Name:	
J#:	Dr. Clontz
Date:	

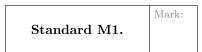**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 28**   Math 237 – Linear Algebra
Version 2   Fall 2017
Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

Standard M1.	Mark:

Let

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

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

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

$$BC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 7 & -8 \\ 8 & 4 & -4 & 8 \\ 5 & -2 & 8 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Standard M2.	Mark:

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.

Solution:
$$\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
Since it is not row equivalent to the identity matrix, it is not invertible.

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Standard M3.	Mark:

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

Solution: $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -6 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -14 & 9 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 3 & -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$. Thus the inverse is $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -3 \\ -14 & 9 & 24 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$.

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Standard G2.	Mark:

Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 15 & -5 & 5 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution: The eigenvalues are 0 (with algebraic multiplicity 1), and 2 (with algebraic multiplicity 2).

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Standard G3.	Mark:

Find the eigenspace associated to 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 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

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Additional Notes/Marks	