



001

Math 213 Final Exam

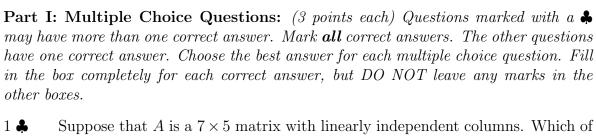
December, 2019

Name:
Section:
nstructor:

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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) Write your name, section number, and instructor in the space provided, and COMPLETELY FILL IN the correct boxes for your BYU ID and for the correct answers in the multiple choice section.
- C) Multiple choice questions that are marked with a 4 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.
- **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.
- **G**) Do not talk about the test with other students until after the exam period is over.



1 ♣	Suppose that A is a 7×5 matrix with linearly independent columns.	Which of
the	following statements must be true? Mark all that apply.	

The equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ has a unique solution for all $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^7$.
A has 5 pivots.
The columns of A span \mathbb{R}^7 .
The system represented by the augmented matrix $[A \mathbf{b}]$ is consistent for all $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^7$.
The equation $A\mathbf{x} = 0$ has a unique solution.

2 \clubsuit Suppose that U is a $n \times n$ matrix with orthonormal columns. Which of the following must be true? Mark all that apply.

Nullity $(A) = n$
U has n nonzero singular values.
$\mid U$ is orthogonally diagonalizable.
U is invertible, with $U^{-1} = U^T$.
] U has an eigenvector ${f v}$ with eigenvalue $\lambda=1$
$\ U\mathbf{x}\ = \ \mathbf{x}\ \text{ for all } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$
$\operatorname{rank}(A) = n$
U has orthonormal rows.

] Nullity(A) = 2

3 Find the singular values of the following matrix

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right].$$

- $\boxed{}$ 4, 2

- $2,\sqrt{2}$

- 4 \clubsuit Let A be a 4×7 matrix with rank(A) = 3. Which of the following must be true? Mark all that apply.

 - \bigcirc 0 is a singular value of A.

- 5 Let A be a 5×7 matrix with rank 4. What is the dimension of the null space of A?
 - 3
 - □ 4
 - \Box 5
 - ____1

6 Let

$$C = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ x & x \end{array} \right]$$

Find $x \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $C^2 = \mathbf{0}$:

- -1
- $\bigcap 0$
- $\prod 1$
- \square 2



7 Let $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation that rotates **x** counterclockwise by $\pi/2$ radians. What is the standard matrix [T]?

- $\square \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$
- $\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 \\
 0 & -1
 \end{bmatrix}$

8 Let A, B, and C be $n \times n$ matrices. The property A(BC) = (AB)C is called.

- commutative
- additive identity
- associative
- multiplicative identity
- left distributivity
- ___ right distributive

9 Solve

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{cc} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & -14 \\ 6 & -28 \end{array}\right]$$

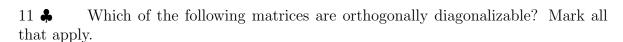
for $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$:

- a = -2, b = -7.

- a = 2, b = -7.

10 \clubsuit Let A be an invertible square matrix with eigenvalue λ and corresponding eigenvector \mathbf{x} . Which of the following must be true?

- $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$
- $A \lambda I$ is invertible



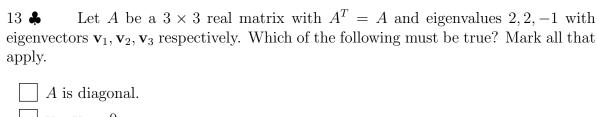
- $\begin{bmatrix}
 2 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 2 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 3
 \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 2 & 3 \\
 0 & -2 & 4 \\
 0 & 0 & 5
 \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 2 & 3 \\
 2 & 4 & 5 \\
 3 & 5 & 6
 \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix}
 2 & -1 & 0 \\
 0 & 4 & 0 \\
 -1 & 0 & -3
 \end{bmatrix}$

12 Compute the characteristic polynomial of
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

- $-\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 5\lambda$
- $-\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 3\lambda + 1$

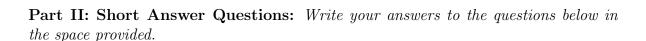
- $-\lambda^3 3\lambda^2 5\lambda 1$

- None of the above



 $\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 = 0$ A is invertible. A is orthogonal.

There is an orthogonal Q such that $Q^T A Q$ is diagonal. $\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 = 0$ The geometric multiplicity of $\lambda = 2$ is two.





a) Let W be the subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 spanned by the vectors $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T$ and $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^T$. Find a basis for W^{\perp} .



b) Let W be the subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 spanned by the vectors $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$ and $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$, and let $\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$. Find the projection of \mathbf{y} onto W and the perpendicular component of \mathbf{y} to W.

$$\operatorname{proj}_W \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $\operatorname{perp}_W \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$

c) State the precise definition of the following: The vectors $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p\}$ span a subspace W if

d) If A is a 3×3 matrix with det A = -3, then $det(2A) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

e) If
$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} = 6$$
, then $\det \begin{bmatrix} d & e & f \\ 3a & 3b & 3c \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.



- a) Suppose that A is a 3×3 invertible matrix that is upper triangular and whose entry a_{11} in the first row and first column is equal to -1. What is the entry in the first row and first column of A^{-1} ?
- b) State the precise definition of a linear transformation $T: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$.

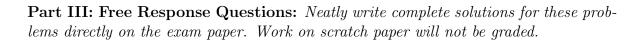
c) State the precise definition of an eigenvalue for a matrix A.

d) If A is a 3×3 matrix with eigenvalues 1, 0, -1 and corresponding eigenvectors $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ respectively, and if $\mathbf{x} = -2\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} + 3\mathbf{w}$, then

$$A^{1001}\mathbf{x} = \left[\quad \right].$$

e) Write the Spectral Decomposition of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$:

A =



 $\boxed{ 0 \quad \boxed{1} \quad \boxed{2} \quad \boxed{3} \quad \boxed{4} \quad \boxed{5} \quad \boxed{6} \quad \boxed{7} \quad Administrative \ Use \ Only }$

Find the inverse of the matrix

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right].$$



 $\boxed{0} \boxed{1} \boxed{2} \boxed{3} \boxed{4} \boxed{5} \boxed{6} \boxed{7} \boxed{8} Administrative Use Only$

Let

$$B = \left[\begin{array}{rrrrr} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 & -5 & 0 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right].$$

Find bases for each of the following subspaces: Row(B), Col(B), and Null(B). Clearly label which subspace each basis belongs to.



 $\boxed{0} \boxed{1} \boxed{2} \boxed{3} \boxed{4} \boxed{5} \boxed{6} \boxed{7} \boxed{8} Administrative Use Only$

Orthogonally diagonalize the following matrix

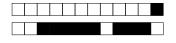
$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 3 & -3 \\ -3 & -5 \end{array} \right]$$

(i.e. find a diagonal matrix D and an orthogonal matrix Q such that $A = QDQ^T$).



Find a QR-decomposition of the matrix

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right].$$



Find a singular value decomposition of the matrix

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{rr} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right].$$