

QUESTION 1

0.75 points

Save Answer

If u and v are vectors in \mathbb{R}^n , such that $\|u\|=3$, $\|u+v\|=5$ and u and v are orthogonal, then $\|v\|$ is

- ☒ 4
- ☐ $\sqrt{5}$
- ☐ 0
- ☐ 2

QUESTION 2

0.75 points

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The Vectors $(2, 1, 2)$ and $(-1, 0, u)$ are orthogonal if

- ☐ $u = 2$
- ☒ $u = 1$
- ☐ $u = 0$
- ☐ $u = -1$

QUESTION 3

0.75 points

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If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then $\text{adj}(A)$ equals

- ☐ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☒ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐ $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

QUESTION 4

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For $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, with $\|u\|^2=5$, $\|v\|^2=1$ and $u \cdot v = -2$, the expression $(u+2v) \cdot (4u-v)$ equals

- ☐ $\sqrt{5}$
- ☐ 20
- ☐ 18
- ☒ 4

QUESTION 5

0.75 points

Save Answer

If $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 6$, then $\begin{vmatrix} 2c & 2d \\ a & b \end{vmatrix}$ equals

- ☐ 12
- ☐ -24
- ☒ -12
- ☐ 8

QUESTION 6

1 points

Save Answer

What is x if $\det(A-2I)=10$ and the matrix A is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ☐ $x = -3$
- ☐ $x = 2$
- ☒ $x = 3$
- ☐ $x = -2$

QUESTION 7

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QUESTION 7

0.75 points

Save Answer

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, then $\det(A^T)$ equals

- ☐ 2
☐ 4
☐ $\frac{1}{2}$
☒ -2

QUESTION 8

0.75 points

Save Answer

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, then the cofactor C_{12} equals

- ☐ 0
☒ -2
☐ 2
☐ 1

QUESTION 9

0.75 points

Save Answer

If A is a 3×3 matrix such that $A = -A^T$, then

- ☒ $\det(A) = 0$
☐ A is symmetric
☐ $\det(A) \neq 0$
☐ $\det(A) = -\frac{1}{2}$

QUESTION 10

0.75 points

Save Answer

If $u = (-3, 4, x)$ has norm $\|u\| = 6$, then x equals

- ☐ $\pm\sqrt{2}$
☐ 1
☒ $\pm\sqrt{11}$
☐ 6

QUESTION 11

0.75 points

Save Answer

Let $V = \mathbb{R}^2$ be the vector space on which addition is defined by $u + v = (u_1 + v_1 + 1, u_2 + v_2 - 1)$, for all $u = (u_1, u_2), v = (v_1, v_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$. The zero vector 0_V is

- ☐ (0,0)
☐ (1,-1)
☒ (-1,1)
☐ (-1,-1)

QUESTION 12

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For the linear system $\begin{cases} 2x - 6y = a \\ x + 7y = b \end{cases}$, the value of x is given by (using Cramer's rule)

- ☐ $\frac{\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}{\det \begin{bmatrix} a & -6 \\ b & 7 \end{bmatrix}}$
☐ $\frac{\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}{\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}$
☒ $\frac{\det \begin{bmatrix} a & -6 \\ b & 7 \end{bmatrix}}{\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}$
☐ $\frac{\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}{\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}$

Remaining Time: 1 hour, 59 minutes, 55 seconds.

Question Completion Status:

QUESTION 12

0.75 points

Save Answer

For the linear system $\begin{cases} 2x - 6y = a \\ x + 7y = b \end{cases}$, the value of x is given by (using Cramer's rule)

☐ $\frac{\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}{\det \begin{bmatrix} a & -6 \\ b & 7 \end{bmatrix}}$

☐ $\frac{\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}{\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}$

☒ $\frac{\det \begin{bmatrix} a & -6 \\ b & 7 \end{bmatrix}}{\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}$

☐ $\frac{\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}{\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}$

QUESTION 13

0.75 points

Save Answer

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, then the product between A and $\text{adj}(A)$ equals

☐ $2I_2$

☐ I_2

☒ $7I_2$

☐ 7

QUESTION 14

0.75 points

Save Answer

If $u = (1, -2, 1)$ and $v = (2, 1, 1)$, then the values of a and b such that $au + bv = (-6, -8, -2)$ are

☒ $a = 2, b = -4$

☐ $a = -4, b = 2$

☐ $a = b = 2$

☐ $a = b = 4$

QUESTION 15

0.75 points

Save Answer

The angle between $u = (4, 1, 2)$ and $v = (1, 0, -2)$ is

☐ $\frac{\pi}{3}$

☒ $\frac{\pi}{2}$

☐ $\frac{\pi}{4}$

☐ 0

QUESTION 16

0.75 points

Save Answer

There exist vectors $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, such that $\|u + v\| = \|u\| + \|v\|$.

