

Name:

MWF10 Samik Basu
MWF10 Oliver Knill
MWF11 Cammie Smith
MWF11 Bret Benesh
MWF12 Ryan Reich
TTH10 Samit Dasgupta
TTH1130 Maksym Fedorchuk

- Start by writing your name in the above box and check your section in the box to the left.
- Try to answer each question on the same page as the question is asked. If needed, use the back or the next empty page for work. If you need additional paper, write your name on it.
- Do not detach pages from this exam packet or un-staple the packet.
- Please write neatly and except for problems 1-3, give details. Answers which are illegible for the grader can not be given credit.
- No notes, books, calculators, computers, or other electronic aids can be allowed.
- You have 90 minutes time to complete your work.

1		20
2		10
3		10
4		10
5		10
6		10
7		10
8		10
9		10
Total:		100

Problem 1) TF questions (20 points) No justifications are needed.

- 1) T F A rotation in the plane around the point $(1, 1)$ by angle 90° is a linear transformation.
- 2) T F If $ABC = I_2$ for 2×2 matrices A, B, C , then A is invertible.
- 3) T F There is a 2×3 matrix A and a 3×2 matrix B such that $AB = BA$.
- 4) T F For any linear system $Ax = b$ with 3×3 matrix A , the augmented 3×4 matrix $B = [A|b]$ satisfies $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$.
- 5) T F If the system $Ax = b$ has a unique solution for some b , then A must be a square matrix.
- 6) T F If v_1, \dots, v_4 are linearly independent vectors in \mathbf{R}^4 , then they must form a basis for \mathbf{R}^4 .
- 7) T F For every 3×3 matrix A , we have that $\text{rref}(A)$ is similar to A .
- 8) T F For any two 3×3 matrices A, B the identity $(A+B)(A+B) = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ holds.
- 9) T F The set X of quadratic polynomials satisfying $f'(0) = f(0)$ is a linear space.
- 10) T F If A is a non-invertible matrix then $\text{rref}(A)$ has at least one row of zero.
- 11) T F The plane $2x + 3y + 5z - 10 = 0$ is the image of a linear transformation T .
- 12) T F For any $n \times n$ matrix A the identity $\ker(A^2) = \ker(\text{rref}(A^2))$ holds.
- 13) T F For any $n \times n$ matrix A , the intersection of the kernel $\ker(A)$ and the image $\text{im}(A)$ is the trivial space $\{0\}$.
- 14) T F There is a 2×2 matrix for which $A^6 = -I_2$.
- 15) T F A 3×3 matrix A can satisfy $\ker(A) = \text{im}(A)$.
- 16) T F If the linear system $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ has exactly one solution for some vector \vec{b} , then it has exactly one solution for all vectors \vec{b} .
- 17) T F If $\mathcal{B} = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^2 , then $\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = 0$.
- 18) T F The rank of an $m \times n$ matrix is at most m .
- 19) T F If A is a 4×3 matrix and $\text{rref}(A)$ has exactly two nonzero rows, then $\dim(\ker(A)) = 1$.
- 20) T F A reflection in space at a line is similar to a rotation by 90° around the z axis.

Total

Problem 2) (10 points) No justifications are needed.

Match each of the following matrices with the geometric descriptions.

Matrix	Enter A-G here.
a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	
b) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
c) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
d) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
e) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	

- A) Projection onto a plane.
- B) Rotation around an axis.
- C) Reflection at a point.
- D) Projection onto a line.
- E) Reflection at a plane.
- F) Reflection at a line.
- G) Identity transformation.

Problem 3) (10 points)

a) (6 points) Check the box to the left if the set is a linear space. Here P_n denotes the space of all polynomials of degree $\leq n$ and $C[0, 1]$ denotes the linear space of all continuous functions on the interval $[0, 1]$.

	$X = \{ \text{All } 3 \times 3 \text{ matrices } A \text{ for which all row vectors } v \text{ have the same length } v = 1 \}$
	$X = \{ f \text{ in } C[0, 1] \mid \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0 \}$
	$X = \{ f \text{ in } P_4 \mid f(1) + f(4) = 0 \}$
	$X = \{ f \text{ in } P_4 \mid f(1) \cdot f(4) = 1 \}$
	$X = \{ \text{All } 2 \times 2 \text{ matrices } A \text{ for which the second row contains only zeros} \}$
	$X = \{ \text{All } 2 \times 2 \text{ matrices } A \text{ for which at least one column contains only zeros.} \}$

b) (4 points) In the basis $\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$, the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ becomes one of the following two matrices. Check the correct one.

	$B =$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$
	$B =$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Problem 4) (10 points)

Consider the system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z + w &= a \\ 2x + 2y + 2z + 2w &= b \\ 3x + 3y + 3z + 3w &= c. \end{aligned}$$

- a) (4 points) Are there a, b, c such that the system has exactly one solution? If yes, find such a, b, c . If not, why not?
- b) (3 points) Are there a, b, c such that the system has no solution? If yes, find such a, b, c . If not, why not?
- c) (3 points) Are there a, b, c such that the system has infinitely many solutions? If yes, find such a, b, c . If not, why not?

Problem 5) (10 points)

Let A be the matrix which is the reflection through the x -axis in the plane. Let B be the matrix of the transformation which leaves e_1 the same and maps e_2 to $e_1 + e_2$.

Finally, define $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

a) (6 points) Find the product ABC of the matrices A , B and C .

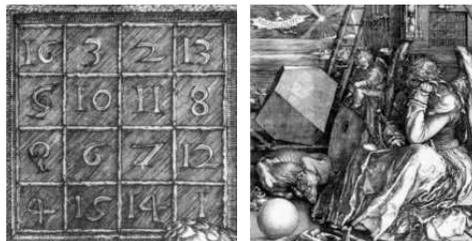
b) (4 points) What is $(ABC)^{10}$?

Problem 6) (10 points)

The matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is called a **latin square**. The sum of the entries of each row and column vectors add up to the same number 10.



Part of **Melancolia I**, an engraving by the German Renaissance master Albrecht Dürer. This master piece was done in 1514. It contains a latin square which is even a **magic square**: The diagonals add up to the same number too and all matrix elements are different. Additionally, the date 1514 appears in the bottom row of the matrix. By the way: the student in **Melancolia I** takes a linear algebra exam - therefore the name of the picture.

a) (4 points) In the matrix A , the sum of the first and last column is equal to the sum of the second and third column. Find a nonzero vector in the kernel of A .

b) (6 points) Find a basis for the image of A .

Problem 7) (10 points)

Consider the vectors

$$\vec{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{d} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

in \mathbf{R}^3 . Let V be the set of all vectors \vec{x} in \mathbf{R}^3 for which all the dot products

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}, \vec{b} \cdot \vec{x}, \vec{c} \cdot \vec{x}, \vec{d} \cdot \vec{x}$$

are zero.

- a) (4 points) Find a 4×3 matrix A whose kernel is V .
- b) (4 points) Find a basis of V
- c) (2 points) What is the dimension of V ?

Problem 8) (10 points)

Let A be a matrix for which

$$B = \text{rref}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- a) (6 points) Find a basis for the kernel of A and determine the dimension of the kernel and image of A .

- b) (4 points) Is it possible that A was a matrix for which $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ is in the image of A ? If yes, give a matrix A . If no, argue why not.

Problem 9) (10 points)

Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- a) (5 points) Find the inverse of A .
- b) (5 points) A 3×3 matrix X satisfies the equation

$$AXA = A - I_3$$

Find X .