

## Quiz 1 - Make-Up

**Problem 1** (15 points; 3 points each). Decide if each of the following are true or false and provide a justification or counterexample in each case. A justification could consist of a theorem from the text. All vector spaces are assumed to be finite-dimensional here.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ Given a matrix with rational entries, it is possible to use elementary row operations with only rational constants in II and III to reduce the matrix to *reduced row echelon form (RREF)*?

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ Write  $A \underset{\text{row-op}}{\sim} B$  iff there is a sequence of elementary row operations which when applied to  $A$  result in  $B$ . Is it true that  $A \underset{\text{row-op}}{\sim} B$  iff  $\text{rref}(A) = \text{rref}(B)$ ?

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ Every matrix has an  $LU$  decomposition, that is  $A = LU$  where  $L$  is a lower triangular matrix with 1's on the diagonal and  $U$  is echelon. If  $A$  is square, then  $U$  is upper triangular.

(d) \_\_\_\_\_ Define  $A \heartsuit B = AB - BA$  for  $n \times n$  matrices  $A$  and  $B$ . Then  $A \heartsuit B + B \heartsuit A = 0$ .

(e) \_\_\_\_\_ Again, define  $A \heartsuit B = AB - BA$  for  $n \times n$  matrices  $A$  and  $B$ .  $\heartsuit$  is associative, that is,  $(A \heartsuit B) \heartsuit C = A \heartsuit (B \heartsuit C)$ ?

**Problem 2** (10 points). Given

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 9 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 & -5 \\ -8 & -2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Prove or disprove that  $A \underset{\text{row-op}}{\sim} B$  (You might make use of something from the T/F section above to help here.)

Show all steps, that is indicate exactly what row operations are used.

This page blank

**Problem 3** (10 points). For  $A$  as in the previous problem, find the solution set to  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ . Write the solution set as  $\{t\mathbf{v} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$  for some  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^4$ . This way it is clear that the solution set is a line in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .