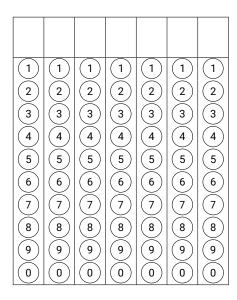
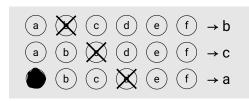
Surname, First name

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!



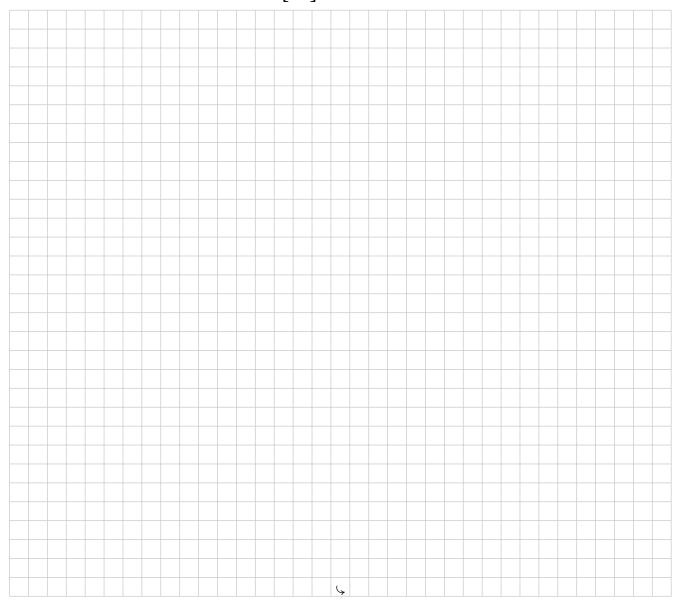
Consider the following matrix A:

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

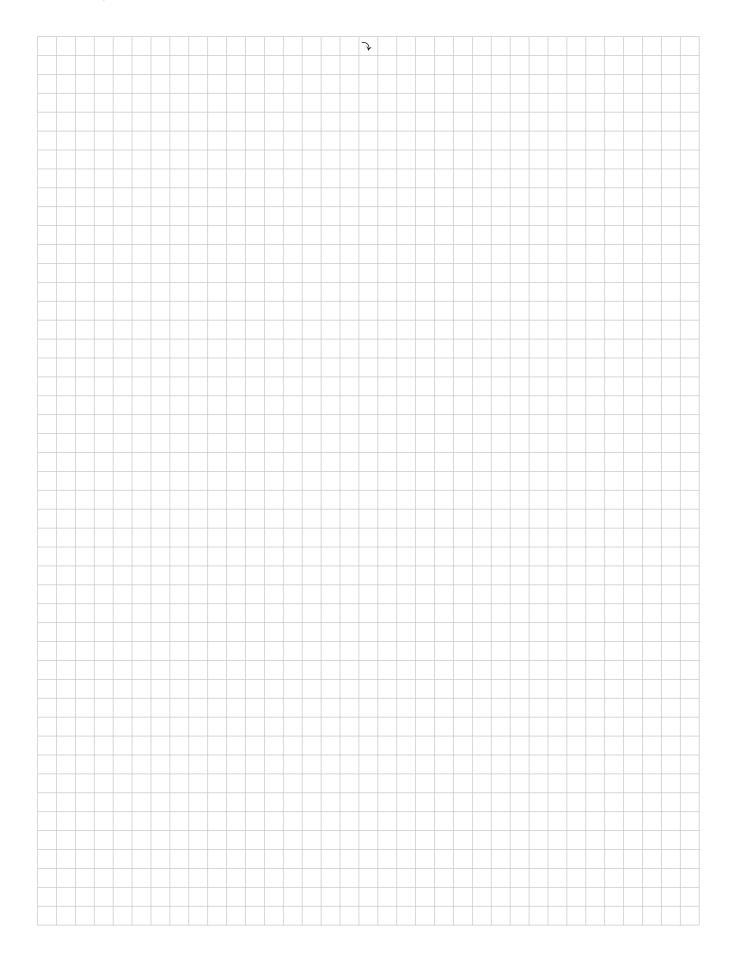
Define $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^4$ by $T(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x}$.

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

$$x_1 + ax_2 + bx_3 = 14$$

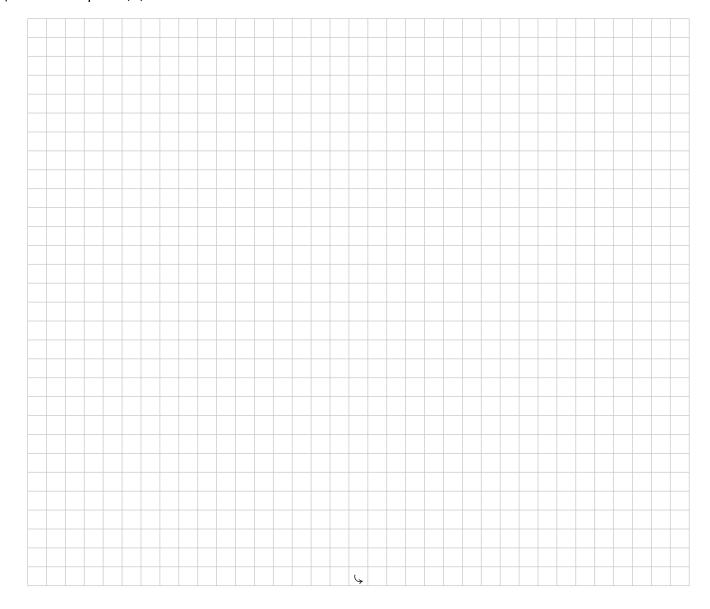
 $cx_2 + dx_3 = -40$

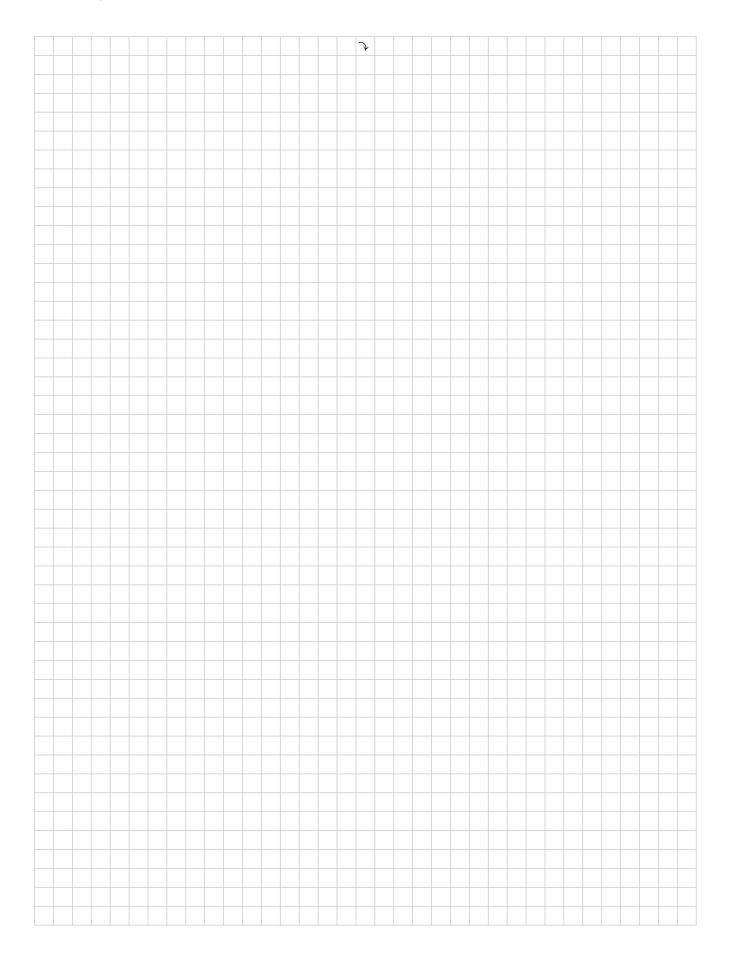
This system of linear equations has a solution set that looks like

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array}\right] + \lambda \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{array}\right],$$

