## Math 416: Abstract Linear Algebra

## Midterm 1, Fall 2019

Date: September 25, 2019

NIAMED.			
NAME:			

## READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION.

- This is a 50-minute exam.
- This exam contains 10 pages (including this cover page) and 6 questions. Total of points is 100.
- Books, notes, and other aids are not allowed. Collaboration is forbidden.
- Show all steps to earn full credit.
- Do not unstaple pages. Loose pages will be ignored.

Question	Points	Score	
1	20		
2	20		
3	15		
4	10		
5	15		
6	20		
Total:	100		

- 1. (20 points) Circle True or False. Do not justify your answer.
  - (a) True False Let V be a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , and  $v \in V$ . If  $a \cdot v = b \cdot v$ , then a = b.
  - (b) True False Let  $V = \mathcal{M}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$  and  $W = \{A \in \mathcal{M}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) : \operatorname{tr}(A) = 0\}$ , then it is a subspace of V.
  - (c) True False Let V be a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $W_1, W_2$  be subspaces of V, then the union  $W_1 \cup W_2$  is a subspace of V.
  - (d) True False For each v in a vector space V over  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\{v\}$  is linearly independent.
  - (e) True False Let  $v_1 = (1, 1, 0)$  and  $v_2 = (0, 1, 2)$ , then  $(3, 1, -4) \in \text{Span}(\{v_1, v_2\})$ .
  - (f) True False The matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  is row-equivalent to  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .
  - (g) True False The system of linear equations associated to an augmented matrix

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

has infinitely many solutions.

- (h) True False The set of all solution to a system of linear equations with n variables is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
- (i) True False  $V = \mathcal{P}_n(\mathbb{R})$  be the set of all real polynomials p(x) with  $\deg(p) \leq n$  (here,  $\deg(p)$  denotes the degree of p(x)). Then the dimension of V is n.
- (j) True False Let  $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  be a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . If S is linearly independent, then S is a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

2. Consider a system of linear equations

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 7x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

(a) (5 points) Write down the augmented matrix A corresponding to the above system of linear equations.

(b) (5 points) Find a reduced row-echelon form of A (a matrix in reduced row-echelon form which is row-equivalent to A). Please label your individual row operations.

(c) (5 points) Find the solution set of the above system.

(d) (5 points) Find a basis of the solution set.

- 3. Let V be a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ .
  - (a) (10 points) Let u and v be distinct vectors in V. Prove that  $\{u,v\}$  is linearly independent if and only if  $\{2u-v,u+v\}$  is linearly independent.

(b) (5 points) Suppose  $\{u, v\}$  is linearly independent. Is  $\{au - v, u + v\}$  linearly independent for  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ? Prove it or give a counterexample.

4. (10 points) Let

$$W_1 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 - 9x_4 = 0, x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0\},$$
  

$$W_2 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 0\}.$$

Find the dimension of  $W_1 \cap W_2$ .

- 5. Let V be the set of all  $(2 \times 2)$  matrices and W a subspace of V consisting of all matrices  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$  with a + d = 0.
  - (a) (5 points) Find two  $(2 \times 2)$  matrices  $A, B \in V$  such that  $A \in W$  and  $B \notin W$ .

(b) (5 points) Find a basis  $\beta$  for W.

(c) (5 points) Find a basis  $\gamma$  for V such that  $\beta \subset \gamma$ .

6. Let  $V = \mathcal{M}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$  be the set of all  $(n \times n)$  matrices with real entries. Define

$$U = \{ A \in \mathcal{M}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) : A^t = A \}, \qquad W = \{ A \in \mathcal{M}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) : A^t = -A \}.$$

(a) (10 points) Show that W is a subspace of V.

(b) (10 points) Show that every  $A \in V$  can be uniquely written as A = B + C for  $B \in U$  and  $C \in W$ .