Name:	
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Date:	

FINAL EXAM

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 1

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 E1.	Mark:

Write a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Standa	rd E2.

Mark:

Find RREF A, where

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

Standard E3.

Mark:

Solve the system of linear equations.

$$2x + y - z + w = 5$$
$$3x - y - 2w = 0$$
$$-x + 5z + 3w = -1$$

Standard E4.

Mark:

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

$$x + 3y + 3z + 7w = 0$$
$$x + 3y - z - w = 0$$
$$2x + 6y + 3z + 8w = 0$$
$$x + 3y - 2z - 3w = 0$$

Standard V1. Mark:

Let V be the set of all points on the line x + y = 2 with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 - 1, y_1 + y_2 - 1)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 1))$

- (a) Show that this vector space has an additive identity element **0** satisfying $(x, y) \oplus \mathbf{0} = (x, y)$.
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

Standard 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 $\begin{bmatrix} -3\\-2\\5 \end{bmatrix}$.

Determine if the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\2\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 3\\3\\6\\3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3\\-1\\3\\-2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 7\\-1\\8\\-3 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^4 .

Standard V4.	Mark:

Let W be the set of all polynomials of even degree. Determine if W is a subspace of the vector space of all polynomials.

Standard 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

Mark:

Mark:

Standard S2.

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

Standard S3.	Mark:

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

Standard S4.
$$\begin{bmatrix} & & & \\ & & & & \\ & &$$

Standard A1.

Mark:

Let $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1\\x_2\\x_3\\x_4\end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 3x_3\\3x_2 - 5x_3\end{bmatrix}.$$

Write the matrix for T with respect to the standard bases of \mathbb{R}^4 and \mathbb{R}^2 .

Standard A2.

Mark:

Determine if the map $T: \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{P}$ given by T(f) = f' - f'' is a linear transformation or not.

Standard A3.

Mark:

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

- (a) $S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^4$ given by the standard matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.
- (b) $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ given by the standard matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Standard A4.

Mark:

Let $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear map given by $T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 3y - z + 4w \\ y + 3z - 4w \\ -7x + 3y + 2z - 5w \end{bmatrix}$. Compute a basis for the kernel and a basis for the image of T.

Standard M1.

Mark:

Let

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

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

Standard M2.	Mark	ς:		
Determine if the matrix	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	-1 1 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	is invertible

Mark: Standard M3.

Find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -3 \\ -14 & 9 & 24 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$.

Standard G1.

Mark:

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

Standard G2.

Mark:

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

Standard G3.

Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Standard G4.

Mark:

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

Additional Notes/Marks