

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 28**

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

**Version 1**

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.

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

**Solution:** This matrix is row equivalent to the identity matrix, so it is invertible.

□

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

**Solution:**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

□

**G2.** Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ . List the eigenvalues of  $A$  along with their algebraic multiplicities.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}\det(A - \lambda I) &= \det \begin{bmatrix} -3 - \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 - \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-3 - \lambda) \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} - (1) \det \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-3 - \lambda) ((2 - \lambda)(3 - \lambda) + 2) - (-8(3 - \lambda)) \\ &= (-3 - \lambda)(8 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2) + 24 - 8\lambda \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 24 + 24 - 8\lambda \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda \\ &= -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1) \\ &= -\lambda(\lambda - 1)^2\end{aligned}$$

So  $A$  has eigenvalues 0 (with multiplicity 1) and 1 (with algebraic multiplicity 2).

□

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

**Solution:** The eigenspace is the solution space of the system  $(B - 2I)X = 0$ .

$$\text{RREF}(B - 2I) = \text{RREF} \left( \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 3 & 0 \\ 15 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the system simplifies to  $x - \frac{y}{3} = 0$ , or  $3x = y$ . Thus the eigenspace is

$$E_2 = \text{span} \left( \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

□

M1:  M2:  M3:  G2:  G3:  G1: