

1. Find all solutions to  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$

(a)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$       (b)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$       (c)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(d)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$       (e)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$

2. The number of pivots in the reduced row echelon form of  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -9 & 12 & -9 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$  is

- (a) 2      (b) 1      (c) 3      (d) 4      (e) 0

3. The system  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$  has

- (a) infinitely many solutions      (b) exactly one solution  
(c) no solution      (d) two solutions  
(e) three solutions

4. Find the value of  $k$  such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 15 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$$

has at least one solution.

- (a) 24            (b) 18            (c) 9            (d) 7            (e) 32

5. The matrix product  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 \\ -1 & 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  is equal to

- (a) does not make sense    (b)  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$             (c)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$   
(d)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$             (e) 0

6. Find a *non-zero* solution to  $\begin{pmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ 21 & 7 \\ -9 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

- (a)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$     (b)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$     (c)  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$     (d)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$     (e)  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

7. Find all values of  $h$  for which the vectors  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 10 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ h \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  are linearly independent.

- (a) none            (b) 1            (c) 2            (d) 3            (e) 0

8. The product  $(0, 0, 1) \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

- (a)  $h$             (b)  $f$             (c)  $b$             (d)  $d$             (e)  $k$

9. Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 7 & 8 & 10 & 12 \\ 1 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ . The dimension of the column space  $Col(A)$  is equal to

- (a) 3            (b) 4            (c) 2            (d) 1            (e) 5

10. Let  $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$  be a rotation of  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  in counter-clock-wise direction on the Euclidean plane  $R^2$ , where  $A$  is a  $2 \times 2$  matrix. Then the matrix  $A$  is equal to

- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$       (b)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$       (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 (d)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$       (e)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

11. The inverse of  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  is

- (a)  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$       (b)  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$       (c)  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -7 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$   
 (d)  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$       (e)  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

12. Let  $Nul(A)$  be the null space of  $A$ . Suppose that  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & -3 & -4 & 8 \\ 4 & 7 & -4 & -3 & 9 \\ 6 & 9 & -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -9 & 6 & 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ . Find

the  $\dim[Nul(A)]$ .

- (a) 2      (b) 3      (c) 1      (d) 4      (e) 0

13. Find the reduced echelon form of  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

14. Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . Find the inverse of  $A$ .

15. Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ . Construct a *non-zero*  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $B$  such that  $AB$  is the zero matrix.

Answer Key 1

Math 20580

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam I February 15, 2007

Section: \_\_\_\_\_

number right times 5 = \_\_\_\_\_

13.

14.

15.

You start with: 10 points

Total Score \_\_\_\_\_

1.  a  b  c  d  e

7.  a  b  c  d  e

2.  a  b  c  d  e

8.  a  b  c  d  e

3.  a  b  c  d  e

9.  a  b  c  d  e

4.  a  b  c  d  e

10.  a  b  c  d  e

5.  a  b  c  d  e

11.  a  b  c  d  e

6.  a  b  c  d  e

12.  a  b  c  d  e