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

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





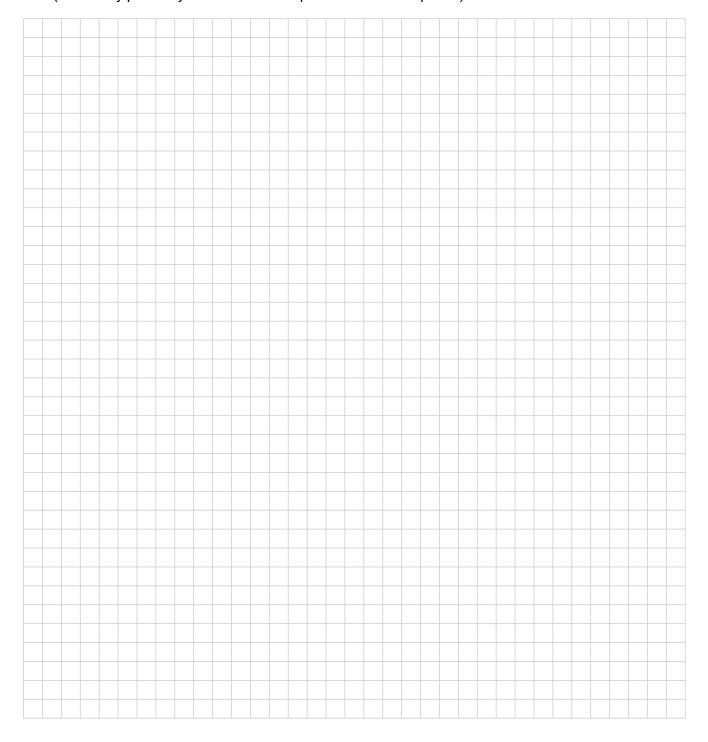




5p **3** Provide, **IF POSSIBLE**, an example of a subset H of \mathbb{R}^2 that has the following three properties:

- the zero vector is in H,
- $oldsymbol{\cdot}\ H$ is **NOT** closed under vector addition,
- ullet H is closed under multiplication by scalars.

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





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

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

5p **4a** 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.



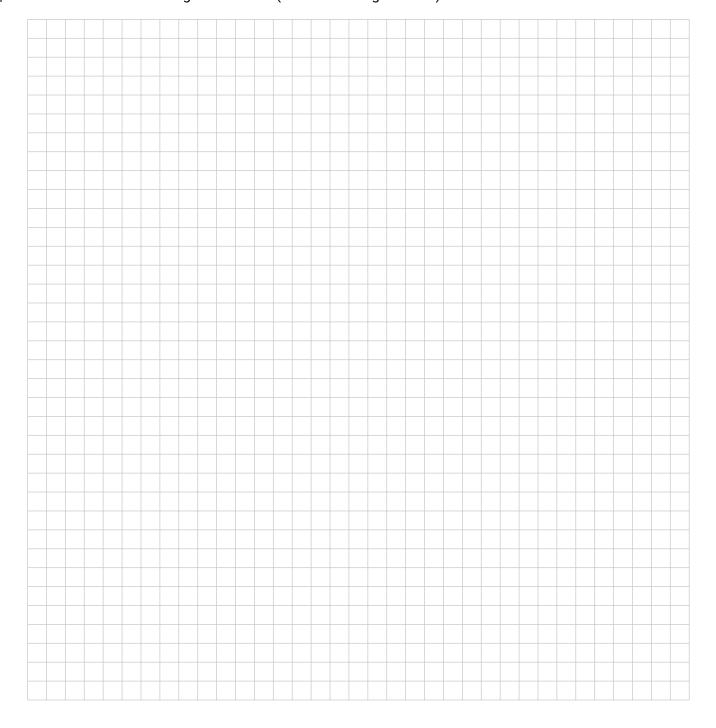


Exercise 5

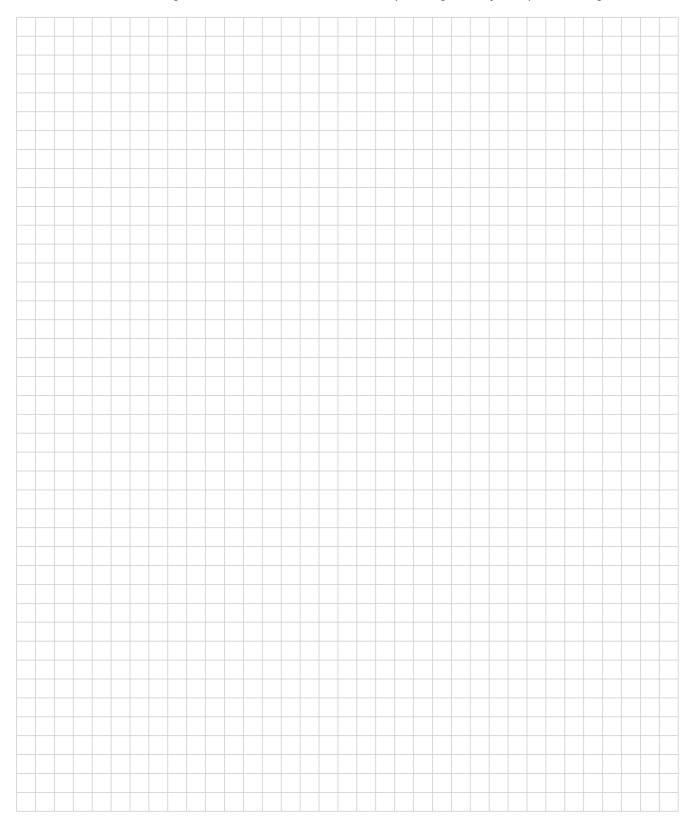
Consider the following matrix A:

