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Linear Algebra (Class 6, Midterm Exam)

2020.10.19

1. Let $\overrightarrow{A}(1, 2, 3)$, B(4, 5, 6), C(7, 1, 3), and D(2 3, 5). (20points) (a) $\overrightarrow{BA} =$ (b) $2\overrightarrow{AB} - 3\overrightarrow{BC} =$

(b)
$$2\overrightarrow{AB} - 3\overrightarrow{BC} =$$

(c) $\|\overrightarrow{3BC} - 2\overrightarrow{CA}\| =$

(d)
$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot (\overrightarrow{CD} - \overrightarrow{2BC}) =$$

- (e) Find the angle between AB and BC.
- (f) Find the equation of the plane that passes through points A, B, and C.
- (g) Find a normal vector for the plane 2x+6y-7z=10.
- 2. Answer the questions for the given nonhomogeneous linear system.(20points)

(a) Find the augmented matrix.

$$-3x_1 + 2x_2 + 6x_3 + x_4 = 5$$

(b) Change the augmented matrix into a reduced row echelon form using Gauss-Jordan elimination.

$$3x_2 + 3x_3 - 5x_4 = 2$$
$$2x_1 + 4x_2 + 4x_3 - 6x_4 = -8$$

- (c) Find a general solution of the linear system.
- 3. Solve the systems $AX_1=b_1$, $AX_2=b_2$, and $AX_3=b_3$ where A, b₁, b₂, and b₃ are given as follows:(20points=5+10+5)

(a) Find the augmented matrix.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 - 6 \\ 0 - 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Change the augmented matrix into a row echelon form using Gauss-Jordan elimination.
- (c) Find solutions of the linear systems.
- 4. Consider a linear system AX=b where A and b are given below.(20points)

(a) Factorize A as A=LU.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & -2 & 7 \\ -5 & 0 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Factorize A as A=LDU.

- 5. Answer the questions for the matrix given below.(20points)
 - (a) Determine the minor M_{23} and cofactor C_{23} .
 - (b) Determine det(2A).
 - (c) Determine the value of b so the linear system AX=b may be consistent.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & 9 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & 15 & 6 \\ 7 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(d) Find det(A⁻¹).