

Name: _____

SEMIFINAL

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 3

Fall 2017

Choose up to 6 problems to work. Work each problem on one of the attached pages; write the standard in the upper left corner. 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 a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

E2. Put the following matrix in reduced row echelon form.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} -3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

E3. Solve the system of equations

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

$$3x + 9y + z = 2$$

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

$$x + 2y - 3z = 0$$

$$2x + y - 4z = 0$$

$$3y - 2z = 0$$

$$x - y - z = 0$$

V1. Let V be the set of all points on the parabola $y = x^2$ with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 - x_2, y_1 + y_2 - 2x_1x_2)$$

$$c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, c^2y_1)$$

(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.

V2. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ can be written as a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

V3. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 21 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 11 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^3 .

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 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

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

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 .

S4. Let $W = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -8 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$. Find the dimension of W .

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

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3x + y \\ -8x + 2y - z \\ 2y + 3z \\ 7x \end{bmatrix}.$$

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

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

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

M1. 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.

M2. Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

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

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

G2. Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 \\ 15 & -7 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

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