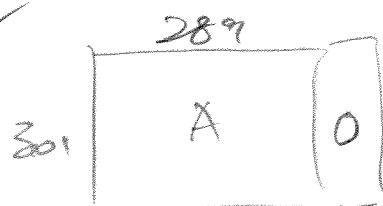


1. For a homogeneous linear system of 301 equations in 289 unknowns, answer the following three questions (in order):

- Can the system have infinitely many solutions? ✓
- Can the system have only one solution? ✓
- Can the system be inconsistent? X



- A. No, No, No.
- B. No, No, Yes.
- ⓐ Yes, Yes, No.
- D. Yes, No, Yes.
- E. Yes, No, No.
- F. Yes, Yes, Yes.

• We know the system is consistent (0 is a soln)
 • we know
 • " "
 So

$0 \leq \text{rank } A \leq 289$
 $\# \text{ variables} = 289$

2. Find the value of t for which $(5, t, 1)$ belongs to $\text{span}\{(1, -1, 0), (1, 2, 1)\}$.

- ⓐ -2
- B. -1
- C. 0
- D. 1
- E. 2
- F. 7

Method 1 If $(t, 5, 1) = a(1, -1, 0) + b(1, 2, 1)$
for $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

then

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t &= a + b \\ 5 &= -a + 2b \\ t + 1 &= b \end{aligned} \right\} a = -3, b = 1 \& t = -2$$

3b). Using part (a), find all values of p and q so that this system has

(i) a unique solution $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank } A = \text{rank } [A|b] = 3 = \# \text{ vars.}$

$$\Leftrightarrow p \neq -1$$

(ii) infinitely many solutions, or $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } [A|b] < 3 = \# \text{ vars.}$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = -1$$

$$q = 3$$

(iii) no solutions $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank } A < \text{rank } [A|b]$

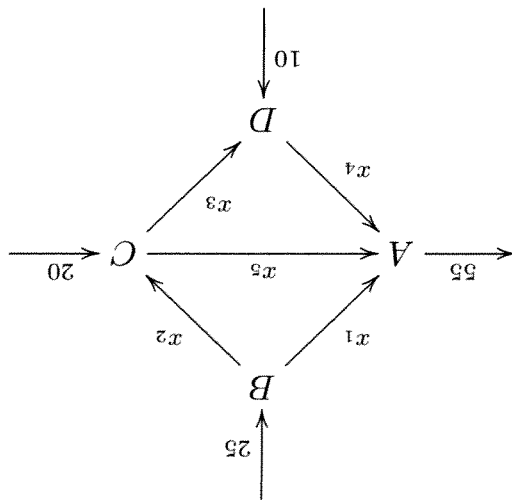
$$\Leftrightarrow p = -1 \ \& \ q \neq 3$$

3c). In case b(ii) above, give a complete geometric description of the set of solutions.

$$\text{Then, } [A|b] \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \text{ so } \begin{cases} x = -1 + \lambda \\ y = 0 \\ z = \lambda \end{cases}; \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

So the given set is $\{(-1, 0, 0) + \lambda(1, 0, 1) \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$
 which is a line through $(-1, 0, 0)$ in \mathbb{R}^3 with
 dir vector $(1, 0, 1)$.

4. Consider the network of streets with intersections A, B, C, D and E below. The arrows indicate the direction of traffic flow along the **one-way streets**, and the numbers refer to the exact number of cars observed to enter or leave A, B, C, D and E during one minute. Each x_i denotes the unknown number of cars which passed along the indicated streets during the same period.



a) Write down a system of linear equations which describes the traffic flow, together with all the constraints on the variables $x_i, i = 1, \dots, 5$.

(Do not perform any operations on your equations: this is done for you in (b). Do not simply copy out the equations implicit in (b). You will not get any marks if you do this.)

