

1. (1 point) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. If $(2X + A^T)^T = 2A$ then the sum of the entries on the diagonal of X is

- A. -1
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 0
- E. 10
- F. 3

My answer: _____

2. (1 point) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. The first row of A^{-1} is

- A. [1 -4 -9]
- B. [3 0 4]
- C. [2 -3 14]
- D. [1 4 7]
- E. [2 3 0]
- F. [1 -5 6]

My answer: _____

3. (1 point) Calculate the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & b & 3 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \\ e & f & 4 & g \end{vmatrix}$$

- A. $4acfg$
- B. $-abcf$
- C. $3abcfg$
- D. $-3abcfg$
- E. $12abc$
- F. $-abcfg$

My answer: _____

4. (1 point) Find x if

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x & + & (1-i)y = -1+2i \\ ix & + & 2y = -4 \end{array}$$

- A. $x = 1 + i$
- B. $x = -2 + 3i$
- C. $x = 3 - 4i$
- D. $x = -3 + 4i$
- E. $x = 7 - i$
- F. $x = 5 + 2i$

My answer: _____

5. (1 point) The eigenvalues of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ are

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. -1 and -3
- D. $\pm i$
- E. 3 and -3
- F. 2 and 4

My answer: _____

6. (1 point) The general solution of the system of linear differential equations

$$\begin{aligned} f_1' &= f_1 + f_2 \\ f_2' &= 4f_1 - 2f_2 \end{aligned}$$

is of the form below, where $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ are arbitrary:

- A. $ce^{-3x} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + de^{2x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.
- B. $ce^{-2x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + de^{3x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$.
- C. $ce^{-2x} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + de^{3x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
- D. $ce^{-3x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} + de^{2x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
- E. $ce^{-3x} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + de^{2x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
- F. $ce^{-2x} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + de^{3x} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

My answer: _____

7. (1 point) Let A be a $n \times n$ -matrix. Which of the following conditions are equivalent to the statement “ $AX = B$ is solvable for every $B \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ”.

- (i) $AX = 0$ is uniquely solvable.
- (ii) $\lambda = 0$ is an eigenvalue of A .
- (iii) The linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, given by $T(X) = AX$, has a non-zero kernel.
- (iv) The columns of A span \mathbb{R}^n .

- A. All of them.
- B. (ii), (iii) and (iv).
- C. (iii) and (iv) only.
- D. (i) and (iv) only.
- E. (i), (ii) and (iii).
- F. (i), (iii) and (iv).

My answer: _____

8. (1 point) Let V be a 5-dimensional vector space. Which of the following statements are true?

- (i) Any set of 4 vectors is linearly independent.
- (ii) Every set of 6 vectors contains a basis of V .
- (iii) Every linearly independent set of 5 vectors is a basis of V .
- (iv) If U is a subspace of V of dimension 5 then $U = V$.

- A. All of them.
- B. (ii), (iii) and (iv).
- C. (iii) and (iv) only.
- D. (i) and (iv) only.
- E. (i), (ii) and (iii).
- F. (i), (iii) and (iv).

My answer: _____

9. (1 point) Which of the following are bases of \mathbb{R}^4 ?

(1) $\{[1 \ 3 \ -5 \ 4], [0 \ 1 \ 12 \ -2], [7 \ 1 \ 1 \ -3]\}$

(2) $\{[1 \ 2 \ 3 \ -4], [0 \ 2 \ -3 \ 17], [0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 8], [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 6]\}$

(3) $\{[-1 \ 2 \ -3 \ 4], [-1 \ 2 \ -3 \ 4], [0 \ 2 \ 5 \ -8], [-3 \ 4 \ 9 \ 10]\}$

A. All three

B. (1) only

C. (2) only

D. (3) only

E. (2) and (3) only

F. None of them

My answer: _____

10. (1 point) Find the standard matrix of the linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by

$$T \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + 3y \\ -x - 5y \\ 6x \end{bmatrix}$$

My answer: _____

11. For any real number a consider the linear system

$$\begin{array}{rclcrcl} x & - & 3ay & & = & 3 \\ & & 3y & + & az & = & 1 \\ x & & & + & 2az & = & 5 \end{array}$$

(a) (4 points) Determine the rank of the coefficient matrix C and the rank of the augmented matrix A of this linear system.

(b) (4 points) Find the conditions on a , so that the system has

- (i) infinitely many solutions,
- (ii) a unique solution, and
- (iii) no solution.

In case (i) write down all solutions.

12. (7 points) The characteristic polynomial of the matrix

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

is $x(x - 1)^2$. (You do not need to show this.)

- (a) (1 point) Find all eigenvalues of A .
- (b) (4 points) For each eigenvalue of A find a basis of the corresponding eigenspace.
- (c) (2 points) Decide if A is diagonalizable or not. If yes, give an invertible matrix P and a diagonal matrix D such that $P^{-1}AP = D$. Justify your answer.

13. (7 points) For the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & -2 & 5 & 16 \\ 3 & -3 & 8 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

find

- (a) (2 points) the reduced row echelon form,
- (b) (1 point) a basis of the row space,
- (c) (1 point) a basis of the column space,
- (d) (2 points) a basis of the null space,
- (e) (1 point) the dimension of $\text{col}(A)^\perp$, the orthogonal complement of the column space of A .

14. (a) (3 points) Let $p_1 = -1 + x$, $p_2 = 2 + x^2$, $p_3 = -7 + 3x - 2x^2$. Is $\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ linearly independent in \mathbb{P}_2 ? If no, provide a nontrivial linear combination of p_1, p_2, p_3 that vanishes.

(b) (2 points) Find a spanning set of the subspace $V = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} : a + b + c = 0 \right\}$ of \mathbb{M}_{22} .

(c) (3 points) Show that $U = \{f \in \mathbb{F}[0, 1] : f(1) = 0\}$ is a subspace of $\mathbb{F}[0, 1]$.

15. (a) (3 points) Find an orthogonal basis of the subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 spanned by the vectors $X_1 = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1]$, $X_2 = [2 \ 4 \ 5 \ 1]$ and $X_3 = [0 \ -4 \ -2 \ 1]$.

(b) (3 points) Find the best approximation to a solution of the inconsistent linear system

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4x & = & 2 \\ & 2y & = 0 \\ x + y & = & 11 \end{array}$$

16. (4 bonus points) Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation, let $\{b_1, \dots, b_r\}$ be a basis of $\ker T$ and let $\{T(d_1), \dots, T(d_s)\}$ be a basis of $\text{im } T$, where d_1, \dots, d_s are suitable vectors in V . Show that $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_r, d_1, \dots, d_s\}$ is a basis of V , and conclude that $\dim V = \dim(\ker T) + \dim(\text{im } T)$.