☒ True

☐ False

QUESTION 17

0.75 points

Save Answer

If A and B are 3×3 matrices, with $\det(A) = -1$ and $\det(3A^2BA^{-1}) = -54$, then

☐ $\det(B) = -18$

☐ $\det(B) = 18$

Remaining Time: 1 hour, 59 minutes, 50 seconds.

Question Completion Status:

QUESTION 17

0.75 points

Save Answer

If A and B are 3×3 matrices, with $\det(A) = -1$ and $\det(3A^2BA^{-1}) = -54$, then

- ☐ $\det(B) = -18$
- ☐ $\det(B) = 18$
- ☐ $\det(B) = -2$
- ☒ $\det(B) = 2$

QUESTION 18

0.75 points

Save Answer

If A , B and C are square matrices of the same size, then $\det(A+B+C) = \det(A) + \det(B) + \det(C)$

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

QUESTION 19

0.75 points

Save Answer

The unit vector that has the same direction as $v = (3, 4, 12)$ is

- ☐ $u = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{12})$
- ☐ $u = (-3, -4, -12)$
- ☐ $u = (\frac{3}{12}, \frac{4}{12}, 1)$
- ☒ $u = (\frac{3}{13}, \frac{4}{13}, \frac{12}{13})$

QUESTION 20

0.75 points

Save Answer

If A is a square matrix, then A is invertible if and only if A^2 is invertible.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

QUESTION 21

0.75 points

Save Answer

If $w_1 = (5, 7)$ and $w_2 = (3, 4)$, then the distance $d(w_1, w_2)$ equals

- ☒ $\sqrt{13}$
- ☐ 13
- ☐ (2,3)
- ☐ 5

QUESTION 22

0.75 points

Save Answer

If $u = (1, 2, 1)$, then the values of the number k , such that $\|ku\| = \sqrt{24}$ are

- ☐ $k = \pm\sqrt{6}$
- ☐ $k = \pm 6$
- ☒ $k = \pm 2$
- ☐ $k = \pm\sqrt{2}$

QUESTION 23

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If A is a square matrix having all entries on its main diagonal equal to 0, then $\det(A) = 0$.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

QUESTION 24

0.75 points

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Remaining Time: 1 hour, 59 minutes, 47 seconds.

Question Completion Status:

- ☐ $\sqrt{13}$
- ☐ 13
- ☐ (2,3)
- ☐ 5

QUESTION 22

0.75 points

Save Answer

If $u = (1, 2, 1)$, then the values of the number k , such that $\|ku\| = \sqrt{24}$ are

- ☐ $k = \pm\sqrt{6}$
- ☐ $k = \pm 6$
- ☒ $k = \pm 2$
- ☐ $k = \pm\sqrt{2}$

QUESTION 23

0.75 points

Save Answer

If A is a square matrix having all entries on its main diagonal equal to 0, then $\det(A) = 0$.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

QUESTION 24

0.75 points

Save Answer

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, then the determinant of A equals

- ☐ 4
- ☐ -4
- ☒ -12
- ☐ 0

QUESTION 25

1 points

Save Answer

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 6 \\ d & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

- ☐ $\det(A) = 4d - 6$
- ☒ $\det(A) = -4d + 6$
- ☐ $\det(A) = 4d - 3$
- ☐ $\det(A) = -4d + 3$

QUESTION 26

0.75 points

Save Answer

If A and B are square matrices of the same size, then $\det(A^2B^5)$ equals

- ☐ $(2\det(A))(5\det(B))$
- ☐ $2\det(A) + 5\det(B)$
- ☒ $(\det(A))^2(\det(B))^5$
- ☐ $(\det(A)\det(B))^{10}$

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Save All Answers

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