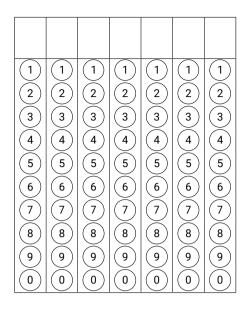
Exercises

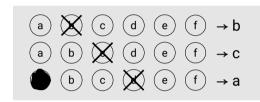
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Surname, First name

Linear Algebra (KEN1410)

Resit





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: 27-06-2022 9:00 - 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 7 questions on 20 pages.
- Fill in your name and student ID number on the cover page and tick the corresponding numerals of your student number in the table (top right 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 or near the QR code at the bottom of the page!
- · Ensure that you properly motivate your answers.
- Only use black or dark blue pens, and write in a readable way. Do not use 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!

©copyright 2022 - dr. M. Musegaas and dr. S. Maubach - you are not allowed to redistribute this exam, nor any part thereof, without prior written permission of the authors

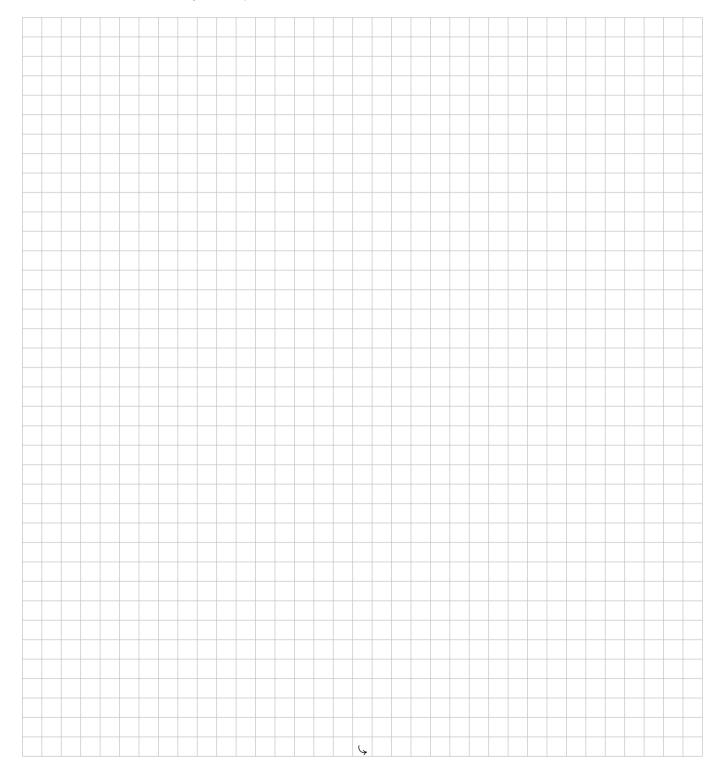


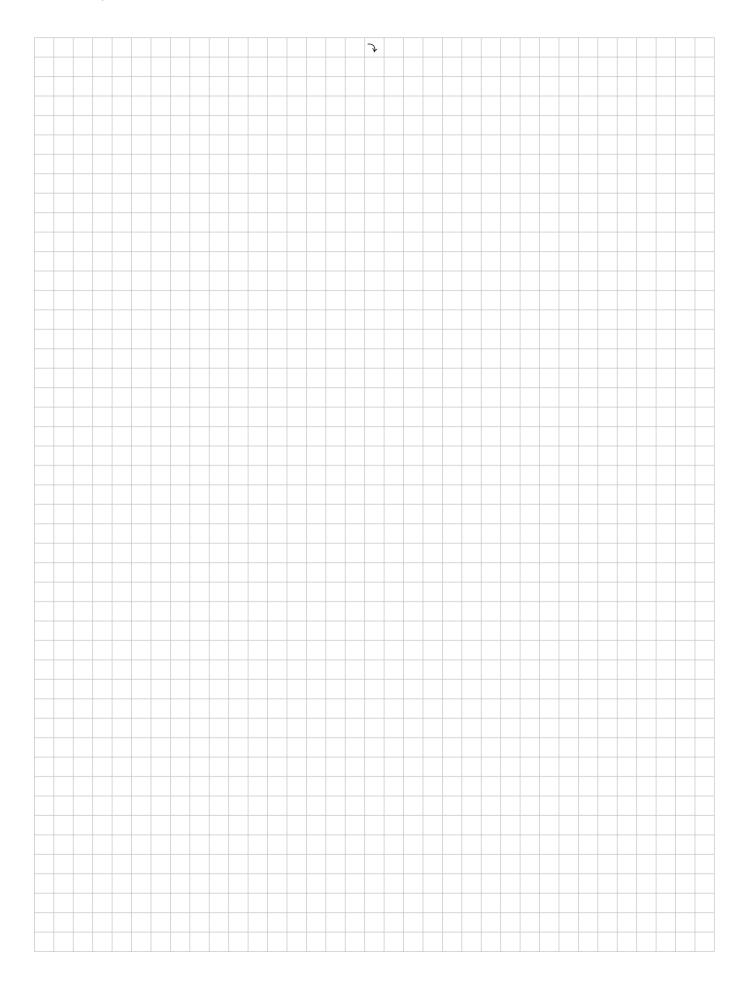


Exercise 1

Let
$$\mathbf{a_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{a_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{a_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$.

15p **1** Find two different ways to express b as a linear combination of a_1 , a_2 and a_3 .







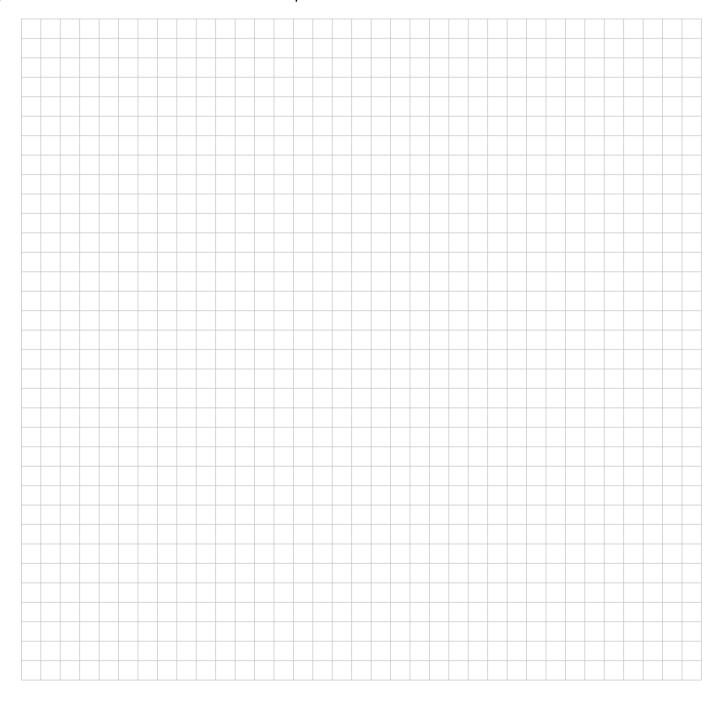


Exercise 2

Let $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^5$ be a mapping such that

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \ T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\-3\\6\\2\\5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

10p **2** Can T be a linear transformation? Explain.



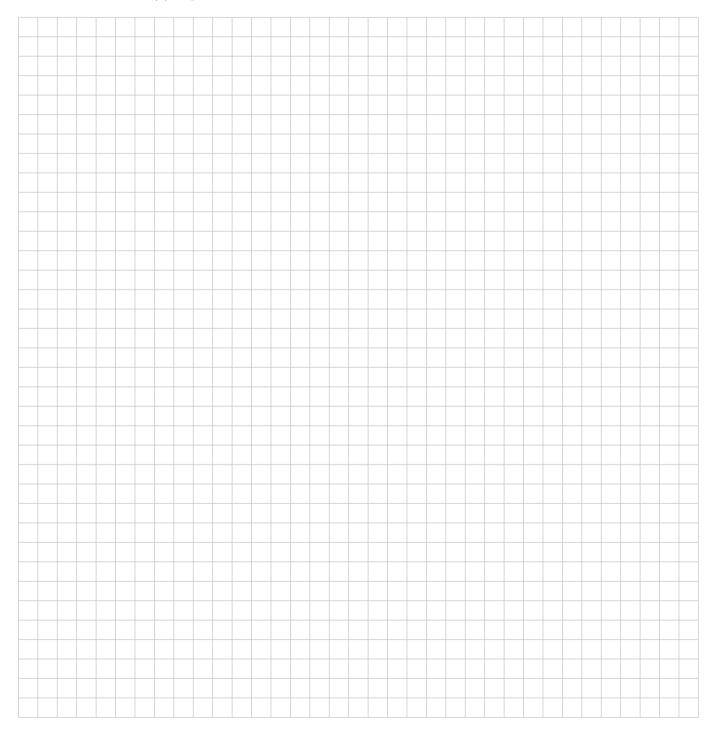


Exercise 3

Consider the following matrix A depending on a parameter p:

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

10p **3** For which value(s) of p is A not invertible?



