

[Course](#)

[Progress](#)

[Dates](#)

[Discussion](#)

[Syllabus](#)

[Outline](#)



[laff routines](#)


[Community](#)


 [Course](#) / [Final](#) / [F.2 Sample Final Exam](#)





< Previous


 











Next >

## F.2.2 Sample Exam Answers and Videos Questions 1-2

 Bookmark this page

## F.2.2 Sample Exam Answers and Videos Questions 1-2

### Question 1

0 points possible (ungraded)

1. Compute

(a) (3 points)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$

(b) (3 points)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$

(c) (2 points)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$

(d) (2 points) How are the results in (a), (b), and (c) related?

1. Compute

(a) (3 points)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

(b) (3 points)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

(c) (2 points)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

(d) (2 points) How are the results in (a), (b), and (c) related? If one blocks the equations in (c), one sees that one merely needs to add the results of (a) and (b).

Submit

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

### Question 1

Handwritten solution for Question 1:

(c) (2 points)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

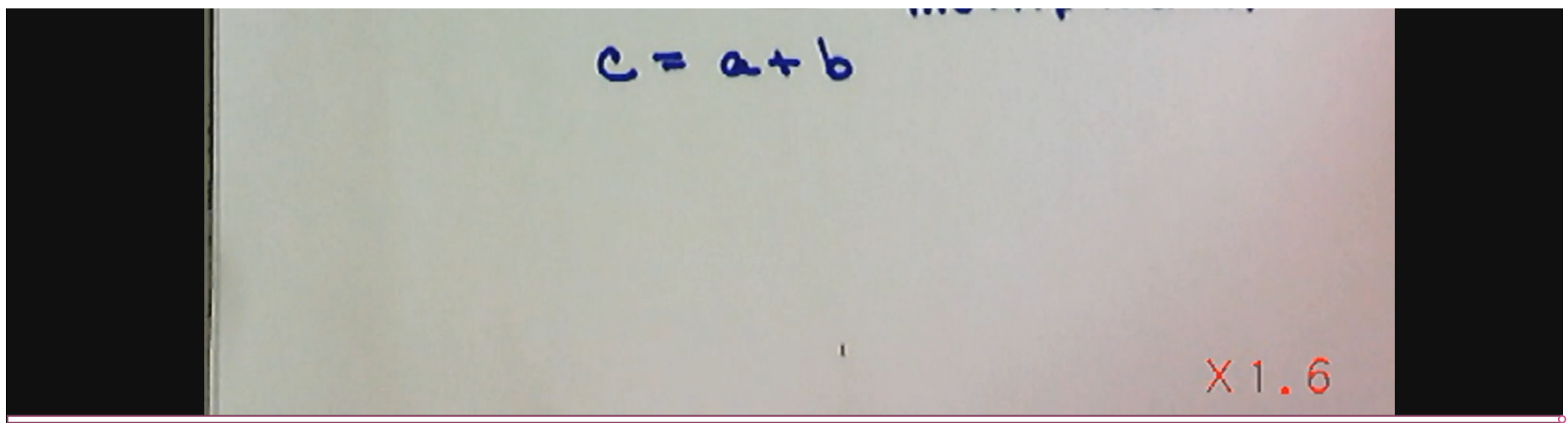
Labels:  $A_0$ ,  $A_1$ ,  $B_0$ ,  $B_1$ ,  $2 \times 4$ ,  $4 \times 2$ ,  $2 \times 2$

$A_0 B_0 + A_1 B_1$

(d) (2 points) How are the results in (a), (b), and (c) related?

by partitioned Matrix - Matrix multiplication.

Calculator



▶ 4:44 / 4:44

▶ 2.0x



## Video

Download video file

## Transcripts

Download SubRip (.srt) file

Download Text (.txt) file

## Question 2

0 points possible (ungraded)

2. Consider

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(a) (7 points)

Solve for  $X$  the equation  $AX = B$ . (If you have trouble figuring out how to approach this, you can “buy” a hint for 3 points.)

(b) (3 points) In words, describe a way of solving this problem that is different from the approach you used in part a).

(c) (3 bonus points) In words, describe yet another way of solving this problem that is different from the approach in part a) and b).

2. Consider

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(a) (7 points)

Solve for  $X$  the equation  $AX = B$ . (If you have trouble figuring out how to approach this, you can “buy” a hint for 3 points.)

Partition  $X$  and  $B$  by columns yields

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_0 & x_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_0 & b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

so that  $Ax_0 = b_0$  can be solved to find  $x_0$  and  $Ax_1 = b_1$  can be solved to find  $x_1$ . But in this particular case, we can notice that  $b_1 = -b_0$  so that  $x_1 = -x_0$ . So all we need to do is solve for  $x_0$  and we get  $x_1$  for “free”.

Let’s set up an appended system:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right).$$

Thus,

- $-2x_2 = -2$ , which means that  $x_2 = 1$ .
- $-x_1 + 3(1) = 5$ , which means that  $x_1 = -2$ .
- $x_0 - (1) = -2$ , which means that  $x_0 = -1$ .

So, the matrix  $X$  equals

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(b) (3 points) In words, describe a way of solving this problem that is different from the approach you used in part a).

One could invert  $A$  and then compute  $X = A^{-1}B$ .

(c) (3 bonus points) In words, describe yet another way of solving this problem that is different from the approach in part a) and b).

One could compute the LU factorization of  $A$  and use it to solve for each of the two columns of  $X$ .

Submit

## Question 2

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2x_2 = -2$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$-1x_1 + 3(1) = 5$$

$$-1x_1 = 2$$

$$x_1 = -2$$

$$x_0 - x_2 = -2$$

$$x_0 - 1 = -2$$

$$x_0 = -1$$

(b) (3 points) In words, describe a way of solving this problem that is different from the approach you used in part a)  $e_1 A^{-1}$  X 1.6

## Video

 [Download video file](#)

## Transcripts

 [Download SubRip \(.srt\) file](#)

 [Download Text \(.txt\) file](#)

## Discussion

**Topic:** Final / F.2.2

**Hide Discussion**

## Add a Post

Show all posts 

by recent activity ▼

There are no posts in this topic yet.

[← Previous](#)

Next >



edX

## About

## Affiliates

edX for Business

Open edX

## Careers

Calculator

[News](#)

---

# Legal

- [Terms of Service & Honor Code](#)
  - [Privacy Policy](#)
  - [Accessibility Policy](#)
  - [Trademark Policy](#)
  - [Sitemap](#)
  - [Cookie Policy](#)
  - [Your Privacy Choices](#)
- 

# Connect

- [Idea Hub](#)
  - [Contact Us](#)
  - [Help Center](#)
  - [Security](#)
  - [Media Kit](#)
- 



© 2023 edX LLC. All rights reserved.  
深圳市恒宇博科技有限公司 [粤ICP备17044299号-2](#)