

202 Math 4 EXAM Part

Q1 a) Rotate x -axis, $x \rightarrow y$ of vector \mathbf{u} :

$$(2, -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = (2, 1)$$

b) rotate y axis, $x \rightarrow a$ $(2, -1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

c) Rotation $(2, -1) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} & \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \end{pmatrix}$

$$(2, -1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

So $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_2 + 2R_1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\dim \text{Row}(A) = \dim \text{Col}(A) = 1$

$\dim \text{Null Space} = 3 - 2 = 1$

Set of row space $= \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Set of column space $= \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Null space $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$x_1 = x_1 \quad y = z$

$S_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + S_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{Null}(A) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$3b. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \div 3, r_3 \div 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1 + 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim \text{row}(A) = \dim \text{col}(A) = 2$$

$$\dim \text{Null} = 2 - 2 = 0.$$

$$\text{Row basis} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Column basis} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \div 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_1, R_3 + 2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \div -3/2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - 2R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Null space} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x + 1/2 y = 0 & x = -1/2 y & x = 0 \\ y = 0 & y = 1 & y = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Null space span} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$Q 2A. \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \div 3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 + 2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Rank} = 1$$

$$\text{Rank} = \# \text{ leading 1's}$$

$$\text{Nullity} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\text{Nullity} = \# \text{ col} - \text{rank}$$

$$6. \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \div 3, R_2 \div 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 + 2R_1, R_3 - 3R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \div 4, R_3 \div -6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_3 + 6R_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{rank} = 2 \\ \text{nullity} = 3 - 2 = 1 \end{matrix}$$

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Qu $u_1 = (0, -1, 0)$ $u_2 = (0, 1, 1)$ $u_3 = (1, 2, 0)$

$$v_k = u_k = (0, -1, 3)$$

$$V_2 = U_2 - \frac{U_1 \cdot U_2}{V_1 \cdot U_1} v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1,1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(0,1,1) \cdot (0,1,0)}{0+1+0} \begin{pmatrix} 0,1,1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0,1,0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_2 = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$V_3 = U_3 - \frac{V_2 \cdot U_3}{V_2 - V_2} - \frac{V_1 \cdot U_3}{V_1 - V_2} V_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1, 2, 0) &= \frac{(0, -1, 0) \cdot (1, 2, 0)}{1} (0, -1, 0) - \frac{(0, 0, 1) \cdot (1, 2, 0)}{(0, 0, 1)} (0, 0, 1) \\ (1, 2, 0) &+ 2(0, -1, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1, 2, 0) + 2(0, -1, 0)$$

$$(1, 2, 0) + (0, -2, 0)$$

$$V_1 = (1, 0, 0)$$

5. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ der $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (3-\lambda)[(1-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) - (-2)] - [-1][(-2)(-\lambda)] + 1[(-1)(-2)]$$

$$\lambda = -3 \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda = -1$$

Eigen value $-3, 0, -1$

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$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r_3 + r_2 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad r_1 + r_2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3x + 3z = 0 \\ y + 2z = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 3x - 3y = 0 \\ x = y \\ z = -y \end{array}$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = (1, 2, -1)$$

$$\lambda = -1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r_2 + 2r_3 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad r_1 + r_3 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4x - 2y = 0$$

$$-y - z = 0 \Rightarrow y = -z \Rightarrow 4x = -2z \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}z$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = (1, 2, -2)$$

$$\lambda = -3 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r_1 + r_3 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \\ 4y + 2z = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \\ -y + z = 0 \Rightarrow z = y \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} -y + z = 0 \\ -6z = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0 \\ -y = 0 \end{array} \quad \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2012 Exam Part (Math) L1

Q5b $D = P^{-1}AP$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The matrix $P^{-1}AP$ will be diagonal and have eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ corresponding to the eigenvalues v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n and will be diagonal.

Q6a $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x & \text{if } -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ 0 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (1+x) dx = \left[x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-\pi}^0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(0 - \left(-\pi + \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right) = \frac{1+\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (1+x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 x \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \left[x \frac{\sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_{-\pi}^0$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\left(0 + 0 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) - \left(0 + 0 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \right) = \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{\pi n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (1+x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 x \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos nx}{n} - \frac{x \cos nx}{n} + \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right]_{-\pi}^0$$

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$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{n} - 0 + 0 \right) - \left(-\frac{(-1)^n}{n} - \left(-\frac{(-1)^n}{2} + 0 \right) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n} - \frac{\pi(-1)^n}{n} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1 + (-1)^n}{\pi n} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum \left[\frac{1 - (-1)^n}{\pi n^2} \cos(nx) + \left(\frac{-1 + (-1)^n}{\pi n} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \right) \sin(nx) \right]$$