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

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

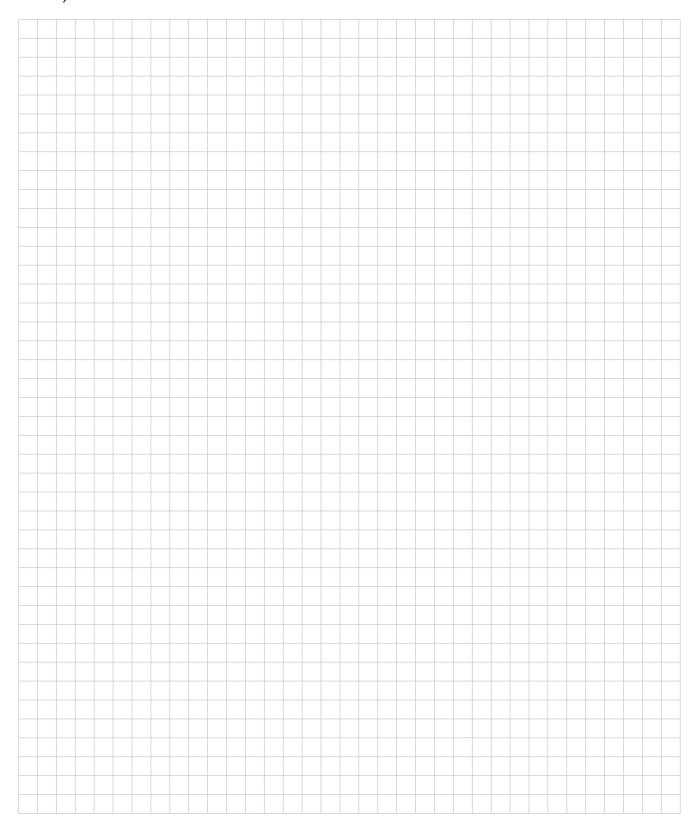


10p $\,$ 5b $\,$ Show that 0 is an eigenvalue of A. And find two corresponding linearly independent eigenvectors.





5p **5c** Is the matrix A diagonalizable? Briefly explain. (Note: you do not need to diagonalize A. You only need to state whether it is possible to diagonalize A.)



