard S1.</b>	Mark:
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Determine if the set of polynomials  $\{-3x^3 - 8x^2, x^3 + 2x^2 + 2, -x^2 + 3\}$  is linearly dependent or linearly independent

<b>Standard S2.</b>	Mark:
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Determine if the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  or not.

<b>Standard S3.</b>	Mark:
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Let  $W = \text{span} \left( \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$ . Find a basis for  $W$ .

<b>Standard S4.</b>	Mark:
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Let  $W$  be the subspace of  $\mathcal{P}_3$  given by  
 $W = \text{span} \left( \{x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 3, 2x^3 + x + 1, 3x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 2, x^3 + x^2 + x - 7\} \right)$ . Compute the dimension of  $W$ .

<b>Standard A1.</b>	Mark:
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Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the linear transformation given by

$$T \left( \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = [x_2 + 3x_3].$$

Write the matrix for  $T$  with respect to the standard bases of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and  $\mathbb{R}$ .

<b>Standard A2.</b>	Mark:
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Determine if the map  $T : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$  given by  $T(f) = f' - f''$  is a linear transformation or not.

<b>Standard A3.</b>	Mark:
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Determine if each of the following linear transformations is injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

(a)  $S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  given by the standard matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b)  $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  given by the standard matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

<b>Standard A4.</b>	Mark:
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Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear map given by  $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ x & y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} a+x \\ 0 \\ b+y \end{bmatrix}$ . Compute a basis for the kernel and a basis for the image of  $T$ .



<b>Standard M1.</b>	Mark:
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Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 & 7 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

<b>Standard G1.</b>	Mark:
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Compute the determinant of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

<b>Standard G2.</b>	Mark:
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Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 23 & -9 & 5 \\ -7 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

<b>Standard G3.</b>	Mark:
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Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 14 & 12 & 10 & 2 \\ -13 & -10 & -8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

<b>Standard G4.</b>	Mark:
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Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -1 \\ 21 & -8 & -3 \\ -7 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

<b>Additional Notes/Marks</b>	
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