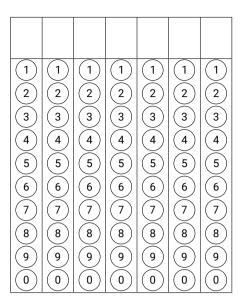
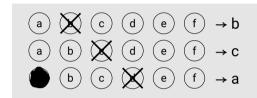
Linear Algebra (KEN1410)

Exam





Fill in your answer(s) to the multiple-choice questions as shown above (circles = one correct answer).

Program: Data Science and Artificial Intelligence

Course code: KEN1410

Examiners: dr. Marieke Musegaas and dr. Stefan Maubach

Date/time: Tuesday 29 March 2022, 09:00 - 11:00

Format: Closed book exam

Allowed aids: Pens, simple (non-programmable) calculator from the DKE-list of allowed calculators.

Instructions to students:

- The exam consists of 8 questions on 18 pages.
- Fill in your name and student ID number on the cover page.
- Answer every question in the reserved space below the question. Do <u>not</u> write outside the reserved space or on the back of pages, this will not be scanned and will NOT be graded! As a last resort if you run out of space, use the extra answer space at the end of the exam.
- In no circumstance write on the QR code at the bottom of the page!
- Ensure that you properly motivate your answers.
- Before answering the questions, please first read all the exam questions, and then make a plan to spend the two hours.
- Only use black or dark blue pens, and write in a readable way. No Pencils. Answers that cannot be read easily cannot be graded and may therefore lower your grade.
- If you think a question is ambiguous, or even erroneous, and you cannot ask during the exam to clarify this, explain this in detail in the space reserved for the answer to the question.
- If you have not registered for the exam, your answers will not be graded, and thus handled as invalid.
- You are not allowed to have a communication device within your reach, nor to wear or use a watch.
- · You have to return all pages of the exam. You are not allowed to take any sheets, even blank, home.
- · Good luck!



Exercise 1

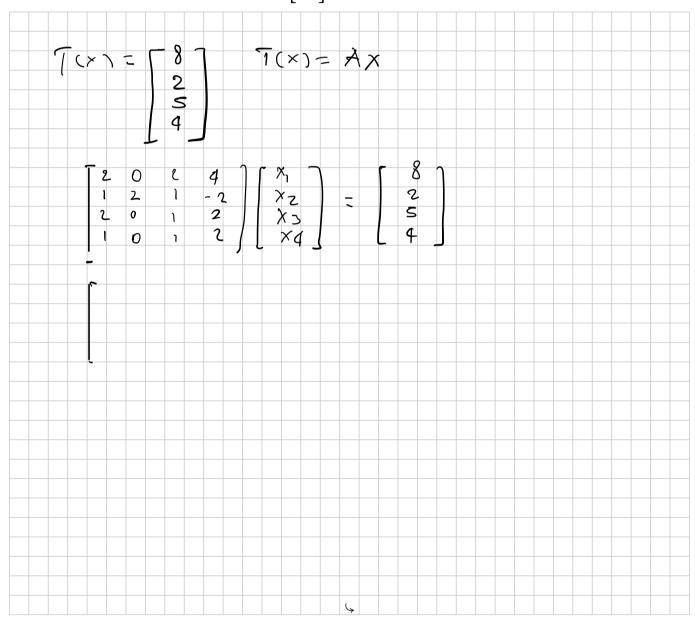
Consider the following matrix A:

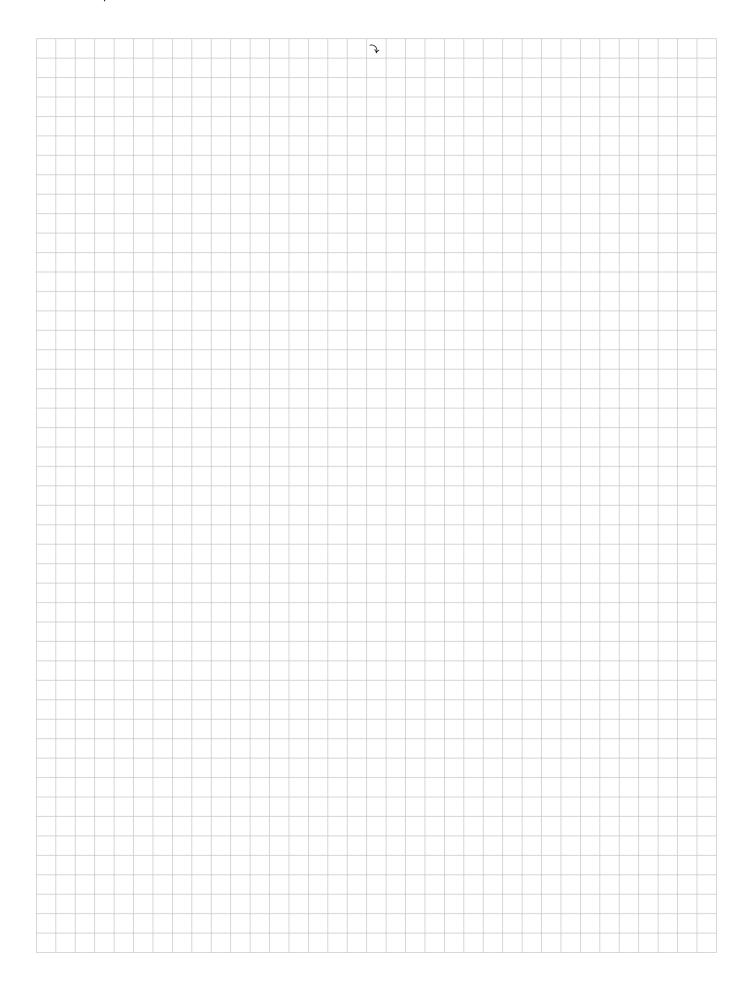
$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right].$$

Define $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^4$ by $T(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x}$.

15p

 $\textbf{1} \quad \text{ Determine all } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ such that } T(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$









