

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

YOUR GRADE IS BASED ON CORRECTNESS, COMPLETENESS, AND CLARITY ON EACH EXERCISE. YOU MAY USE A CALCULATOR, BUT NO NOTES, BOOKS, OR OTHER STUDENTS. GOOD LUCK!

1.) (15 pts.)

a.) (10 pts.) Consider the subset of  $\mathbb{P}_2$  of all polynomials of the form  $\mathbf{p}(t) = a + bt^2$ , where  $a$  is in  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $b$  is in  $\mathbb{R}$ . Demonstrate that this subset is a subspace of  $\mathbb{P}_2$ .

b.) (5 pts.) Let  $H$  be the set of points inside and on a circle of radius 2 that is centered at the origin of the  $xy$ -plane. That is,  $H = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$ . Use an example (two vectors, or a vector and a scalar) to show that  $H$  is *not* a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

2.) (15 pts.) Use the Invertible Matrix Theorem (IMT) to respond to the following questions. Be sure to state clearly which parts of the IMT you are using. In all cases, assume the matrix  $A$  is  $n \times n$ .

a.) (5 pts.) If the equation  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  has a nontrivial solution, then does  $A$  have fewer than  $n$  pivot positions?

b.) (5 pts.) If 0 is *not* an eigenvalue of  $A$ , is  $A^T$  invertible?

c.) (5 pts.) Suppose the columns of  $A$  form a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . What can you say about  $\dim \text{Col } A$ ? What can you say about  $\dim \text{Nul } A$ ?

3.) (15 pts.)

a.) (5 pts.) Consider the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a - 3b + 6c \\ 5a + 4d \\ b - 2c - d \\ 5d \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c, d \text{ real} \right\}$ . Find a matrix  $A$ , having linearly independent columns, for which this set is  $\text{Col } A$ .

b.) (5 pts.) For the matrix  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & -4 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , find a basis for  $\text{Nul } B$ .

c.) (5 pts.) For the matrix  $B$  above, what is  $\dim \text{Nul } B$ ? What is  $\text{rank } B$ ?

4.) (15 pts.)

a.) (7 pts.) Is  $\lambda = 2$  an eigenvalue of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ? Why or why not?

b.) (8 pts.) Is  $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$  an eigenvector of  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ? Why or why not?

5.) (15 pts.) Use any theorems or other results from this semester to respond to the following questions. Be sure to state clearly which theorems, parts of theorems, or other reasoning you are using.

a.) (5 pts.) Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix. If the equation  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  has at least one solution for each  $\mathbf{b}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , then is there a *unique* solution for each  $\mathbf{b}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ?

b.) (5 pts.) If  $n \times n$  matrices  $E$  and  $F$  have the property that  $EF = I$ , then must  $FE = I$ ?

c.) (5 pts.) Let  $B$  be an  $m \times n$  matrix, where  $m$  and  $n$  are not necessarily equal. Is it still true that  $\dim \text{Row } B = \dim \text{Col } B$ ?

6.) (15 pts.) Diagonalize the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . *Hint: be clever when computing the eigenvalues.*

7.) (10 pts.) Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . Complete the following tasks *by hand*, showing appropriate work. Use the back of this page if you need more room.

a.) (5 pts.) Compute  $AB$  for  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 5 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

b.) (5 pts.) Use the algorithm discussed in Chapter 2 to compute  $A^{-1}$ .