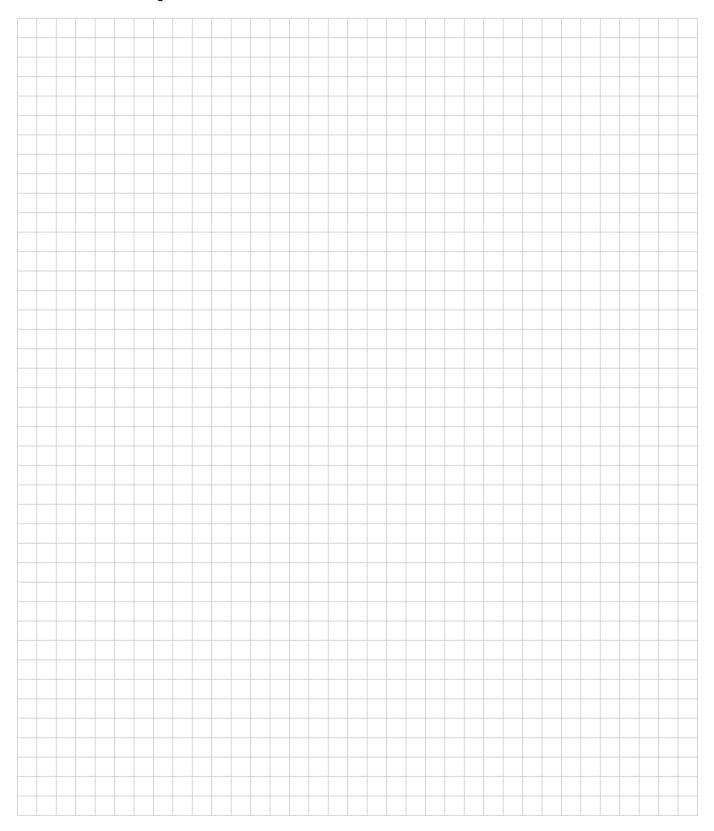
5/20



Exercise 4

A 3×3 matrix A has all its diagonal entries equal to 0. Moreover every row sum is equal to 3 and $\det A = 6$.

10p **4** Determine the eigenvalues of A.





