Math 221 Exam 2 6 April Name:

INSTRUCTIONS:

- (a) You may use your brain, and pen/pencil on this exam and No Other Resources!
- (b) You are required to show all your work and provide the necessary explanations to get full credit.
- (c) This exam has 4 problems for a total of 110 possible points.
- (d) You have exactly 50 minutes to answer all 4 questions.

Problem 1:

Problem 2:

Problem 3:

Problem 4:

Total:

Problem 1. [45 points] Consider the matrix A and the vector b:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) [10 points] Find a basis for the column space C(A).
- (b) [10 points] Find a basis for the null space $\mathcal{N}(A)$.
- (c) [10 points] Find a basis for the row space $C(A^T)$.
- (d) [5 points] Find the dimension of the left nullspace $N(A^T)$.
- (e) [10 points] Find the complete solution to Ax = b.

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(blank page for your work if you need it)

Problem 2. [20 points]

(a) [10 points] Give an example of a 6×3 matrix A with <u>full column rank</u>, and a vector b such that Ax = b is not solvable. For the same matrix A, find another vector c such that Ax = c is solvable.

(b) [10 points] Give an example of a matrix A with <u>full row rank</u> such that the number of solutions to Ax = b is 1, regardless of b.

Problem 3. [25 points] Consider the following 4×6 matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & -5 & -2 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 8 & 4 & 18 \end{bmatrix},$$

with rank(A) = 3.

(a) [10 points] Show that the following three vectors are in the nullspace of A:

$$v_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -3\\1\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad v_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -4\\0\\-2\\1\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{and} \qquad v_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -2\\0\\0\\0\\1\\0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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(c) [5 points] The dimension of the nullspace of A is ______, so the vectors v_1 , v_2 and v_3 are a _____ for the nullspace.

Problem 4. [20 points] Are the following statements true or false. If true, please prove it. If false, please give an example where the statement fails.

(a) [10 points] The set of all $n \times n$ matrices that are **NOT** symmetric $(A^T \neq A)$ is a subspace.

(b) [10 points] If B is an $n \times n$ invertible matrix, then every vector b in \mathbb{R}^n is a linear combination of the columns of B.