

Name:
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Date:

Dr. Clontz

SEMIFINAL

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 5

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Work any problems you wish on the provided answer sheets; take care to label the standard for each response. 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.

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

Solution:

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

□

E2. Find RREF A , where

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & -2 & 1 & 8 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 6 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution:

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

□

E3. Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}x + 3y - 4z &= 5 \\3x + 9y + z &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

So the solution set is

$$\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 - 3c \\ c \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

□

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

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

Solution: Let $A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 4 & 3 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right]$, so $\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$. It follows that the basis for the solution set is given by $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

□

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.

Solution: Let $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$ and let $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

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

However, V is not a vector space, as the other distributive law fails:

$$(c + d) \odot (x_1, y_1) = ((c + d)^2 x_1, (c + d)^3 y_1) \neq ((c^2 + d^2) x_1, (c^3 + d^3) y_1) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus d \odot (x_1, y_1).$$

□

V2. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Since this system has a solution, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear combination of the three vectors.

□

V3. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^3

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cccc} -3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Since the resulting matrix has only two pivot columns, the vectors do not span \mathbb{R}^3 .

□

V4. Let W be the set of all complex numbers $a + bi$ satisfying $a = 2b$. Determine if W is a subspace of \mathbb{C} .

Solution: Yes, because $c(2b_1 + b_1i) + d(2b_2 + b_2i) = 2(cb_1 + db_2) + (cb_1 + db_2)i$ belongs to W . Alternately, yes because W is isomorphic to \mathbb{R} .

□

S1. Determine if the set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -8 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent.

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -8 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since the reduced row echelon form has a nonpivot column, the vectors are linearly dependent.

□

S2. Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of \mathbb{R}^3 .

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since the resulting matrix is the identity matrix, it is a basis.

□

S3. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Find a basis of W .

Solution:

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

Then $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for W .

□

S4. Let W be the subspace of $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ given by $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Compute the dimension of W .

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

This has 3 pivot columns so $\dim(W) = 3$.

□

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

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

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

Solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

A2. Determine if the map $T : \mathcal{P}^6 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^7$ given by $T(f) = xf(x) - f(1)$ 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) $S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ 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 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution:

(a) $\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Since each column is a pivot column, S is injective. Since there is no zero row, S is surjective.

(b) Since $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 > \dim \mathbb{R}^3$, T is not injective.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there are no zero rows, T is surjective.

□

A4. 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 .

Solution: Rewrite as $T' \left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a+x \\ 0 \\ b+y \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the image, and $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the kernel.

□

M1. Let

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

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -2 & 14 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

M2. 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.

Solution:

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

Since it is row equivalent to the identity matrix, it is invertible.

□

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

Solution:

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

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

□

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution: 2

□

G2. Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 23 & -8 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution: The eigenvalues are -1 , 1 , and 2 , each with multiplicity 1.

□

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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

□

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

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

□

Standard: _____



Standard: _____



Standard: _____



Standard: _____



Standard: _____



Standard: _____