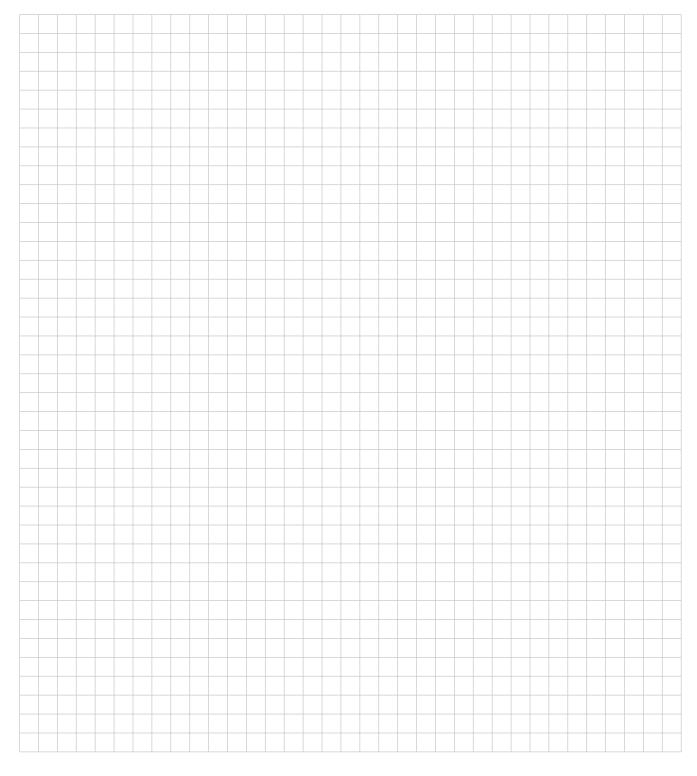




Exercise 6

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 ${\bf u}.$

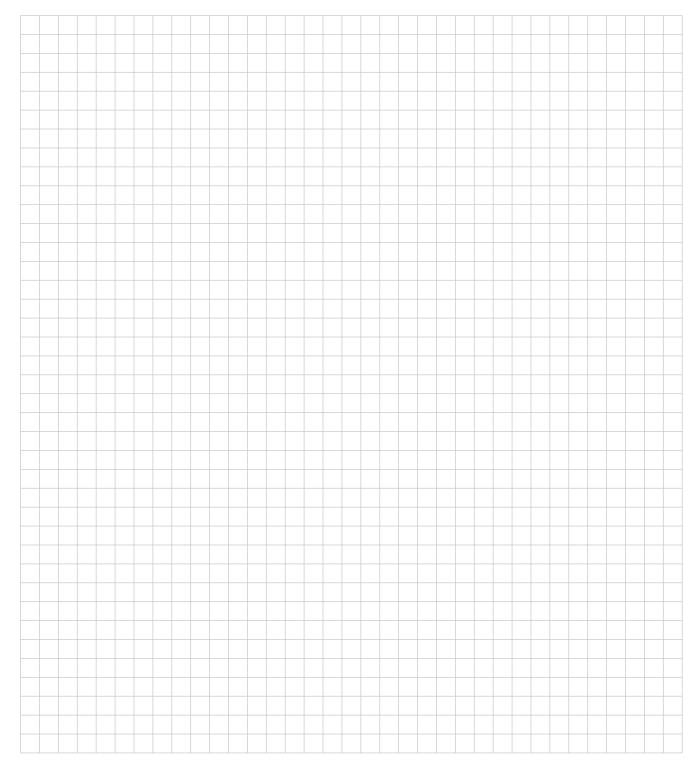




Exercise 7

Prove or disprove the following statement. 10p

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



12 / 18



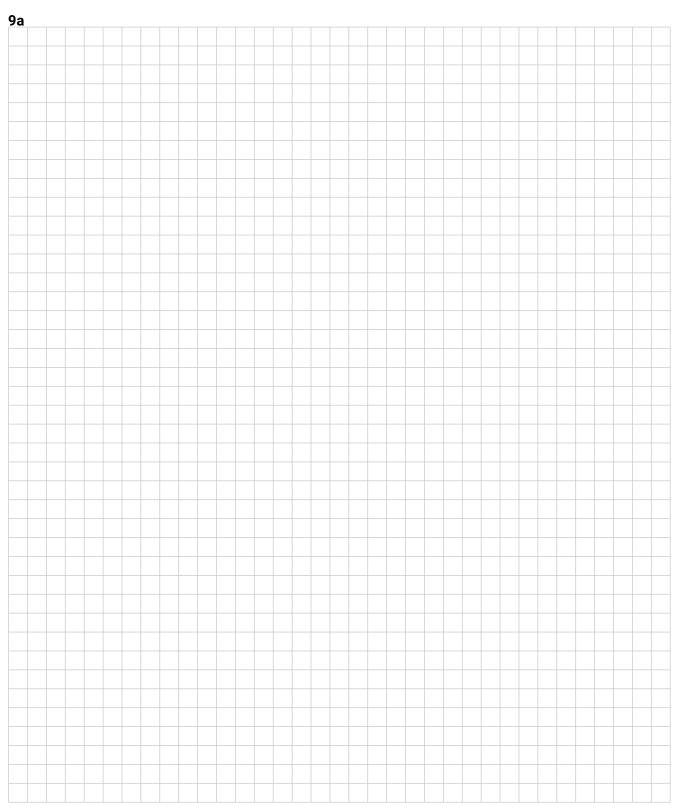
True or False? For each of the statements below: state whether the statement is true or false. (Note: An explanation is not required. **Please read the multiple choice instructions on the cover page!**)

- 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

