

**ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (IUT)**  
**ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC)**

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)**

**MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**WINTER SEMESTER, 2019-2020**

**DURATION: 1 Hours 30 Minutes**

**FULL MARKS: 75**

**Math 4341: Linear Algebra**

Programmable calculators are not allowed. Do not write anything on the question paper.

There are 4 (four) questions. Answer 3 (three) including Question no. 1.

Figures in the right margin indicate marks.

**Mandatory**

1. a) Draw vectors  $u, v, w$  so that their combinations  $cu + dv + fw$  fill only a line. 3+3  
 Draw vectors  $u, v, w$  so that their combinations  $cu + dv + fw$  fill only a plane.  
 b) Describe geometrically (line, plane, or all of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ) all linear combinations of: 6

i.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$     ii.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$     iii.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$

- c) Suppose  $A$  is the matrix, 13

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find all special solutions to  $Ax = 0$  showing all necessary steps and describe in words the whole nullspace of  $A$ .

2. a) For the vectors  $v = (3, 4)$  and  $w = (4, 3)$  test the Schwarz inequality on  $v \cdot w$  and the triangle inequality on  $\|v + w\|$ . Find the angle between  $v$  and  $w$ . 7  
 b) Choose a coefficient  $b$  that makes this system singular. Then choose a right-side  $g$  that makes it solvable. Find two solutions in that singular case. 6

$$3x + by = 16$$

$$6x + 16y = g$$

- c) Suppose  $A$  is the matrix, 12

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 9 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- i. Describe the column space of this particular matrix  $A$ . "All combinations of the four columns" is not a sufficient answer.  
 ii. Explain in words how knowing all solutions to  $Ax = b$  decides if a given vector  $b$  is in the column space of  $A$ .  
 iii. Is the vector  $b = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 28 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$  in the column space of  $A$ ?

3. a)  $E_{21}$  subtracts row 1 from row 2 and then  $P_{23}$  exchanges rows 2 and 3. What matrix  $M = P_{23}E_{21}$  does both steps at once? 5

b) Find  $A^{-1}$  and  $B^{-1}$  (if they exist) by Gauss-Jordan method starting with  $[A \ I]$  and  $[B \ I]$ : 7+7

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) What subspace of 3 by 3 matrices is spanned (take all combinations) by 6  
 i. the invertible matrices?  
 ii. the rank one matrices?  
 iii. the identity matrix?

4. a) Fill in the blanks: 6

The largest possible rank of a 6 by 4 matrix is \_\_\_\_\_. Then there is a pivot in every \_\_\_\_\_ of  $U$  and  $R$ . The solution to  $Ax = b$  always exists/is unique (mention the right choice). The nullspace of  $A$  is \_\_\_\_\_. An example is  $A =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

b) Find the complete solution to: 15

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) Suppose  $A$  is the matrix, 4

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- i. The columnspace and the row space are in \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ vector-spaces respectively.
- ii. Mention the rank of all four fundamental subspaces of matrix  $A$ .