

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

**Mathematics 205**  
**Exam I**  
**February 17, 2012**

Problem	Possible	Actual
1	15	
2	15	
3	6	
4	8	
5	12	
6	14	
7	15	
8	15	
Total	100	

You must show all work to receive credit.  
No electronic devices other than calculators are permitted.  
Give exact answers (such as  $\ln 5$  or  $e^2$ ) unless requested otherwise.

1. Suppose  $B = \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & k \\ 3 & h & 8 \end{array} \right]$ .

(a) What is required of  $h$  and  $k$  so that the system has no solutions?

(b) What is required of  $h$  and  $k$  so that the system has a unique solution?

(c) What is required of  $h$  and  $k$  so that the system has infinitely many solutions?

2. (a) What are the properties of a subspace?

(b) Let  $S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } |x_1| \geq |x_3| \right\}$ . Is  $S$  a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ?

3. What are the properties required for a mapping to be a linear transformation?

4. Let  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ . Write basis elements for  $\text{null}B$  and  $\text{col}B$ .

5. Consider  $P = \{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2, a_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$ , the set of all constant, linear and quadratic polynomials over  $\mathbb{R}$ . We may regard an element of  $P$  as a vector in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

For example,  $\pi + 3x + x^2$ ,  $4 + 8x$ , and  $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$  have the vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} \pi \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $\begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- (a) Let  $y'(t)$  be an element of  $S$  and define

$$T(y') = \frac{\int_0^x y'(t) dt}{x}.$$

Show that  $T$  is a linear transformation.

- (b) What is the matrix of the transformation of this map. (Hint: The vector  $\vec{e}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  corresponds to polynomial  $x$ . Where is  $x$  mapped to and what is the vector that corresponds to that answer?)

6. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(a) What does it mean for a mapping to be onto? Is  $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$  onto?

(b) What does it mean for a mapping to be one-to-one? Is  $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$  one-to-one?

7. A matrix  $A$  is invertible. Write five equivalent statements from the Invertible Matrix Theorem.

8. Balance the following chemical reaction using techniques learned in class.

