Linear Algebra 1 Exam 1 6/12/3

Name: Signature:

Show your work.

The best five questions will count.

Twenty points per question.

Question 1

Consider the linear system in the variables (x, y, z, t, u), given by the following matrix, in echelon form:

- Reduce the system to reduced echelon form and give the general solution.
- Write your answer in the form of the sum of a particular solution and the general solution of the associated homogeneous system.
- How many free variables are there?
- Which are the pivot variables?
- Is there a solution with y = z = t = 1 and if so is what is the solution and is it unique?

Consider the following linear system:

$$x - 3y + 2z = 8$$

 $3x - 8y - 5z = 11$
 $2x - 4y - 18z = -10$

- Find the general solution of the system.
- Give a geometric interpretation of the system and your solution.
- Is there a solution of the system with x = 0? If so, find it.

Everyplace.com has three levels of employee, levels A, B and C.

- Last year level A employees each received 10,000 stock options, level B employees each received 5,000 stock options and level C employees 2,500 stock options.
- Bonuses for a record year were paid out at \$20,000 for levels A and B and \$10,000 for level C.
- Base salaries were \$120,000 for level A, \$80,000 for level B and \$50,000 for level C.
- Last year a total of 300,000 stock options were given out, total bonuses of \$1,000,000 and total base salaries of \$5,000,000.

How many employees does Everyplace.com have?

Give an example of each of the following or explain why no such example can exist:

- An inconsistent linear system in three variables, with a coefficient matrix of rank two.
- A consistent linear system with three equations and two unknowns, with a coefficient matrix of rank one.
- A consistent linear system with three equations and two unknowns, with a coefficient matrix of rank larger than one.
- A linear system of two equations in three unknowns, with an invertible coefficient matrix.
- A linear system in three variables, whose geometrical interpretation is three planes intersecting in a line.

Let A be the following matrix:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$$

- Compute the matrices A^2 , AA^T and A^{-1} .
- Find numbers p and q, such that $A^2 = pA + qI$, where I is the 2×2 identity matrix.
- Write A and A^T as a product of elementary matrices.
- Let B = A tI, where t is a scalar. For which values of t is B not invertible?

Calculate the following determinant (using suitable properties of the determinant to simplify the calculation):

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -6 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Also give the geometrical interpretation of the vanishing of the determinant.

${\bf Question}~7$

Let A and B be the following matrices:

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

By row reducing a suitable matrix, solve the equation AX = B. Is the matrix A invertible? Explain your answer.