Exercise 2

Let $a,b,c,d\in\mathbb{R}$ and consider the following system of linear equations

$$x_1 + ax_2 + bx_3 = 14$$

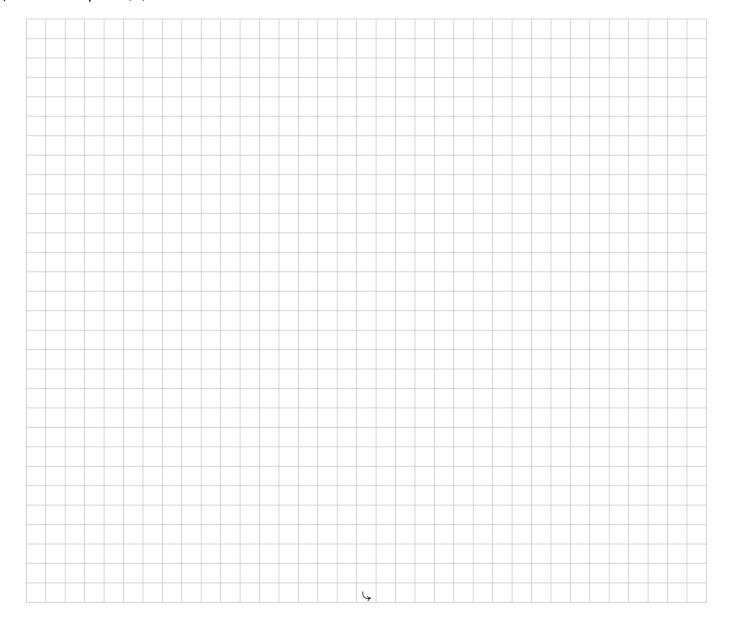
 $cx_2 + dx_3 = -40$

This system of linear equations has a solution set that looks like

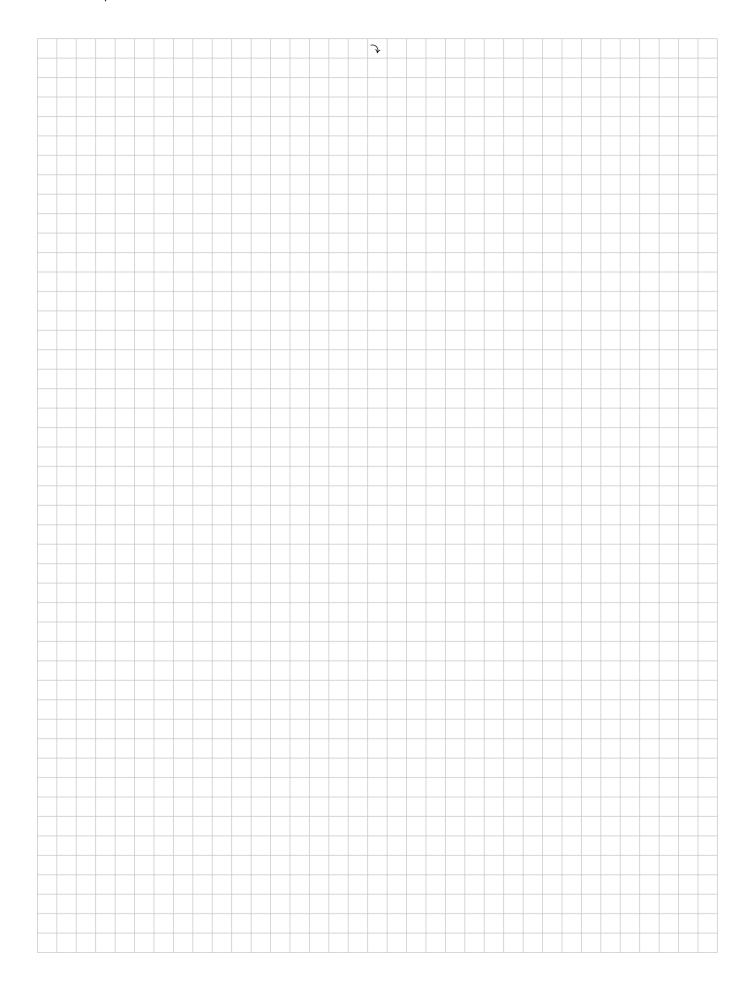
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

where $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

15p **2** Compute a, b, c and d.









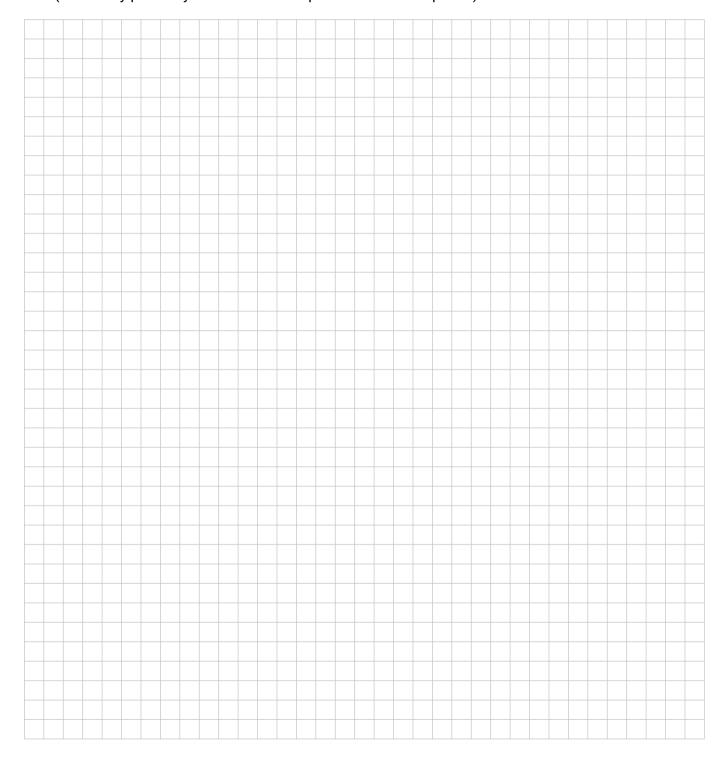


Exercise 3

5р

- **3** Provide, **IF POSSIBLE**, an example of a subset H of \mathbb{R}^2 that has the following three properties:
 - the zero vector is in H,
 - H is **NOT** closed under vector addition,
 - ullet H is closed under multiplication by scalars.

(Note: only provide your answer. An explanation is not required.)

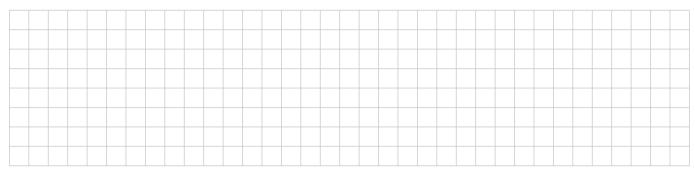


Exercise 4

A matrix A has after a couple of row operations the following form

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right].$$

Provide the dimensions of the following four vector spaces: Nul A, Col A, Row A and Nul A^T . (Note: only provide your answer. An explanation is not required.)



5p **4b** Provide, **IF POSSIBLE**, a basis of the following two vector spaces: Col A and Row A. If it is not possible to provide a basis for a vector space, explain why.



