

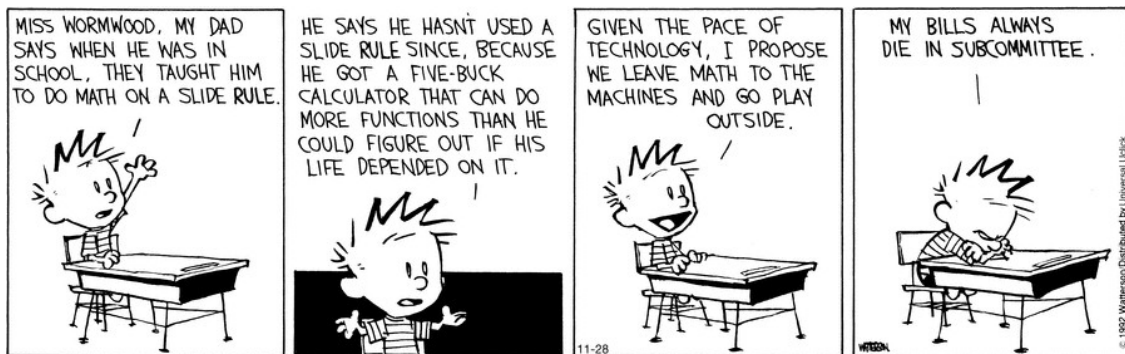
MATH 1553-C

MIDTERM EXAMINATION 1

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Please **read all instructions** carefully before beginning.

- Please leave your GT ID card on your desk until your TA scans your exam.
- Each problem is worth 10 points. The maximum score on this exam is 50 points.
- You have 50 minutes to complete this exam.
- There are no aids of any kind (notes, text, calculator, etc.) allowed.
- Please show your work.
- You may cite any theorem proved in class or in the sections we covered in the text.
- Good luck!



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Problem 1.

[2 points each]

Parts (a) and (b) refer to the following matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

a) What is the best way to describe the span of the columns A ?

a line in \mathbf{R}^2 a line in \mathbf{R}^3 a plane in \mathbf{R}^2 a plane in \mathbf{R}^3

b) What is the best way to describe the solution set of $Ax = 0$?

a line in \mathbf{R}^2 a line in \mathbf{R}^3 a plane in \mathbf{R}^2 a plane in \mathbf{R}^3

In the following questions, circle **T** if the statement is necessarily true, and circle **F** otherwise.

c) **T** **F** The following matrix is in row echelon form:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 7 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 15 \end{array} \right)$$

d) **T** **F** If A is a 2×3 matrix, then $Ax = b$ can have a unique solution.

e) **T** **F** If A is an $m \times n$ matrix, then the solution set of $Ax = b$ is empty or it is a span in \mathbf{R}^n .

[Scratch work for problem 1]

Problem 2.

[2 points each]

In this problem, it is not necessary to show your work or justify your answers.

- a) Compute the product (your answer will be a single vector):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} =$$

- b) Give an example of a 3×4 matrix A such that $Ax = b$ is consistent for all b in \mathbf{R}^3 .

- c) Find a matrix A with three rows such that $Ax = b$ is consistent if and only if b is a linear combination of the vectors

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- d) Find three vectors u, v, w in \mathbf{R}^3 whose span is

$$\{(x, y, 0) \mid x, y \text{ are in } \mathbf{R}\} \quad (\text{the } xy\text{-plane}).$$

- e) If A is a 2×2 matrix such that $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, then what is $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$?

[Scratch work for problem 2]

Problem 3.

Consider the following system of linear equations:

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

- a) [2 points] Write the system as a vector equation.

- b) [2 points] Write the system as a matrix equation.

- c) [1 point] Write the system as an augmented matrix.

- d) [2 points] Row-reduce this matrix to reduced row echelon form.

- e) [2 points] Write the parametric vector form of the general solution.

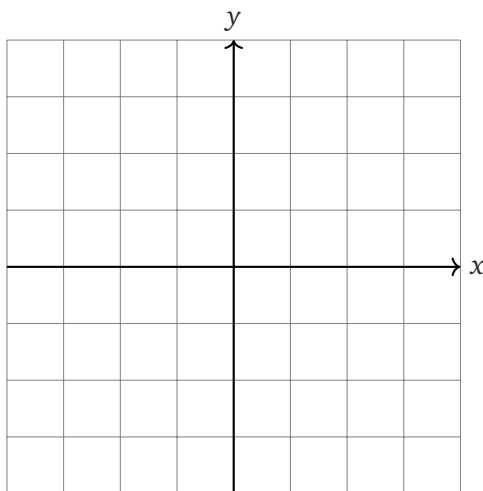
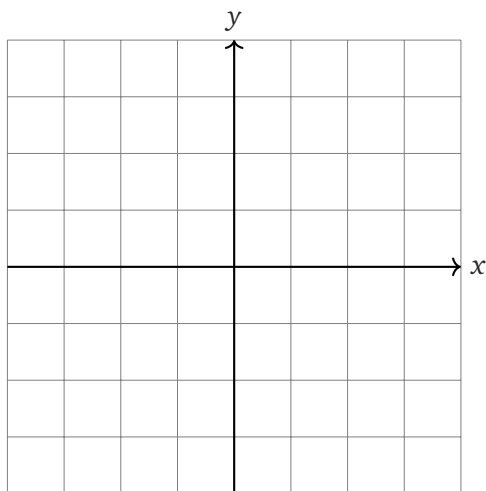
- f) [1 point] Write any solution of the original equation.

[Scratch work for problem 3]

Problem 4.

In this problem, we consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$



On the grid on the **left**, draw and label:

- a) [3 points] The solution set of $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$. If the system is inconsistent, write “inconsistent”.
- b) [2 points] The solution set of $Ax = 0$. If the system is inconsistent, write “inconsistent”.

On the grid on the **right**, draw and label:

- c) [3 points] The span of the columns of A .
- d) [2 points] A vector b such that $Ax = b$ is inconsistent. If no such b exists, explain why.

[Scratch work for problem 4]

Problem 5.

a) [6 points] Find all values of k such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ is in } \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

b) [4 points] For every number k that you found in (a), express $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ as a linear com-

bination of $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

[Scratch work for problem 5]

[Additional scratch work]

[Additional scratch work]