

# MA 2073 Midterm 1

February 3, 2014

Elissa Ross, WPI

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

You have 50 minutes to complete this exam.

Examination rules and instructions:

- closed book
- no calculators or cell phones are permitted

Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Total	/40

**Question 1** (8 marks). TRUE FALSE: Circle T for true, or F for false. Each correct answer is worth 1 mark.

- a) ☐ **T** / ☐ **F** Every matrix with 1's down its diagonal is invertible.
- b) ☐ **T** / ☐ **F** If  $A$  is invertible, then  $A^{-1}$  and  $A^2$  are invertible.
- c) ☐ **T** / ☐ **F** Every set of four non-zero vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^4$  is a basis.
- d) ☐ **T** / ☐ **F** If the rows of  $A$  are independent, and the columns of  $A$  are independent, then  $A$  is a square matrix.
- e) ☐ **T** / ☐ **F** The column space of  $A$  is the set of all solutions of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ .
- f) ☐ **T** / ☐ **F** The vectors  $\mathbf{b}$  that are *not* in the column space of  $A$  form a subspace.
- g) ☐ **T** / ☐ **F** An  $m \times n$  matrix has no more than  $n$  pivot variables.
- h) ☐ **T** / ☐ **F** If  $A$  is not a square matrix, then the row vectors of  $A$  must be dependent.

**Question 2** (6 marks).

- a) Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix. Define  $A^{-1}$ .
- b) Use the definition of the inverse of a matrix to prove that an  $n \times n$  matrix with a column of zeros cannot have an inverse.

**Question 3** (6 marks). Find the complete solution to the following system of equations:

$$x + y + z = 4$$

$$x - y + z = 4$$

**Question 4** (4 marks). What matrix  $E$  puts  $A$  into upper triangular form  $EA = U$ ? Multiply by  $E^{-1} = L$  to factor  $A$  into  $LU$ :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Question 5** (6 marks).

- a) Draw the row and column pictures for the equations  $x - 2y = 0$ ,  $x + y = 6$ .
- b) What is the nullspace of the matrix  $A$ ?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Question 6** (5 marks).

- a) Is  $\mathbb{R}^k$  a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  when  $k < n$ ? Why or why not?
- b) Describe geometrically all subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , and list their dimensions.

**Question 7** (5 marks).

- a) Find a basis for the subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$  consisting of all vectors whose components are equal.
- b) The cosine space  $\mathbf{F}_3$  contains all combinations

$$y(x) = A \cos x + B \cos 2x + C \cos 3x.$$

Find a basis for the subspace of  $\mathbf{F}_3$  with  $y(0) = 0$  (recall that  $\cos(0) = 1$ ).