

MATH 221, FINAL EXAM , SPRING 004

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Name _____, ID.Num. _____

QUESTION 1. (9 points) (True or False)

(1) If A is a matrix 3×3 and $B = 2A$, then $\det(B) = 2\det(A)$ ()

(2) There is a linear transformation from R^5 into R^6 such that $\text{Range}(T) = R^6$ ()

(3) If A is 4×4 matrix and $AX = B$ has no solution for some B , 4×1 , then $AX = 0$ has infinitely many solutions ()

(4) If E is a 4×4 matrix and in reduced echelon form such that $E \neq I$, then

$EX = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ has no solution ()

(5) If T is a linear transformation from R^8 into R such that for some nonzero element $v \in R^8$ we have $T(v) = 21$, then $\dim(\text{Ker}(T)) = 7$ ()

(6) $S = \{A \in R^{3 \times 3} \mid \det(A) = 0\}$ is a subspace of $R^{3 \times 3}$ ()

QUESTION 2. (6 points) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 \\ -6 & -12 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$. Use row-operations

to find $\det(A)$.

QUESTION 3. (16 points) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ such

$$\text{that } T(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = A \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

1) Show that T is a linear transformation

2) Find the $\text{Range}(T)$, basis for $\text{Range}(T)$, and $\dim(\text{Range}(T))$.

3) Find $\text{Ker}(T)$, basis for $\text{Ker}(T)$, and $\dim(\text{Ker}(T))$

QUESTION 4. (14 points) Let $S = \{(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid a_1 + 2a_2 - 4a_3 + a_4 = 0\}$ be a subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 .

1) Find a basis for S , what is the dimension of S .

2) Find an Orthogonal basis for S .

QUESTION 5. (15 points) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

1) Find the characteristic polynomial of A .

2) Find E_3 (The eigenspace of A that corresponds to the eigenvalue 3). Find a basis for E_3 , what is the dimension of E_3 ?

4) Is A diagonalizable? Explain

QUESTION 6. (10 points) Given $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a linear transformation such that $(-2, 4) \in \text{Ker}(T)$ and $T(4, -2) = 3$.

1) Find $T(12, 0)$

Is $(-6, 10) \in \text{Ker}(T)$? Explain

QUESTION 7. (9 points) Given A is a 3×3 matrix such that $\det(A) = -2$.

Find

1) $\det(\text{adj}(A))$

2) $\det(-3A^{-1}A^T)$

3) $\det(2I_3 + 3\text{adj}(A)A)$

QUESTION 8. (6 points) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ -4 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

1) Explain why A is invertible.

2) find the $(3,2)$ -entry of A^{-1} .

QUESTION 9. (5 points) Let $v, X_1, X_2, X_3 \in \mathbb{R}^4$ and suppose that there are *UNIQUE* real numbers c_1, c_2, c_3 such that $v = c_1X_1 + c_2X_2 + c_3X_3$. Prove that X_1, X_2, X_3 are independent.

QUESTION 10. (10 points) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & a & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & b \end{bmatrix}$, and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ c \end{bmatrix}$.

1) Find the values of a, b, c so that the system $AX = B$ has a unique solution

2) Find the values of a, b, c so that the system $AX = B$ has infinitely many solutions.

3) Find the values of a, b, c so that the system $AX = B$ has no solutions