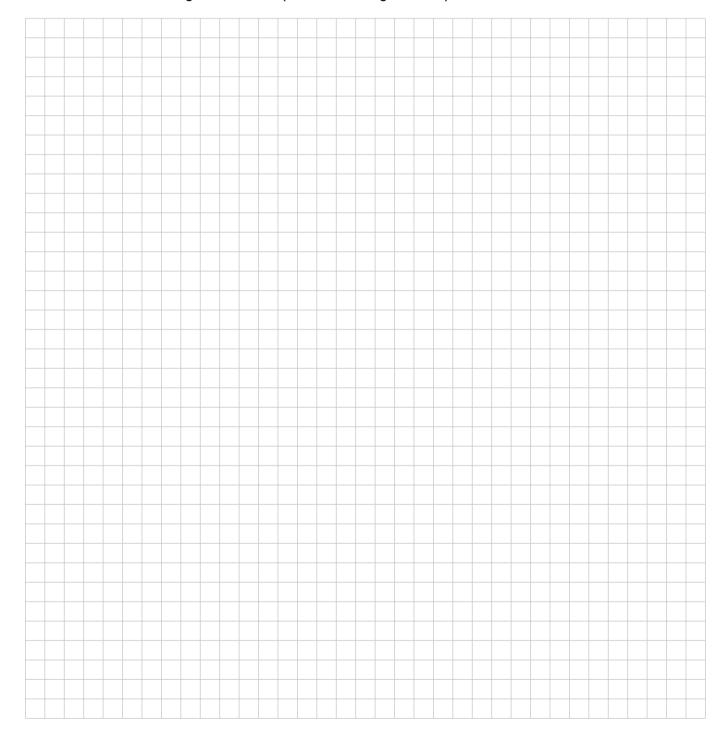


Exercise 5

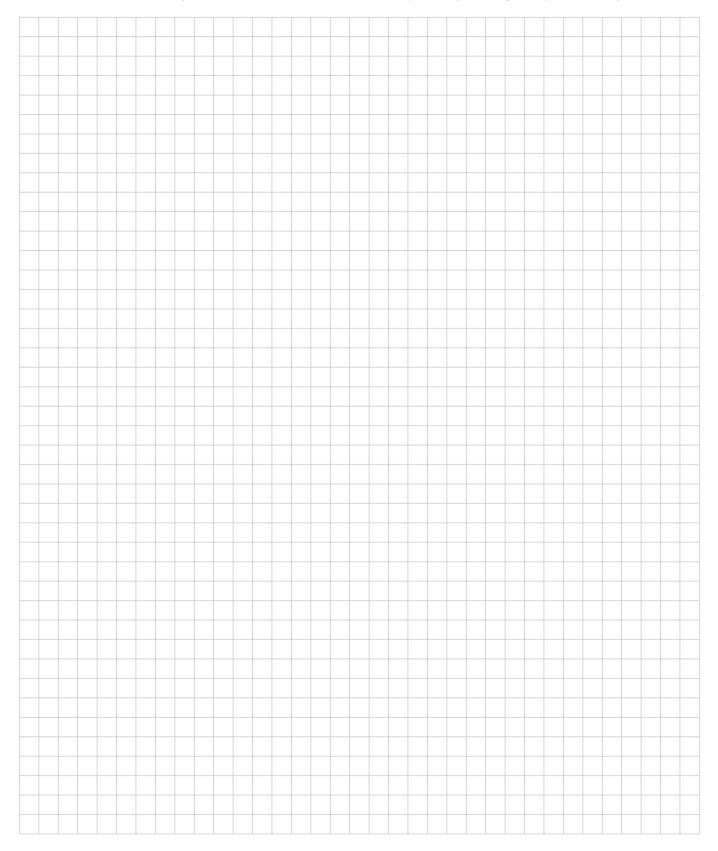
Consider the following matrix A:

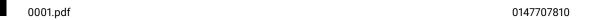
$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right].$$

5p **5a** Show that 3 is an eigenvalue of A (hint: find an eigenvector).

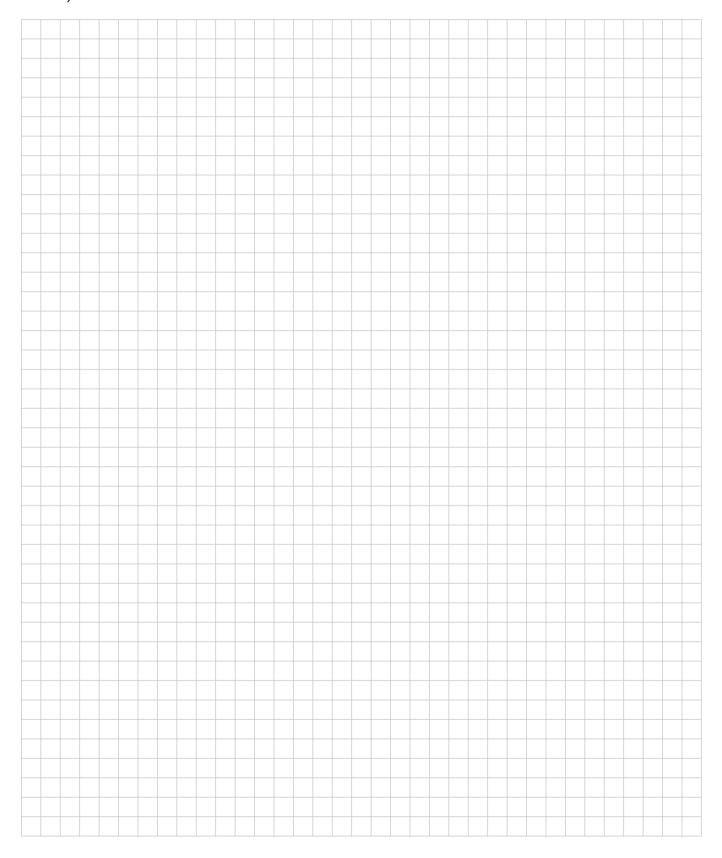


10p **5b** Show that 0 is an eigenvalue of A. And find two corresponding linearly independent eigenvectors.





5c Is the matrix A diagonalizable? Briefly explain. (Note: you do not need to diagonalize A.)

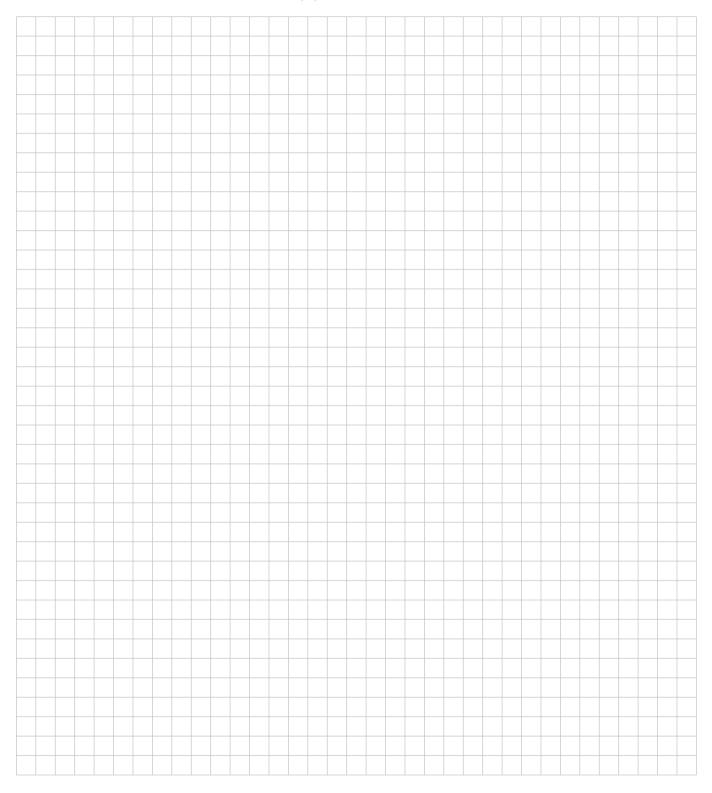




Exercise 6

Let
$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

10p **6** Write ${\bf y}$ as the sum of a vector in ${\rm Span}\{{\bf u}\}$ and a vector orthogonal to ${\bf u}$.

