

Sultan Qaboos University-College of Science

Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Final Exam

MATH 2202

Linear Algebra I

Fall 2010

January 11, 2011

Total Marks: 100

TIME Allowed: THREE hours

Attempt all the **EIGHT** questions and show all details of your work.

Q1. (a) [7 marks] Consider the linear system

$$\begin{array}{rrcr} x_1 & +2x_2 & +\alpha x_3 & = 1 \\ \alpha x_1 & +\alpha x_2 & & = 1 \\ \alpha x_1 & +3\alpha x_2 & +8x_3 & = 3, \end{array}$$

where α is a real number. For what value(s) of α does the system have

(i) A unique solution

(ii) Infinitely many solutions.

(b) [4 marks] Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear transformation that maps $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ into

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and maps $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ into $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the image under T of $u = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Q2. Consider the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 6 \\ -7 & 5 & 3 \\ 9 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and the vectors

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 10 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad p = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) [4 marks] Show that A is row equivalent to B .

(b) [2 marks] Do the columns of A span \mathbb{R}^3 ? Justify your answer.

(c) [2 marks] Without calculations, list rank A and $\dim \text{Nul } A$. Justify your answer.

(d) [2 marks] Find the bases for $\text{Col } A$ and $\text{row } A$.

(e) [3 marks] Write the third column of A as a linear combination of the other two columns.

(f) [4 marks] Use part (e) to find the solution of $Ax = 0$, then give a basis for $\text{Nul } A$.

(g) [3 marks] Verify that p is a particular solution of $Ax = b$, then find all solutions of $Ax = b$.

Q3.

(a) [3 marks] Explain why the set $V = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} : xy \leq 0 \right\}$ is not a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 .

(b) [5 marks] Show that $W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a - b + 3c \\ b - c \\ 2a + 3b + c \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 . Find a basis for W .

(c) [4 marks] Show that $H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} : \begin{array}{l} a - 3b + 2c = 0 \\ 3a = 4c \end{array} \right\}$ is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 , and

determine the dimension of H .

Please turn over for the remaining questions.

Q 4. Let P_3 be the vector space of the polynomials of degree at most 3 and define $T : P_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ by

$$T(p) = \begin{bmatrix} p(0) \\ p(1) \\ p(2) \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) [2 marks] Find the image under T of $p(t) = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3$.
- (b) [4 marks] Show that T is a linear transformation.
- (c) [3 marks] Find a non-zero polynomial $p \in P_3$ which belongs to $\text{Ker } T$.

Q5. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- (a) [2 marks] Show that v_1 and v_2 are eigenvectors of A .
- (b) [3 marks] Use part (a) to diagonalize A .
- (c) [4 marks] Compute A^{2011} .

Q6. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- (a) [5 marks] Show that the characteristic equation of A is $(\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 1)^3 = 0$.
- (b) [8 marks] Find the eigenvalues of A and then the basis for the eigenspace corresponding to each eigenvalue.
- (c) [4 marks] Diagonalize A .

Q7. Prove the following statements.

- (a) [4 marks] If A and B are $n \times n$ matrices such that A is similar to B , then A and B have the same eigenvalues.
- (b) [4 marks] For any $m \times n$ matrix A , $\text{Nul } A$ is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n .
- (c) [2 marks] For any $m \times n$ matrix A , $\text{rank } A + \dim \text{Nul } A = n$.
- (d) [3 marks] For all real numbers a, b and c , the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & b + c \\ 1 & b & a + c \\ 1 & c & a + b \end{bmatrix}$$

is not invertible.

Q8. Give an example for each of the following statements. Justify your example.

- (a) [3 marks] A diagonalizable matrix that is not invertible.
- (b) [3 marks] An invertible matrix that is not diagonalizable.
- (c) [3 marks] 2×2 non-zero matrices A and B such that $\det(A + B) = \det A + \det B$.

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