

MTH221, LINEAR ALGEBRA, FINAL EXAM FALL 2006

**Question 1. (6 points)** Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 123 & -1 \\ 1 & 456 & 1 \\ 2 & 789 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  If you know that  $\det(A) = -420$ , then find the value of  $x_2$  in the solution of the linear system  $A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

**Question 2.** Determine whether the following vectors are linearly independent in the vector space  $V$  (**SHOW YOUR WORK**).

a) (4 points)  $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

b) (4 points)  $V = P_3$ ,  $3x^2$ ,  $x^2 - 10x + 15$ ,  $10x - 15$

**Question 3.** For each of the following sets of vectors, determine if it is a subspace. If YES explain why and, if your answer is a NO then give an example to show why it is not subspace.

(a) (5 points)  $S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \mid x_1 - 5x_3 = 0 \right\}$

b) (5 points)  $S = \{B \in R^{2 \times 2} \mid B \text{ is singular (non-invertible)}\}$

**Question 4.** Find a Basis for each of the following subspace  $S$  of the given vector space  $V$ . (DO NOT SHOW IT IS A SUBSPACE)

a) (5 points)  $V = R^5$ ,  $S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a+b \\ b \\ c \\ 0 \\ c+b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b, c \in R \right\}$

b) (5 points)  $V = R^{2 \times 2}$ ,  $S = \{A \in R^{2 \times 2} \mid -A = A^T\}$

c) (5 points)  $V = P_4$ ,  $S = \{p \in P_4 \mid p(1) = p(0) = 0\}$

**Question 5.** Let  $S = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ .

a)(4 points) Find a basis for  $S$ .

b)(4 points) Find an ORTHONORMAL BASIS for  $S$ .

**Question 6.** Consider the following set of polynomials in  $P_3$ .

$$S = \{t^2 + 1, t^2 + 2t, 3t^2 + t - 1\}$$

**c. (4 points)** Find a basis for  $\text{Span}\{S\}$ .

**b. (4 points)** Does  $6t^2 - 1$  belong to  $\text{Span}\{S\}$ ?

**Question 7.** We have a  $3 \times 3$  matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 2 \\ b & 3 & 4 \\ c & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$  with  $\det(A) = 3$ . Compute the determinant of the following matrices:

(a) (2 points)  $\begin{bmatrix} a-2 & 1 & 2 \\ b-4 & 3 & 4 \\ c-6 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) (2 points)  $\begin{bmatrix} 7a & 7 & 14 \\ b & 3 & 4 \\ c & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) (3 points)  $2A^{-1}A^T$

d) (4 points)  $\begin{bmatrix} a-2 & 1 & 2 \\ b & 3 & 4 \\ c & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

**Question 8.**

$$\text{If } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) (4 points) Find all eigenvalues  $A$

b) (6 points) Find a nonsingular matrix  $Q$  and a diagonal matrix  $D$  such that  $Q^{-1}AQ = D$  (that is  $A = QDQ^{-1}$ )



c) (5 points) For the matrix  $A$  in Question number 8, find  $A^5$

**Question 9. (6 points)** Let  $L : R^3 \rightarrow R^3$  be a linear transformation such that

$$L \left( \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad L \left( \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad L \left( \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find  $L \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$

**Question 10.** It is given that  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and its reduced row echelon form is given by  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(a) **(2 points)** Find the rank of  $A$ .

(b) **(2 points)** Find the nullity of  $A$ .

(c) **(3 points)** Find a basis for the column space of  $A$ .

(d) **(3 points)** Find a basis for the row space of  $A$ .

(e) **(3 points)** Find a basis for the null space of  $A$ .