

# LINEAR ALGEBRA COMPREHENSIVE EXAM

Fall 2017a, Prepared by Dr. Robert Gardner

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_ STUDENT NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

Be clear and **give all details**. Use all symbols correctly (such as equal signs). The numbers in bold faced parentheses indicate the number of the topics covered in that problem from the Study Guide. **No calculators and turn off your cell phones!** Use the paper provided and **only write on one side**.

To address potential academic misconduct during the test, I will wander the room and may request to see the progress of your work on the test while you are taking it. You are not allowed to access your phone during the test. You are not allowed to stop during a test to go to the bathroom, unless you have presented a documented medical need beforehand.

You may omit two problems. Indicate which two problems you are omitting: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. There is a three hour time limit.

1. Express the solution of this system as a translation of a vector space:

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 &= 4 \\ -5x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -7 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 &= 6 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

(A1, A2, A3, A7, B4)

2. Let  $A$  be an  $m \times n$  matrix. Show that  $\{\vec{x} \mid A\vec{x} = \vec{0}\}$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . (A8, A9, C4)
3. Find the projection of vector  $[1, 2, 3, 4]$  onto the line joining the points  $(0, 4, -3, 2)$  and  $(1, 4, 0, 2)$ . (B3, B7, B8, C17)
4. State the definition of *vector space*. (C1)
5. Consider the vectors  $\vec{v}_1 = x^2 - 2x + 1$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = 2x^2 + 5x + 11$ , and  $\vec{v}_3 = 3x^2 + 7x + 17$  in  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , the vector space of all polynomials of degree 2 or less. Are these vectors linearly independent? Explain *using ordered bases!* (C5, C11, C15)
6. Use the Gram-Schmidt process to find an orthonormal basis for the subspace  $\text{span}\{[1, 2, 0, 2], [2, 1, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1, 1]\}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ . (C17, C19, C20, C21)
7. Show that the vector space

$$V = \{m + a \cos(x) + b \sin(x) \mid m, a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}^3$  (actually construct the isomorphism). (C12, C13, C15)

8. Express  $A$  and  $A^{-1}$  as products of elementary matrices where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(D3, D7, D8, D9)

9. Diagonalize  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$  and calculate  $A^{100}$ . (D1, D17, D20)

10. Find the L/U decomposition of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 8 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Explain your reasoning. (D23)