

Linear Algebra I

November 20, 2014

Final Exam 2014

(Total: 100 pts, 50% of the grade)

ID#:

Name:

1. Let $\mathbf{u} = [2, 1, -3]^T$, $\mathbf{v} = [0, 1, 2]^T$, $\mathbf{w} = [1, 3, 1]^T$, $\mathbf{e}_1 = [1, 0, 0]^T$, $\mathbf{e}_2 = [0, 1, 0]^T$ and $\mathbf{e}_3 = [0, 0, 1]^T$. (10 pts)

- (a) Find $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$ and the volume of the parallelepiped defined by $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$. Show work!

- (b) Find the standard matrix A of a linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $T(\mathbf{e}_1) = \mathbf{u}$, $T(\mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2) = \mathbf{v}$ and $T(\mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_3) = \mathbf{w}$. Show work!

Points:

1.(a)	(b)	2.(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	3.(a)*	(b)*	Total
4.(a)*	(b)	(c)	5.(a)	(b)	(c)*			none	*	
								5	10	

メッセージ欄：この授業について、特に改善点について、その他何でもどうぞ。

2. Consider the system of linear equations with augmented matrix $C = [\mathbf{c}_1, \mathbf{c}_2, \mathbf{c}_3, \mathbf{c}_4, \mathbf{c}_5, \mathbf{c}_6]$, where $\mathbf{c}_1, \mathbf{c}_2, \dots, \mathbf{c}_6$ are the columns of C . We obtained a row echelon form G after applying a sequence of elementary row operations to the matrix C . (30 pts)

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -7 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 9 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -6 \\ -3 & -3 & -2 & -2 & 0 & -13 \end{bmatrix}, \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Describe each step of a sequence of elementary row operations to obtain G from C by $[i, j]$, $[i, j; c]$, $[i; c]$ notation. Show work.

- (b) Find an invertible matrix P of size 4 such that $G = PC$ and express P as a product of elementary matrices. Show work.

- (c) Is P in (b) uniquely determined? Give a brief explanation.

(d) Find three columns of C that are linearly independent, and find three columns of C that are linearly dependent. Give a brief explanation.

(e) By applying a sequence of elementary row operations, reduce C to the reduced row echelon form. Show work!

(f) Find all solutions of the system of linear equations.

3. Let A , \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{b} be a matrix and vectors given below. (20 pts)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} w \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Evaluate $\det(A)$. Show work!

- (b) Express y as a quotient (*bun-su*) of determinants when $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$, and write $\text{adj}(A)$, the adjugate of A . Don't evaluate the determinants.

$$y = \quad , \quad \text{adj}(A) =$$

4. Let A be the 6×6 matrix given below, where a and b are real numbers. (20 pts)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & b & b & b & b \\ b & a & b & b & b & b \\ b & b & a & b & b & b \\ b & b & b & a & b & b \\ b & b & b & b & a & b \\ b & b & b & b & b & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Find the determinant of A . Show work!

(b) Find the characteristic polynomial of A . Give a brief explanation.

(c) Find the condition on a and b that the matrix linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^6$ ($\mathbf{x} \mapsto A\mathbf{x}$) is onto. Give a brief explanation.

5. Let A be the following matrix.

(20 pts)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) List all eigenvalues of A , and give a reason that A is diagonalizable.

(b) Find an eigenvector of the largest eigenvalue of A . Show work!

(c) Find an invertible matrix P and a diagonal matrix D such that $P^{-1}AP = D$. Show work!