

CONFIDENTIAL:
DO NOT RETURN TO STUDENT. SHRED TO DISPOSE.

Dear Professor Pierre-Olivier Parise,

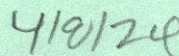
Thank you for working with KOKUA to provide me with appropriate disability-related exam accommodations.

I am acknowledging that I understand the conditions stated below and will take the MATH 311 exam in accordance with these conditions.

**NO book allowed, NO notes allowed, Calculator allowed -
Scientific calculator**



Jones, Lillie (Lillie)



Date

KOKUA Proctor Notes:

The **MATH 311** exam was administered on **4/8/2024** from 10:35 AM to 10:50 AM.

Return Method: **Via email to parisepo@hawaii.edu.**

General Definition

Let V be a set of objects called **vectors**. Assume

1. **Vector Addition:** Two vectors \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} can be added and denote this operation by $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}$.
2. **Scalar Multiplication:** Any vector \mathbf{v} can be multiplied by any number (scalar) a and denote this operation by $a\mathbf{v}$.

The set V is called a **vector space** if

1. Axioms for the vector addition:

[A1.] Closed: $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in V \Rightarrow \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} \in V$.

[A2.] Commutativity: $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{v}$.

[A3.] Associativity: $\mathbf{v} + (\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{z}) = (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) + \mathbf{z}$.

[A4.] Existence of a zero vector: $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{v}$.

[A5.] Existence of a negative: For each \mathbf{v} , there is a \mathbf{w} such that $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$.

2. Axioms for the scalar multiplication:

[S1.] $\mathbf{v} \in V \Rightarrow a\mathbf{v} \in V$.

[S2.] $a(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = a\mathbf{v} + a\mathbf{w}$.

[S3.] $(a + b)\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{v} + b\mathbf{v}$.

[S4.] $a(b\mathbf{v}) = (ab)\mathbf{v}$.

[S5.] $1\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII



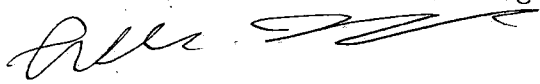
Last name: Jones

First name: Lillie

Question:	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Points:	20	10	10	5	5	50
Score:						

Instructions:

- Write your complete name on your copy.
- Answer all 5 questions below.
- Write your answers directly on the questionnaire.
- Show ALL your work to have full credit.
- Draw a square around your final answer.
- Return your copy when you're done or at the end of the 50min period.
- No electronic devices allowed during the exam.
- Scientific calculator allowed only (no graphical calculators).
- **Turn off your cellphone(s) during the exam.**
- Lecture notes and the textbook are not allowed during the exam.

Your Signature: 

QUESTION 1

(20 pts)

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- (a) (5 Pts) Find the eigenvalues of the matrix A .
- (b) (10 Pts) Find the eigenvectors associated to each eigenvalue.
- (c) (5 Pts) Is A diagonalizable? If so, find the matrix P such that $P^{-1}AP$ is a diagonal matrix.

Ans: X

QUESTION 2

(10 pts)

Let x, y, z, w be vectors in a vector space V . Simplify the following expression:

$$2(x - y) + 4(z - y) + 4(w - z) + (x - 4w).$$

$$2x - 2y + 4z - 4y + 4w - 4z + x - 4w.$$

$$2x + x - 2y - 4y + 4z - 4z + 4w - 4w.$$

$$3x - 6y.$$

$$3(x - 2y)$$

QUESTION 3

(10 pts)

Which of the following are subspaces of \mathbf{M}_{22} , the vector space of all 2×2 matrices with usual addition and scalar multiplication of matrices.

- (a) (5 Pts) $U = \{A : A \in \mathbf{M}_{22} \text{ and } A = -A^T\}$.
- (b) (5 Pts) $U = \{A : A \in \mathbf{M}_{22} \text{ and } A^2 = I\}$.

QUESTION 4

(5 pts)

Answer the following questions:

- (a) (3 Pts) Assume that A is an 3×3 matrix and that $c_A(x)$ is the characteristic polynomial of A . Show that

$$c_{A^2}(x^2) = (-1)c_A(x)c_A(-x).$$

[Hint: Use the following property of determinants: $\det(XY) = \det(X)\det(Y)$.]

- (b) (2 Pts) What does the word "eigen" in "eigen-vectors" and "eigen-values" mean in English?

b) eigen means own in german

QUESTION 5 (5 pts)

Answer the following questions with **True** or **False**. Write down your answers on the line at the end of each question. Justify briefly your answer in the space after the statement of the problem.

(a) The set $U = \{p : p \in \mathbf{P}_3 \text{ and } p(0) = 1\}$ is a subspace of \mathbf{P}_3 . (/ 1)

(a) True

(b) If the solution to $A\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$ is only $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$, then λ is an eigenvalue. (/ 1)

(b) True

(c) If a matrix A has $\lambda = 0$ as an eigenvalue, then A is not invertible. (/ 1)

(c) True

(d) If A is a 2×2 matrix with two distinct eigenvectors, then A is diagonalizable. (/ 1)

(d) True

(e) If A is a 2×2 matrix with eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = 1$ and $\lambda_2 = -1$, then $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. (/ 1)