6/20

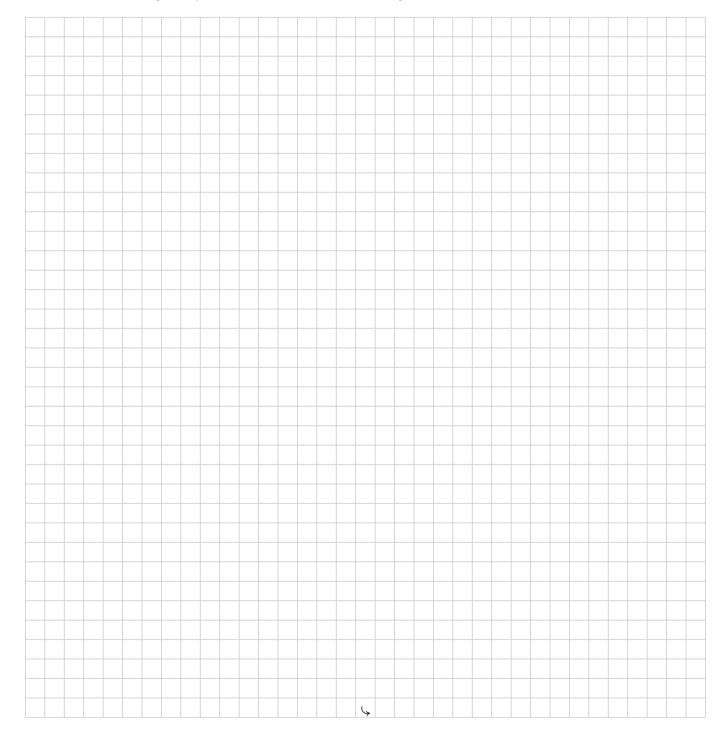


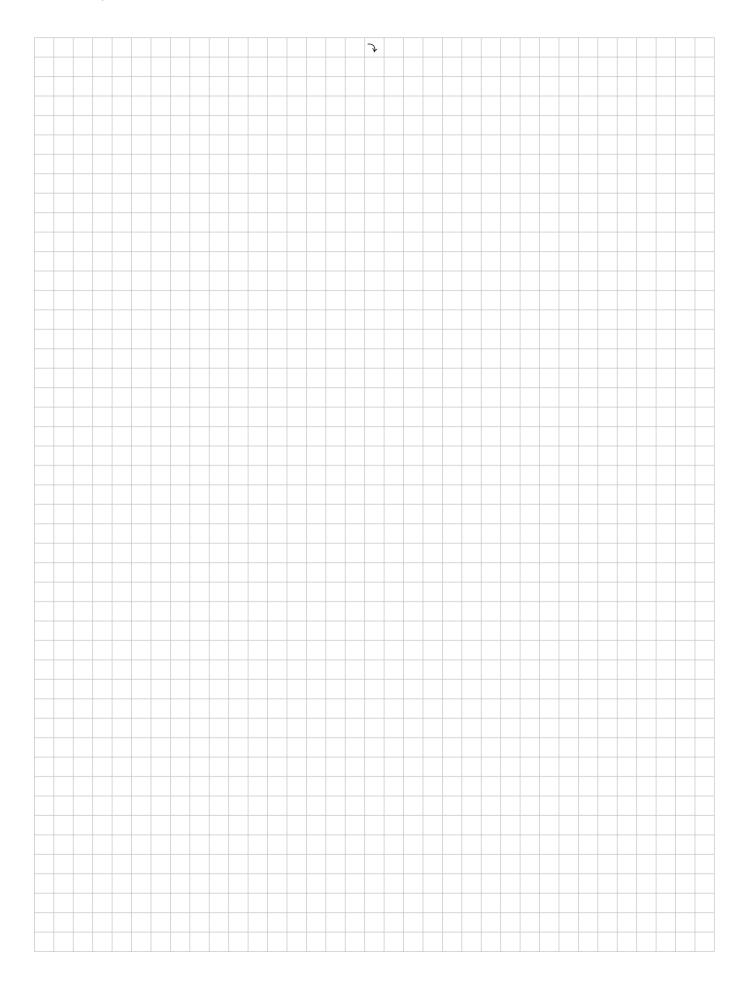
Exercise 5

Consider the following matrix A:

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{rrrr} 1 & -4 & 9 & -7 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 5 & -6 & 10 & 7 \end{array} \right].$$

15p $\,$ 5 Find two linearly independent vectors that are orthogonal to Nul A .







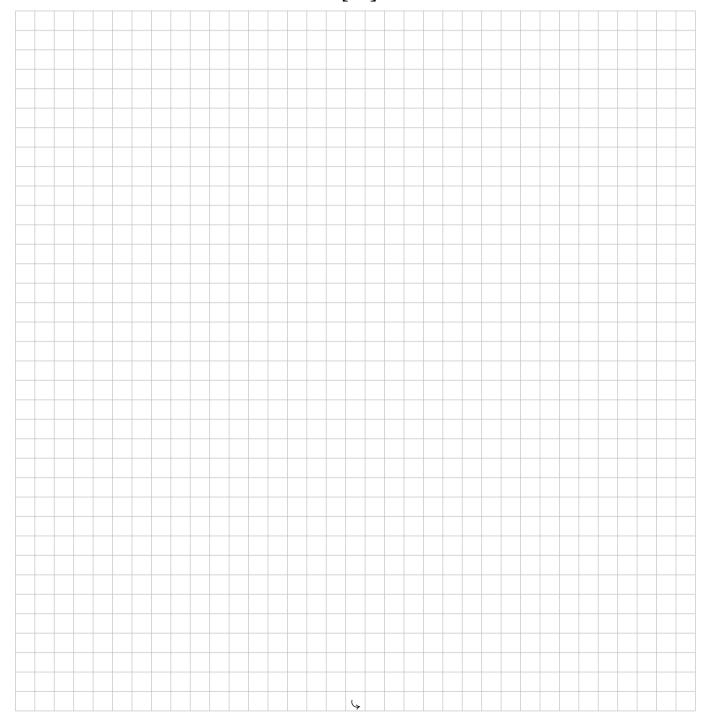
Exercise 6

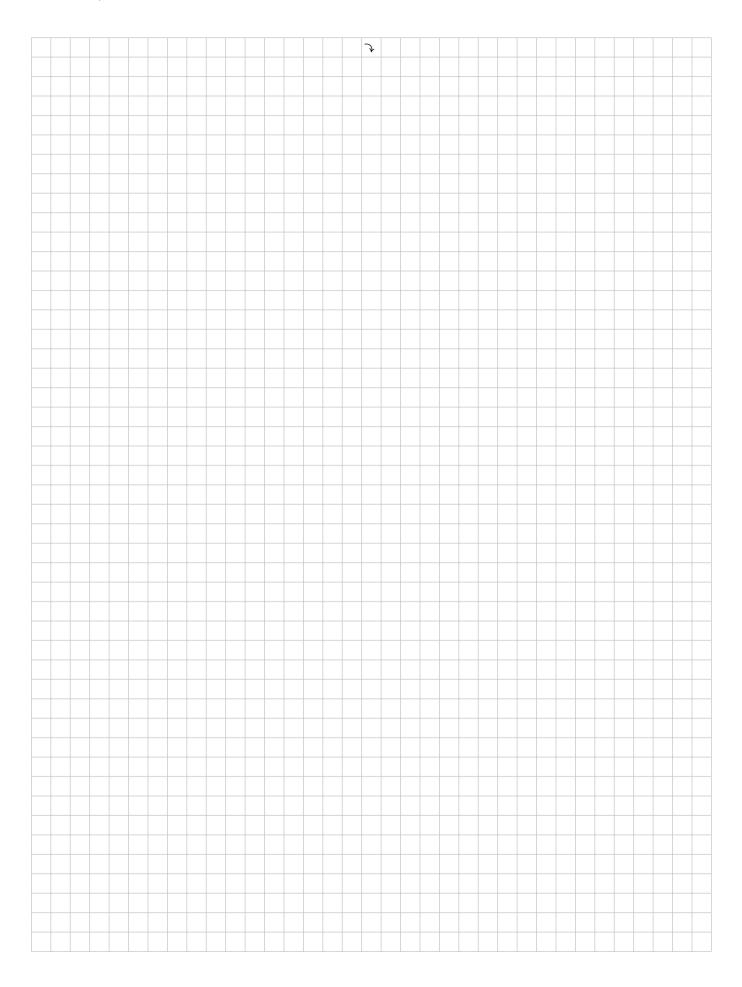
Consider the following matrix A:

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

15p

6 Determine a vector \mathbf{u} in Row A such that $\mathbf{u} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$ is orthogonal to Row A.





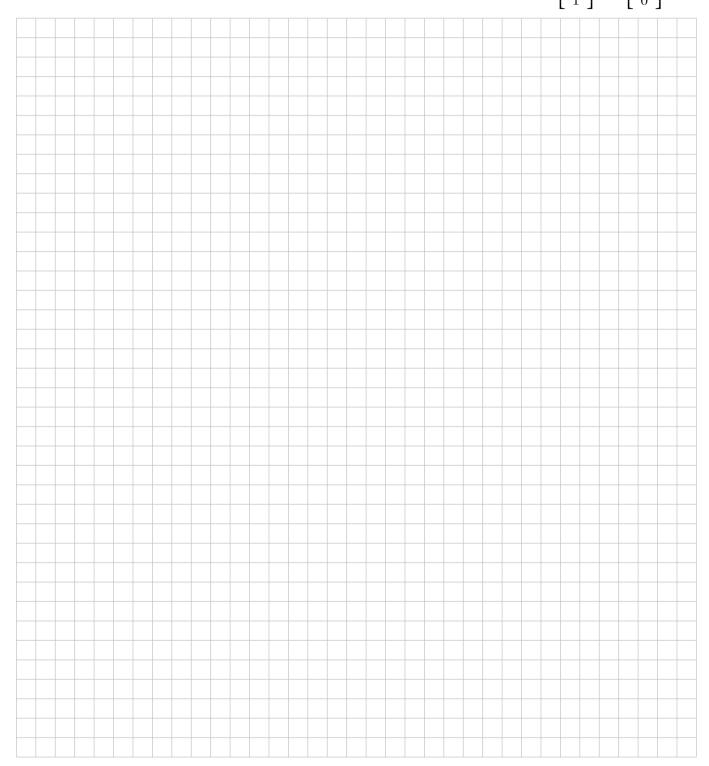


Exercise 7

For each of the questions below an explanation/derivation is not required; you only need to state the final answer.

5р

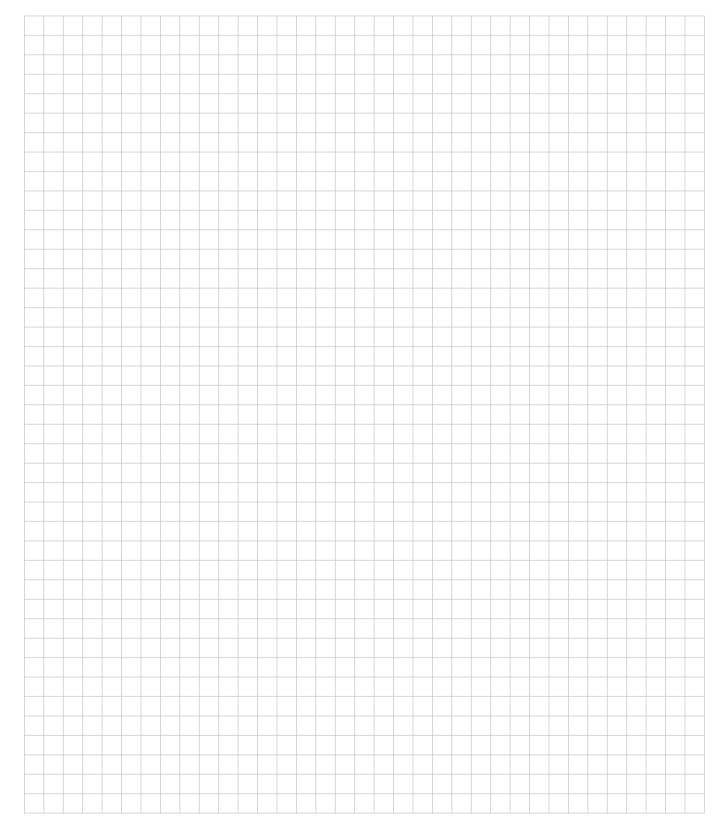
7a Determine two distinct vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 with length 1 that are orthogonal to both $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.



7b Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 6 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

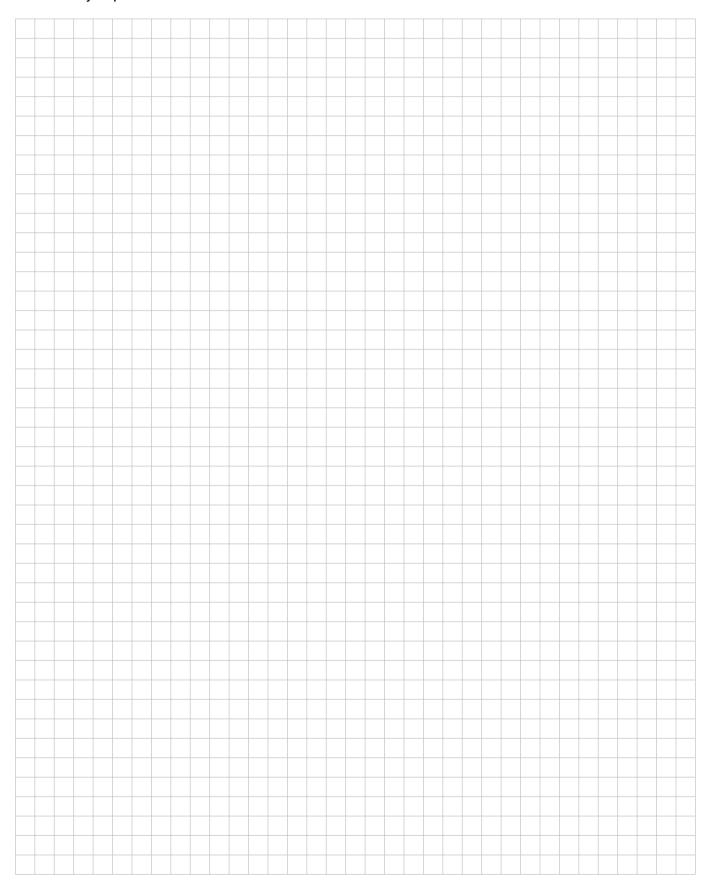
5р

Determine a diagonal matrix D such that $A = PDP^{-1}$.