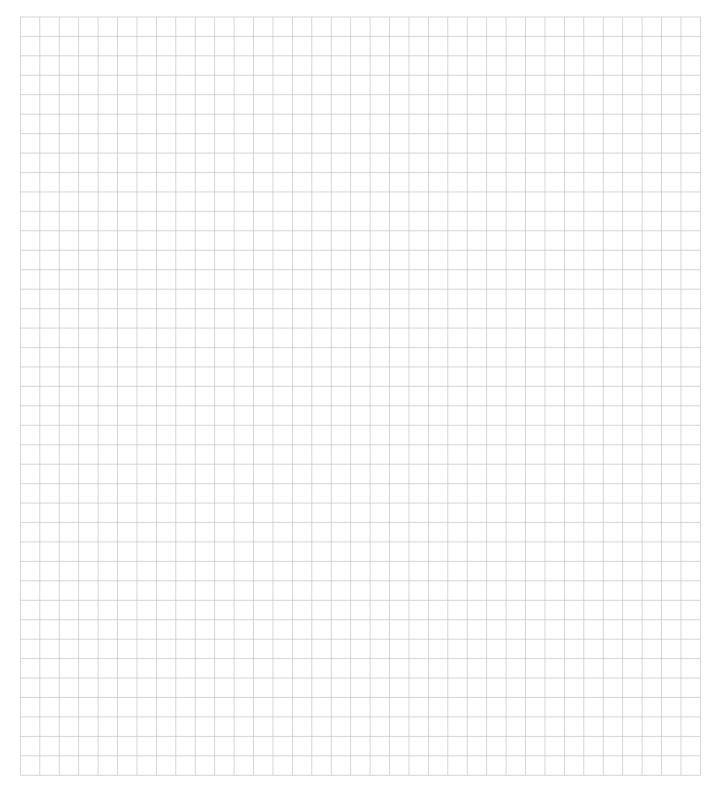




Exercise 7

10p **7** Prove or disprove the following statement.

Let \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} in \mathbb{R}^3 be two vectors that have the same length ($||\mathbf{x}|| = ||\mathbf{y}||$) and define $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}$ and $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}$. Then, \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} are orthogonal to each other.





Exercise 8

True or False? For each of the statements below: state whether the statement is true or false. (Note: An explanation is not required. **Please read the multiple choice instructions on the cover page!**)

- 3p **8a** If two rows of a square matrix A are the same, then $\det A = 0$.
 - (a) True
- (b) False
- 3p **8b** If A is a 6×8 matrix, then it is possible that it has a 1-dimensional null space.
 - a True
- (b) False
- 3p **8c** Two orthogonal vectors are automatically also linearly independent.
 - (a) True
- (b) False
- 3p **8d** If λ is an eigenvalue of A, then it is also an eigenvalue of A^T .
 - a True
- b

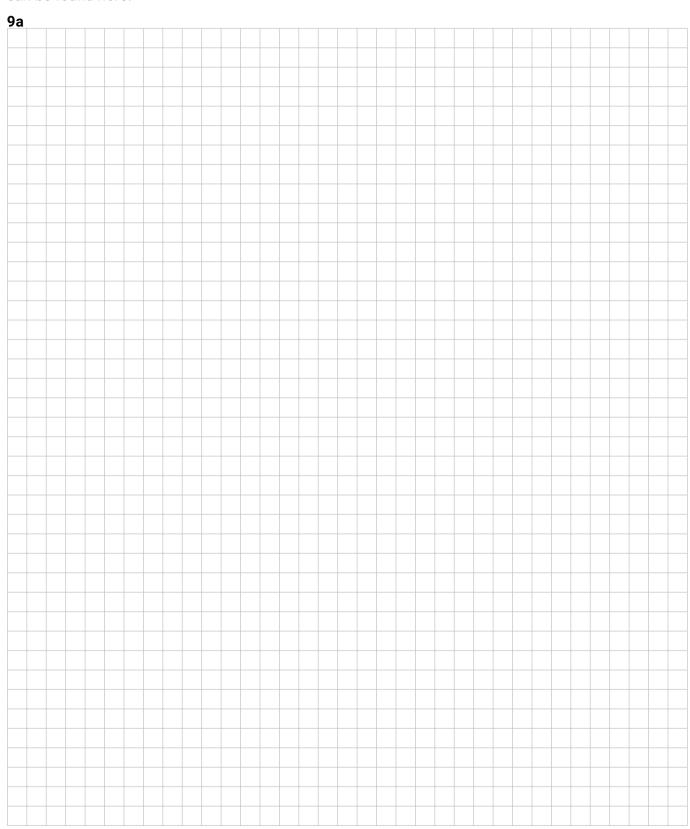
False

- 3p **8e** Let $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3$. If $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = 0$, then there does not exist a plane in \mathbb{R}^3 that contains both \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} .
 - (a) True
- b False



Extra space

If you use these extra answer boxes, please mention clearly in your main answer that part of your answer can be found here!



14 / 18



