

STUDENT NUMBER:

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
 FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE
 DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS
 APSC 174 FINAL EXAMINATION - APRIL 2018
 INSTRUCTORS: MANSOURI, GHARESIFARD, YUI

INSTRUCTIONS

- This examination is **3 hours** in length and consists of **6 questions**.
- **READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY!**
- Answer **all questions**, writing **clearly** in the space provided.
- If you need more room, there are blank pages at the end of the test. **If you use these pages, you must provide clear directions to the marker**, e.g. continued on page 20.
- **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK, clearly and in order**, if you wish to receive full credit.
- **No textbook, lecture note, calculator, computer, or other aid of any sort is allowed.**
- PLEASE NOTE: Proctors are unable to respond to queries about the interpretation of exam questions. Do your best to answer the exam questions as written.
- Good luck!

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Total
20	10	15	20	20	15	100

This material is copyrighted and is for the sole use of students registered in APSC174 and writing this examination. This material shall not be distributed or disseminated. Failure to abide by these conditions is a breach of copyright and may also constitute a breach of academic integrity under the University Senate's Academic Integrity Policy Statement.

Problem 1

Consider the real 3×3 matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) **Determine the set of all eigenvalues of A .**

[5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 1 - Cont'd)

(b) **Determine whether or not A is invertible.**

[5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 1 - Cont'd)

(c) **Determine whether or not A is diagonalizable.**

[10 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

STUDENT NUMBER:**Problem 2**

Let A be a real 2×2 matrix, and assume A has eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$. **Determine whether or not A is diagonalizable.** [10 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

Problem 3

Let $(\mathbf{V}, +, \cdot)$ be a real vector space.

- (a) Assume first \mathbf{V} has dimension 3, and let $(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3)$ be a basis for \mathbf{V} . Let $\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3 \in \mathbf{V}$ be defined by $\mathbf{w}_1 = \mathbf{v}_1$, $\mathbf{w}_2 = \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2$, $\mathbf{w}_3 = \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3$. **Determine whether or not $(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3)$ is a basis for \mathbf{V} .** [5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 3 - Cont'd)

- (b) Let now $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$ be linearly independent vectors of \mathbf{V} , and let $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3 \in \mathbf{V}$ be defined by $\mathbf{u}_1 = \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{u}_2 = \mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{u}_3 = \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2$. Let \mathbf{U} denote the linear span of the vectors $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3$. **Compute the dimension of \mathbf{U} .** [5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 3 - Cont'd)

(c) Consider now the real vector space $\widehat{\mathbb{R}^3}$, and let $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3 \in \widehat{\mathbb{R}^3}$ be defined by

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \\ k^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $k \in \mathbb{R}$. **Determine for which values of k we have that $(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3)$ forms a basis for $\widehat{\mathbb{R}^3}$.** [5 pts]

Problem 4

Consider the system of linear equations given by:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 &= 1, \\x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 &= 4, \\ax_1 + ax_2 + 2ax_3 + x_4 &= 5,\end{aligned}$$

where we wish to solve for the quadruple (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) of real numbers, and where a is a real parameter.

- (a) **Write the augmented matrix for this system.** [5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 4 - Cont'd)

- (b) **Transform the augmented matrix to row-echelon form using a sequence of elementary row operations (clearly indicate which elementary row operation you perform at each step).** [5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 4 - Cont'd)

- (c) Using (b), determine all the values of a for which the system has no solution. [5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 4 - Cont'd)

- (d) **Let now $a = 5$; determine the set of all solutions of the system using back-substitution.**
[5 pts]

Problem 5

Consider the real 3×3 matrices A and B given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & a+1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where a is a real parameter.

- (a) **Compute AB and BA .**

[5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 5 - Cont'd)

- (b) **Compute the determinant $\det(A)$ of A and determine all the values of a for which A is invertible.** [5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 5 - Cont'd)

- (c) Determine whether or not B is invertible by computing the determinant $\det(B)$ of R [5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 5 - Cont'd)

(d) **Compute** $\det(AABBAB)$.

[5 pts]

Problem 6

Let A be the real 3×4 matrix given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 0 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) **Find a basis for $\text{Ker}(A)$ and compute the dimension of $\text{Ker}(A)$.**

[5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 6 - Cont'd)

(b) **Find a basis for $\text{Im}(A)$ and compute the dimension of $\text{Im}(A)$.**

[5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

(Problem 6 - Cont'd)

- (c) **Verify the rank-nullity theorem using the dimensions computed in (a) and (b).** [5 pts]

STUDENT NUMBER:

Space for additional work. **Indicate clearly which question you are continuing if you use this space.**

STUDENT NUMBER:

Space for additional work. **Indicate clearly which question you are continuing if you use this space.**

STUDENT NUMBER:

Space for additional work. **Indicate clearly which question you are continuing if you use this space.**