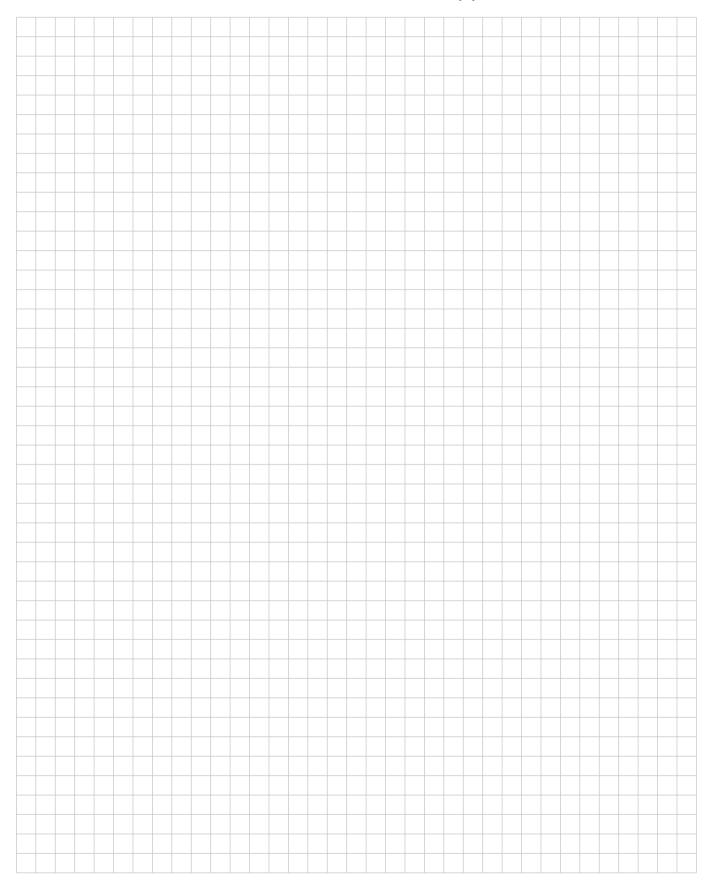


5p **7c** Determine vectors $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}\}$ and $\{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$ are linearly independent, but $\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$ is linearly dependent.





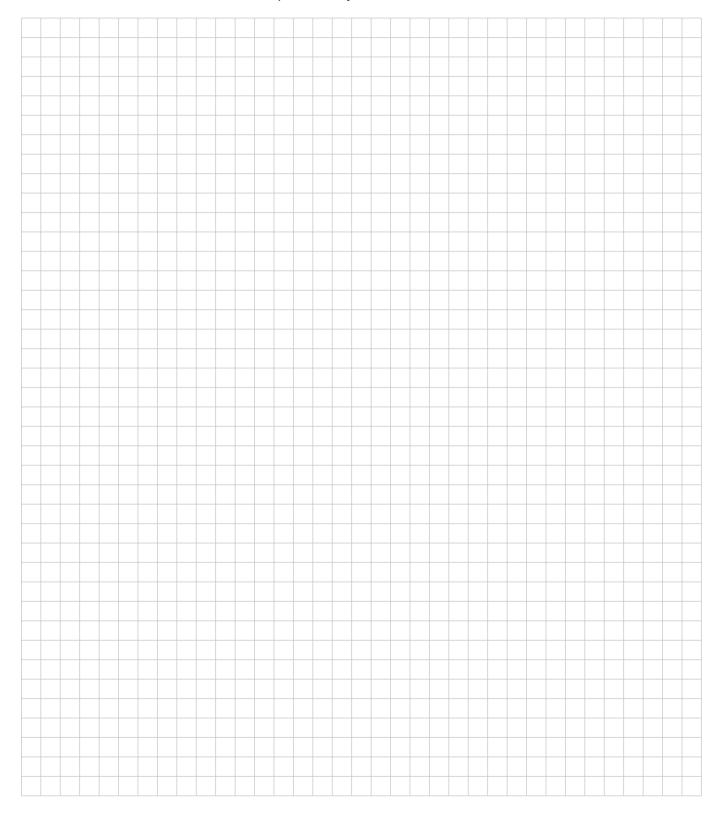
5p **7d** Provide a matrix A that is not invertible and such that Nul $A = \{0\}$.





7e Provide an example of a subset H of \mathbb{R}^2 that has the following three properties: 5р

- the zero vector is in H,
- ullet H is closed under vector addition,
- ullet H is **NOT** closed under multiplication by scalars.





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!

