

▷ ▷ SHOW ALL YOUR WORK AND BOX FINAL ANSWERS!

1. (5 pts) Solve the following system. Express the solution as the sum of a particular solution and solutions of the homogeneous system.

$$\begin{cases} x & -z & = & 1 \\ & y & +2z & -w = 3 \\ x & +2y & +3z & -w = 7. \end{cases}$$

2. (5 pts) Prove or disprove: All the real-valued functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f(2) = 0$  form a vector space.
3. (5 pts) Determine whether the following set forms a basis for  $P_2$ :  $\{2 + x + 7x^2, 3 - x + 2x^2, 5 - 3x^2\}$ . Justify your reasons.
4. (5 pts) Show that the following subset of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is linearly independent if and only  $ad - bc \neq 0$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

5. (7 pts) (a) State the definition of a basis for a vector space  $V$ . (b) Let  $B = \langle b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \rangle$  be a basis for a vector space  $V$ . Prove:  $B^* = \langle b_1 + b_2, b_2, \dots, b_n \rangle$  is also a basis for  $V$  (without using the exchange lemma directly).
6. (5 pts) Prove or disprove: Let  $A$  be an  $n \times m$  matrix where  $n \neq m$ . Then the row space of  $A$  is isomorphic to its column space.
7. (7 pts) Let  $f$  be the derivative function from  $\mathcal{P}^3$  to  $\mathcal{P}^3$ .
- (a) Prove  $f$  is a homomorphism.
  - (b) Find the null space and the range space of  $f$ .
  - (c) Is  $f$  one-one? Is  $f$  onto?
  - (d) Find the representation matrix of  $f$  with respect to the standard basis.

8. (10 pts) Let  $h : \mathcal{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{2 \times 2}$  be defined by

$$a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a_0 + a_1 & a_1 + 2a_2 - a_0 \\ 3a_2 + 2a_1 & a_0 - a_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let  $B = \langle x^2, x + 1, 1 \rangle$  and

$$D = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle;$$

Determine the following

- (a) The representing matrix for  $h$  with respect to  $B$  and  $D$ .
- (b) Is the following in the range?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (c) Is  $h$  one-one? Is  $h$  onto? Why or why not?

9. (9 pts) For the following matrix  $A$ , (a) find  $\text{Adj}(A)$  (the adjoint matrix of  $A$ ); (b) use any method to find the determinant of  $A$ ; (c) find  $A \times \text{Adj}(A)$ ; (d) find  $A^{-1}$ , the inverse of  $A$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

10. (7 pts) Suppose the matrix  $A$  in the above question is a representation of a linear map  $h : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  with respect to the standard basis  $B = \langle (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1) \rangle$ . Now let  $D = \langle (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0) \rangle$ . Find
- The representing matrix  $H$  for  $h$  with respect to  $D$ .
  - The representing matrix of the identity map with respect to the standard basis and  $D$ . That is  $\text{Rep}_{B,D}(id)$ .
  - The representing matrix of the identity map with respect to  $D$  and  $B$ . That is  $\text{Rep}_{D,B}(id)$ .
11. (4 pts) Use any method you have learned in this course to prove that a square matrix  $A$  is non-singular if and only if  $|A| \neq 0$ .
12. (3 pts each) Prove or disprove for each of the following (justify your answers):
- Every triangular matrix can be diagonalized.
  - Every triangular matrix with distinct entries in the main diagonal can be diagonalized.
  - A square matrix without distinct eigenvalues can not be diagonalized.
  - The identity matrix of any size is similar only to itself.
13. (4 pts each) Find the eigenvalues and eigenspaces for each of the following matrices.
- (a)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , (b)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .
14. (4 pts) Prove or disprove: If  $A$  and  $B$  are both  $n$  by  $n$  matrices with  $|A| = |B|$  and  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$ , then  $A$  and  $B$  are similar.
15. (7 pts) Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be linear map by rotation of angle  $\theta$  counter-clock-wisely.
- Find the representing matrix  $H$  with respect to the standard basis.
  - Find the eigenvalues and eigenspaces of  $H$ .