Intersection	Flow in	=	Flow out
A	$x_1 + x_4 + x_5$	=	55
B	25	=	$x_1 + x_2$
C	20 + x_2	=	$x_3 + x_5$
D	$x_3 + 30$	=	x_4

Constraint $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}, i = 1, \dots, 5$ ("# of cars")
 $x_i \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, 5$ ("one-way streets")

(Q.4 parts (b) and (c) are on the next page...)

b) The reduced row-echelon form of the augmented matrix of the system in part (a) is

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -30 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Give the general solution. (Ignore the constraints from (a) at this point.)

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 55 - \Delta - t \\ x_2 &= -30 + \Delta + t \\ x_3 &= -10 + \Delta \\ x_4 &= \Delta \\ x_5 &= t \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

c) If CA were closed due to roadwork, using your results from (b) and the constraints,

and

- (i) The maximum flow along CD, and
- (ii) The minimum flow along CD.

(You must justify all your answers.)

CA is closed $\Leftrightarrow x_5 = t = 0$, so, implementing the constraints, we find

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 55 \geq \Delta & \Leftrightarrow x_1 \geq 0 \\ \Delta \geq 30 & \Leftrightarrow x_2 \geq 0 \\ \Delta \geq 10 & \Leftrightarrow x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow 55 \geq \Delta \geq 30$$

$$(x_5 = 0)$$

Since the flow along CD is $x_3 = -10 + \Delta$, we find

(i) The max. flow along CD is $-10 + 55 = 45$

(ii) The min. flow along CD is $-10 + 30 = 20$

3. Suppose $p, q \in \mathbf{R}$ and consider the linear system in x, y and z :

$$\begin{aligned} -x + y + z &= p \\ x &= 1 - z \\ x + 2y + pz &= 2p + q \end{aligned}$$

a) If $[A|b]$ is the augmented matrix of the system above, find $\text{rank } A$ and $\text{rank}[A|b]$ for all values of p and q .

$$[A|b] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & p \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & p & 2p+q \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & p \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & p+1 \\ 0 & 2 & p+1 & 2p+q-1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & p \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & p+1 \\ 0 & 0 & p+1 & q-3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore \text{rank } A = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } p = -1 \text{ (all } q) \\ 3 & \text{if } p \neq -1 \text{ (all } q) \end{cases}$$

$$\& \text{rank } [A|b] = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{if } p = -1 \& q = 3 \\ 3, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(Q.3 parts (b) and (c) are on the next page...)

5. State whether each of the following statements is (always) true, or is (possibly) false, in the box after the statement.

- If you say the statement may be false, you must give an explicit example - with numbers, matrices, or functions (as is appropriate), if possible, or an argument using theorems and facts from class.
- If you say the statement is always true, you must give a clear explanation.

a) Suppose X is a subspace of \mathbf{R}^{2016} , that $X \neq \{0\}$ and that X has a spanning set with 1000 vectors. Then, $1 \leq \dim X \leq 1000$.

Since $X \neq \{0\}$, $\dim X \geq 1$. Since $\dim X \leq$ size of any spanning set, $\dim X \leq 1000$.
Hence $1 \leq \dim X \leq 1000$.

ANSWER

TRUE

b) If both $m, p > 1$ and an $m \times p$ matrix A has a column of zeros, then $\text{rank } A < p$.

Since every leading one is in a different column and A has a column of zeros, then $\text{rank } A \leq p - 1 < p$.

ANSWER

TRUE

6 (cont.).

- c) If the coefficient matrix of a linear system of 3 equations in 2 variables has a row of zeros, the system has infinitely many solutions.

e.g. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ has a unique soln

or $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ has no solution

ANSWER

FALSE

- d) The coordinate vector of $(3, 2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with respect to the ordered basis $\{(1, 2), (1, 1)\}$ is $(1, 1)$.

If this were true,

$$\text{then } (3, 2) = 1(1, 2) + 1(1, 1)$$

$$= (2, 3), \text{ which is absurd}$$

Hence this statement is false

ANSWER

FALSE