

The Second Quiz is on April 24 on Canvas. See the announcement on Ed for relevant information. Below are some sample problems for extra practice. This need not be a perfect replica of our quiz, however!

1. Working over \mathbb{Z}_5 , the eigenvalues of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ are

- (a) 1 and 2. (b) 2 and 3. (c) 4 only.
(d) 2 and 4. (e) 1 only.

Answer: (c)

2. Which one of the following is a true statement about the real matrix $M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$?

- (a) -2 is an eigenvalue of M with corresponding eigenspace $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t \\ t \end{bmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.
(b) 2 is an eigenvalue of M with corresponding eigenspace $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t \\ t \end{bmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.
(c) 3 is an eigenvalue of M with corresponding eigenspace $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -t \\ t \end{bmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.
(d) -2 is an eigenvalue of M with corresponding eigenspace $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2t}{3} \\ t \end{bmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.
(e) -3 is an eigenvalue of M with corresponding eigenspace $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2t}{3} \\ t \end{bmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.

Answer: (e)

3. Which one of the following is a true statement about the matrix M that represents the reflection of \mathbb{R}^2 in the line given by the equation $y - 2x = 0$?

- (a) 1 is an eigenvalue of M with corresponding eigenvector $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
(b) 1 is an eigenvalue of M with corresponding eigenvector $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.
(c) -1 is an eigenvalue of M with corresponding eigenvector $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
(d) -1 is an eigenvalue of M with corresponding eigenvector $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.
(e) 2 is an eigenvalue of M with corresponding eigenvector $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Answer: (b)

4. Let $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ with entries from \mathbb{Z}_7 . Then $M = PDP^{-1}$ where

- (a) $D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $P = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
(c) $D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $P = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
(e) $D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Answer: (e)

5. Working over \mathbb{R} , suppose that $M = PDP^{-1}$ where $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. Then, for any positive integer k , we have that M^k is

- (a) $\begin{bmatrix} -3^k & 2^k - 3^k \\ 0 & -2^k \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 3^k & 2^k - 3^k \\ 0 & 2^k \end{bmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 2^k & 3^k - 2^k \\ 0 & 3^k \end{bmatrix}$
(d) $\begin{bmatrix} 2^k & 1 \\ 0 & 3^k \end{bmatrix}$ (e) $\begin{bmatrix} 2k & k \\ 0 & 3k \end{bmatrix}$

Answer: (b)

6. The characteristic polynomial of the real matrix $M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is

- (a) $\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 6\lambda$. (b) $\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 8\lambda - 4$. (c) $\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 4$.
(d) $\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4$. (e) $\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4$.

Answer: (b)

7. Which of the following expressions describes M^{-1} where $M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and I is the 3×3 identity matrix, working over \mathbb{R} ?

- (a) $\frac{1}{4}(M^2 - 5M + 8I)$ (b) $M^2 - 5M + 6I$ (c) $-\frac{1}{4}(M^2 - 5M + 4I)$
(d) $-\frac{1}{4}(M^2 + 5M + 8I)$ (e) $\frac{1}{4}(M^2 - M - 4I)$

Answer: (a)

8. Find the steady state probability vector of the following 3×3 stochastic matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad (b) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{3}{8} \end{bmatrix} \quad (c) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \quad (d) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (e) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer: (b)

9. Which one of the following matrices is not diagonalisable, working over \mathbb{C} ?

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (c) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ (d) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (e) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer: (a)

10. Which one of the following rules for $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defines a linear transformation?

$$(a) f(x, y) = (x^2, y^2) \quad (b) f(x, y) = (y+x, x-4y) \quad (c) f(x, y) = (y+1, x+y) \\ (d) f(x, y) = (xy, y) \quad (e) f(x, y) = (2x, 3y+4)$$

Answer: (b)

11. Find the matrix corresponding to the linear transformation $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ with the following rule:

$$f(x, y) = (6x - y, x + 2y, y - x) .$$

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (b) \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (c) \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ (d) \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (e) \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer: (a)

12. Suppose $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ and $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ are linear transformations represented by

$$M_f = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad M_g = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

respectively. Find the rule for the linear transformation $gf : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$.

$$(a) (gf)(x, y, z) = (2x - 3y + 2z, x - y + 8z, -y - 4z, 3x + 2y)$$

(b) $(gf)(x, y, z) = (x + 9y + 2z, -x - y, 3x + 7y + z, 3x - 2y)$

(c) $(gf)(x, y, z) = (x + y - 3z, 9x + y - 7z, 3x - y + 4z, -3x + y - 4z)$

(d) $(gf)(x, y, z) = (x - y + 3z, 9x - y + 7z, 2x + z, -3x + y - 4z)$

(e) $(gf)(x, y, z) = (x - y + 3z, 9x - y + 7z, -3x + y - 4z, 2x + z)$

Answer: (d)

13. Define the linear transformation $L : \mathbb{Z}_3^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_3^3$ by the following rule:

$$L(x, y, z) = (x + 2y, y + 2z, x).$$

Find the rule for the inverse linear transformation.

- (a) $L^{-1}(x, y, z) = (x + y, z, y + z)$
- (b) $L^{-1}(x, y, z) = (z, 2x + z, 2x + 2y + z)$
- (c) $L^{-1}(x, y, z) = (z, x + y + z, y + z)$
- (d) $L^{-1}(x, y, z) = (x + 2y, z, y + 2z)$
- (e) $L^{-1}(x, y, z) = (x + y, y + z, 2x)$

Answer: (b)

14. Which of the following subsets is a subspace of the vector space \mathbb{R}^3 ?

- (a) $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + 2y - 3z = 1\}$
- (b) $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y + z \leq 0\}$
- (c) $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y = 0\}$
- (d) $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x = 2, y + z = 0\}$
- (e) $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + 2y = z - 1\}$

Answer: (c)

15. Consider the subspace $W = \{a + bx + ax^2 \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$ of \mathbb{P}_2 . Which of the following is a spanning set for W ?

- (a) $\{x, 1 + x^2\}$ (b) $\{1, x, x^2\}$ (c) $\{1 + x + x^2\}$ (d) $\{1 + x, x^2\}$ (e) $\{x, x^2\}$

Answer: (a)

16. Which of the following groups, under addition, is cyclic?

- (a) $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ (b) $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ (c) $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ (d) $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ (e) $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$

Answer: (c)

17. Which of the following elements of the multiplicative group $\mathbb{Z}_7 \setminus \{0\}$ is a generator?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 6

Answer: (c)

18. Which of the following elements of the additive group \mathbb{Z}_8 is a generator?

(a) 0

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

(e) 6

Answer: (c)