

Name: _____

FINAL EXAM

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 2

Fall 2017

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.

$$x + 3y - 4z = 5$$

$$3x + 9y + z = 0$$

$$x - z = 1$$

E2. Find RREF A , where

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

E3. Solve the system of equations

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

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

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

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

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$$

$$c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (0, cy_1)$$

(a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes vectors** over scalar addition:

$$(c + d) \odot (x, y) = c \odot (x, y) \oplus d \odot (x, y).$$

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

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

V3. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V4. Let W be the set of all \mathbb{R}^3 vectors $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ satisfying $x + y + z = 1$ (this forms a plane). Determine if W is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 .

S1. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent

S2. Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$.

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

S4. Let $W = \text{span}\left(\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}\right\}\right)$. Compute the dimension of W .

A1. 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} .

A2. Determine if the map $T : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ given by $T(f) = f' - f''$ 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) $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 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) $S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ given by $S \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x + 2y \\ x - y \\ x + 4y \end{bmatrix}$

A4. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear map given by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 3y - z \\ y + 3z \\ -7x + 3y + 2z \end{bmatrix}$. Compute a basis for the kernel and a basis for the image of T .

M1. Let

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

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 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

M3. Find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -6 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

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 $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -5 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

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

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 15 & -5 & 5 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

E1:

E2:

E3:

E4:

V1:

V2:

V3:

V4:

S1:

S2:

S3:

S4:

A1:

A2:

A3:

A4:

M1:

M2:

M3:

G1:

G2:

G3:

G4: