

Instructor: Tatsunari Watanabe
TA: Carlos Salinas

Name: _____

MA 265 Quiz 2

June 21, 2016

Problem 2.1. Given the system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned}x - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 &= 3 \\x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_4 &= 1 \\x_1 + x_3 - x_4 &= 2\end{aligned}\tag{2.1}$$

find its matrix representation and the reduced row-echelon form of that matrix.

- A) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- B) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- C) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- D) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- E) Not listed.

Problem 2.2. Given the matrix

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ -1 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\tag{2.2}$$

and the vector $\mathbf{b} := \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, find the vector \mathbf{x} such that $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ by finding A^{-1} :

- A) $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- B) $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- C) $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 5 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- D) $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 5 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- E) Does not exist; the matrix A is singular.