MATH-307 Midterm 01	Created by Pierre-O. Parisé Summer 2022
Last name:	
First name:	

Question:	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Points:	20	20	20	20	10	10	100
Score:							

Instructions: Make sure to write your complete name on your copy. You must answer all the questions below and write your answers directly on the questionnaire. At the end of the 80 minutes, hand out your copy.

No devices such as a smart phone, cell phone, laptop, or tablet can be used during the exam. You are not allowed to use the lecture notes, the textbook. You may bring one 2-sided cheat sheet of handwriting notes. You may use a digital calculator (no graphical calculator or symbolic calculator will be allowed).

You must show ALL your work to have full credit. An answer without justification worth no point.

May	the	Force	be	with	you	
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Pierre-Olivier Parisé

Your	Signature:	
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Using the Gauss-Jordan Elimination Method, say if the following systems of linear equations has one solution, more than one solution, or no solution. If the system has solution(s), find the solution(s) explicitly.

(a) (/ 10)
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y - 4z = 3\\ 2x + 3y - 2z = 3\\ 4x + 6y - 2z = 7 \end{cases}$$

(b)
$$(/10)$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 2y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x + 2y - 4z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Suppose we have the following system of linear equations:

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + 3z = 42 \\ x + y - 2z = 42 \\ x + y + 5z = 21 \end{cases}$$

- (a) (/ 5) Write the system in its matrix form.
- (b) (/ 10) Find the inverse of the matrix of coefficients.
- (c) (/ 5) Find the solution to the system using the inverse.

Suppose we have the following matrices:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) (/ 5) Compute 2A.

(c) (/ 5) Compute det(C).

(b) (/ 5) Compute AB^{\top} .

(d) (/ 5) Compute $det(BA^{\top})$.

Use Cramer's rule to solve the following system of linear equations:

$$\begin{cases} 3x - y = 1 \\ y - 3z = 1 \\ 2x + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

Question 5 (10)	pts	$\mathbf{s})$
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Answer the following following

- (a) (/ 5) Suppose A and B are $n \times n$ symmetric matrices. Show that $(AB)^{\top} = BA$.
- (b) (/ 5) Find two matrices A and B such that $AB \neq BA$.

Answer with True or False the following statements. Write your answer line at the end of each statement. Justify your answer in the white spac statement.	on the horizontal
(a) (/ 2) If A is a 2×2 upper triangular matrix and B is a 2×2 lower then AB is upper triangular.	triangular matrix,
(b) ($/$ 2) If A is a 5×3 matrix and B is a 5×5 matrix, then AB is well	(a)ll-defined.
(c) (/ 2) If A is a $n \times n$ matrix, then $A^{\top}A$ is a symmetric matrix.	(b)
(d) (/ 2) Suppose A and B are $n \times n$ matrices. If A is invertible and B $(AB)^{-1} = A^{-1}B^{-1}$.	(c)is invertible, then
(e) (/ 2) Prof. Parisé is surfing at Ala Moana. (No justification needed)	(d))
	(e)