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Math 213 Practice Exam I February 2020

Name:	
Section:	
Instructor:	

Encode your BYU ID in the grid below.

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Instructions

- A) Do not write on the barcode area at the top of each page, or near the four circles on each page.
- **B**) Fill in your name, the correct boxes for your BYU ID and for the correct answer on the multiple choice completely.
- C) The multiple choice questions that are marked with a \clubsuit may have more than one correct answer. You should mark all correct answers. All other questions have only one correct answer.
- **D**) Multiple choice questions are worth 3 points each. For multiple choice questions with more than one correct answer, each option will be graded with equal weight.
- \mathbf{E}) For questions which require a written answer, show all your work in the space provided and justify your answer. Simplify your answers where possible.
- **F**) No books, notes, or calculators are allowed.
- ${\bf G})\,$ Please do not talk about the test with other students until after the last day of the exam.

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Part I: Multiple Choice Questions: (3 points each) Questions marked with a may have more than one correct answer. Mark **all** correct answers. The other questions have one correct answer. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the box completely for each correct answer, but DO NOT mark in the other boxes.

1 Solve $3\boldsymbol{x} + 2\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{w}$ for \boldsymbol{x} if $\boldsymbol{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ -2\\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\boldsymbol{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 4\\ 2\\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\square \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -7/3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$
$$\square \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}.$$
$$\square \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 4/3 \\ 2/3 \\ -1/3 \end{bmatrix}.$$
$$\square \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 2 \\ -7/3 \end{bmatrix}.$$
$$\square \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

 $2 \clubsuit$ Which of the following statements is false? Mark all that apply.

For vectors $\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{w}$ in \mathbb{R}^n if $\boldsymbol{u} + \boldsymbol{w} = \boldsymbol{v} + \boldsymbol{w}$ then $\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{v}$.

In \mathbb{R}^3 if two lines are *not* parallel then they must intersect in a point.

] In \mathbb{R}^3 if two planes are *not* parallel then they must intersect in a line.

For vectors $\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{w}$ in \mathbb{R}^n if $\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{w}$ then $\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{v}$.

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 $3 \clubsuit$ Which if the following matrices is in row echelon form (REF).



4 Which of the following statements is *false*?

 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \| \boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{v} \| \leq \| \boldsymbol{u} \| - \| \boldsymbol{v} \| \text{ for all vectors } \boldsymbol{u} \text{ and } \boldsymbol{v}. \\ \hline \| \| \boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{v} \| \leq \| \boldsymbol{u} \| - \| \boldsymbol{v} \| \text{ for all vectors } \boldsymbol{u} \text{ and } \boldsymbol{v}. \\ \hline \| \| \boldsymbol{u} + \boldsymbol{v} \| \leq \| \boldsymbol{u} \| + \| \boldsymbol{v} \| \text{ for all vectors } \boldsymbol{u} \text{ and } \boldsymbol{v}. \\ \hline \| \| \boldsymbol{c} \boldsymbol{u} \| = |c| \| \boldsymbol{u} \| \text{ for all vectors } \boldsymbol{u} \text{ and scalars } c. \\ \hline \| \| \boldsymbol{u} \cdot \boldsymbol{v} \| \leq \| \boldsymbol{u} \| \| \boldsymbol{v} \| \text{ for all vectors } \boldsymbol{u} \text{ and } \boldsymbol{v}. \end{array}$

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5 Given that a system of equations has augmented matrix [A|b] that row reduces to the row echelon form $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Which of the following must be true about the system. Mark all that apply.

The columns of A are linearly independent.

] The columns of A span all of \mathbb{R}^3

The rank of A is 2.

The system has 3 free variable.

The system is inconsistent.

The system has a unique solution.

The system has infinitely many solutions.

6 Express the vector $\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 5\\-7\\8 \end{bmatrix}$ as a linear combination $\begin{bmatrix} 5\\-7\\8 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2\\2\\-1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 3\\-1\\2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} c_1 = -2, c_2 = 1\\ c_1 = -2, c_2 = 3\\ c_1 = 3, c_2 = -2\\ c_1 = 2, c_2 = -3 \end{bmatrix}$

 $c_1 = 3, c_2 = 2$ $c_1 = -1, c_2 = 2$

b is not a linear combination of these vectors







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8 Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & s \\ 2 & 9 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

What value(s) of s will make the matrix A noninvertible? Select one answer only.



9 ♣ Which of the following matrices are invertible? Mark all that apply.



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10 \clubsuit Which of the following sets of vectors spans all of \mathbb{R}^n for the appropriate n?



11 \clubsuit Let $v_1, ..., v_k$ be vectors in \mathbb{R}^n , and let A be the matrix whose columns are $v_1, ..., v_k$. Which of the following is always true? Mark all that apply

If rank(A) = k, then $\boldsymbol{v}_1, ..., \boldsymbol{v}_k$ are linearly independent.

If $\boldsymbol{v}_1 = 2\boldsymbol{v}_2$ then $\{\boldsymbol{v}_1, \boldsymbol{v}_2\}$ is a linearly dependent set.

If k < n, then $\boldsymbol{v}_1, ..., \boldsymbol{v}_k$ are linearly independent.

If $\boldsymbol{v}_1, ..., \boldsymbol{v}_k$ are linearly independent, they must span all of \mathbb{R}^n .

If k > n, then $\boldsymbol{v}_1, ..., \boldsymbol{v}_k$ are linearly dependent.

If $A\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{0}$ is consistent, then $\boldsymbol{v}_1, ..., \boldsymbol{v}_k$ are linearly independent.

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12 Find the inverse of the elementary matrix
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
.



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Part II: Short Answer Questions: Neatly write complete solutions for these problems directly on the exam paper. Work on scratch paper will not be graded.

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Fill in the blank with the appropriate answer. 2 points per answer.

- a) True of False: A homogeneous system always has infinitely many solutions.
- b) True or False: The vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\2 \end{bmatrix}$ span all of \mathbb{R}^2 .
- c) If $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, then det B =_____. d) Given that $\boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{z} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, calculate $\frac{(\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{y}) \cdot \boldsymbol{z}}{\boldsymbol{x} \cdot (\boldsymbol{y} + \boldsymbol{z})}$
- e) Find the equation for the plane passing through the point P = (1, 0, 2) and with normal vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.



as a vector equation (a linear combination of vectors equal to some vector).

Part III: Free Response Questions: Neatly write complete solutions for these problems directly on the exam paper. Work on scratch paper will not be graded.

15	$\Box 0 \Box 1$	$\boxed{2} \boxed{3}$	4 5	6 7	8 DON'T MARK

Geometrically show what is meant by adding the two vectors $\boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\boldsymbol{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \end{bmatrix}$

 $\left[\begin{array}{c} -2\\ 3 \end{array}\right].$



Solve the system of equations. If the system is inconsistent, state so. If there are infinitely many solutions, express them in parametric-vector form.

$$x - 2y + 3z = -1$$
$$-2x + 3y + z = 0$$
$$-x + y + 4z = -1$$



Find the inverse of the matrix

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



Consider the matrices

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \text{and} \qquad A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Is the matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ in Span $\{A_1, A_2, A_3\}$? Justify your answer.