

# University of Ottawa

## Department of Mathematics and Statistics

**MAT 1341: Introduction to Linear Algebra**

**Instructor: Erhard Neher**

**Diagnostic Test May 8, 2006**

**Family Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**First Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please read these instructions carefully:**

- Enter your name on this page and the next, but your student number only on this page. You will get back the exam without this first page.
- You have 60 minutes to complete this exam.
- This is a closed book exam, and no notes of any kind are allowed. The use of calculators, cell phones, pagers or any text storage or communication device is not permitted.
- Read each question carefully - you will save yourself time and unnecessary grief later on.
- All 9 questions are multiple choice, are worth 1 point each and no part marks will be given. Please record your answers in the space provided.
- Where it is possible to check your work, do so.

**Good luck! Bonne chance!**

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1. The area of the triangle with vertices  $A(1, 1, 1)$ ,  $B(0, 1, 2)$  and  $C(1, 0, 2)$  is

A.  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$

B.  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$

C.  $\sqrt{2}$

D.  $\frac{3}{2}$

E. 5

F. 2

My answer: \_\_\_\_\_

2. The shortest distance from the point  $P(2, 7, 9)$  to the line through  $P_0(-1, -2, 0)$  with direction vector  $\vec{d} = [-1 \ 2 \ 5]^T$  is

A.  $\sqrt{51}$

B.  $\sqrt{37}$

C. 3

D.  $\sqrt{20}$

E. 0

F. 4

My answer: \_\_\_\_\_

3. The equation of the plane through  $P(2, 1, -1)$  and perpendicular to the line through  $Q(4, 3, -2)$  and  $R(2, 1, 0)$  is

- A.  $x + y - z = 4$
- B.  $2x + y - z = 6$
- C.  $3x - y - z = 6$
- D.  $2x + y - z = 0$
- E.  $4x + 3y - 2z = 1$
- F.  $2x + y = 5$

My answer: \_\_\_\_\_

4. The equation of the plane through  $P(1, 1, 0)$  and parallel to the plane through  $A(3, -1, 0)$  and  $B(4, 1, 1)$  and  $C(0, 1, 0)$  is

- A.  $7x + 4y = 11$
- B.  $3x - y + 4z = 2$
- C.  $4x + y + z = 5$
- D.  $-3x + 2y - 4z = -1$
- E.  $2x + 3y - 8z = 5$
- F.  $4x - 4y + 2z = 0$

My answer: \_\_\_\_\_

5. The vector equation of the line through  $P(8, 4, 3)$  and parallel to the line through  $A(4, -1, 2)$  and  $B(-1, 3, 0)$  is

- A.  $[1 \ 0 \ 3]^T + t[7 \ 4 \ 0]^T$
- B.  $[3 \ 0 \ 2]^T + t[5 \ 9 \ -2]^T$
- C.  $[1 \ 1 \ 1]^T + t[0 \ 3 \ 7]^T$
- D.  $[6 \ 2 \ 1]^T + t[2 \ 2 \ 2]^T$
- E.  $[13 \ 0 \ 5]^T + t[5 \ -4 \ 2]^T$
- F.  $[1 \ 0 \ 3]^T + t[5 \ 9 \ 2]^T$

My answer: \_\_\_\_\_

6. The volume of the parallelepiped defined by the three vectors  $\vec{u} = [1 \ -1 \ 0]^T$ ,  $\vec{v} = [2 \ 1 \ 3]^T$  and  $\vec{w} = [4 \ 1 \ -1]^T$  is

- A. -9
- B. 9
- C. 4
- D. 18
- E. 5
- F. 3

My answer: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Find the vector equation of the line through  $P(1, 0, 3)$ , intersecting the line  $[x \ y \ z]^T = [3 \ 4 \ 0]^T + t[1 \ -1 \ 0]^T$  and perpendicular to that line.

- A.  $[1 \ 0 \ 3]^T + t[2 \ 2 \ -5]^T$
- B.  $[1 \ 0 \ 3]^T + t[1 \ 1 \ -1]^T$
- C.  $[3 \ 0 \ 4]^T + t[7 \ 3 \ 2]^T$
- D.  $[-10 \ -7 \ 1]^T + t[11 \ 7 \ -4]^T$
- E. There is no such line
- F.  $[3 \ 4 \ 0]^T + t[-2 \ -5 \ 3]^T$

My answer: \_\_\_\_\_

8. The roots of the quadratic polynomial  $x^2 - 8x + 18$  are

- A.  $7 \pm \sqrt{5}i$
- B.  $-2 \pm \sqrt{5}i$
- C.  $5 \pm \sqrt{3}i$
- D.  $-2 \pm \sqrt{3}i$
- E.  $-3 \pm i$
- F.  $4 \pm \sqrt{2}i$

My answer: \_\_\_\_\_

9. The complex number  $z$  satisfying  $(2 + i)z + (3 - i) = (3 - 2i)z + (1 - 2i)$  is

A.  $\frac{1}{10}(-1 + 7i)$

B.  $\frac{1}{5}(-2 - i)$

C.  $\frac{1}{5}(2 + 3i)$

D.  $\frac{1}{10}(-1 - i)$

E.  $\frac{1}{5}(1 + i)$

F.  $\frac{1}{5}(-2 - 3i)$

My answer: \_\_\_\_\_