Name: ______________________________

**SEMIFINAL** Math 237 – Linear Algebra
**Version 2** Fall 2017

**Choose up to 6 problems to work.** Work each problem on one of the attached pages; write the standard in the upper left corner. Show all work and justify all of your answers. Answers without work or sufficient reasoning will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

**E1.** Write an augmented matrix corresponding to the following system of linear equations.

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 + x_4 &= 5 \\ 3x_1 + 9x_2 + x_3 - 7x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 + x_4 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

**E2.** Find RREF $A$, where

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{array}\right]$$

**E3.** Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 14x_4 &= 8 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

**E4.** Find a basis for the solution set to the homogeneous system of equations given by

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3 - x_4 &= 0 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_3 + x_4 &= 0 \\ -4x_1 + x_2 - 9x_3 + 2x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

**V1.** Let $V$ be the set of all pairs of real numbers with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \\ c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (c^2 x_1, c^3 y_1) \end{aligned}$$

(a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes scalars** over vector addition: $c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2)$.

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

**V2.** Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to the span of the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

**V3.** Does $\operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^3$?

**V4.** Let $W$ be the set of all $\mathbb{R}^3$ vectors $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ satisfying $x + y + z = 0$ (this forms a plane). Determine if $W$ is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^3$.

**S1.** Determine if the set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent

**S2.** Determine if the set $\left\{2x^2 - x + 3, 2x^2 + 2, -x^2 + 4x + 1\right\}$ is a basis of $\mathcal{P}^2$.

**S3.** Let $W$ be the subspace of $\mathcal{P}^3$ given by
$W = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1, 3x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 3, 3x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2, 7x^3 - x^2 + 8x - 3\right\}\right)$. Find a basis for $W$.

**S4.** Let $W = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}\right)$. Find the dimension of $W$.

**A1.** Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^4$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3x + y \\ -8x + 2y - z \\ 7x + 2y + 3z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Write the matrix for $T$ with respect to the standard bases of $\mathbb{R}^3$ and $\mathbb{R}^4$.

**A2.** Determine if $D : \mathbb{R}^{2\times 2} \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $D\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = a - 3c$ is a linear transformation or not.

**A3.** Determine if each of the following linear transformations is injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

(a) $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ given by $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x + y + z \\ 2y + 3z \\ x - y - 2z \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $S : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ given by $S\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x + 2y \\ x - y \\ x + 4y \end{bmatrix}$

**A4.** Let $T : \mathbb{R}^{2\times 2} \to \mathbb{R}^3$ 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 $T$.

**M1.** Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 & 7 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

**G1.** Compute the determinant of the matrix

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

**G2.** Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 23 & -9 & 5 \\ -7 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

**G3.** Compute the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 5 & 0 \\ 15 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

**G4.** Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 5 & 0 \\ 15 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

**Standard:** ______________

**Standard:** ______________

**Standard:** ______________

**Standard:** ______________

**Standard:** ______________

**Standard:** ______________