## Midterm 1, 3:00, Math 1554, Spring 2020

## PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME CLEARLY IN ALL CAPITAL LETTERS

First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

GTID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

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Section Number (e.g. A4, M2, QH3, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_ TA Name \_\_\_\_\_

Circle your instructor: Dr. Belegradek, Dr. Mayer, Dr. Barone

## **Student Instructions**

- Show your work and justify your answers for all questions unless stated otherwise.
- Organize your work in a reasonably neat and coherent way.
- Electronic devices are not allowed.
- Use dark and clear writing: your exam will be scanned into a digital system.
- Exam pages are double sided. Be sure to complete both sides.
- Leave a 1 inch border around the edges of exams.

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You do not need to justify your reasoning for questions on this page.

1. (7 points) Suppose A, B are matrices and b, u, v are vectors such that their products in the questions below are defined, and that matrix A is  $m \times n$ . Select true if the statement is **true** for all A, B, b, u, v. Otherwise, select **false**.

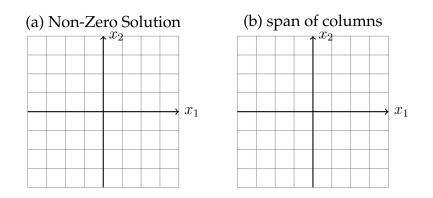
		true	false
i)	If $Ax = 0$ has a nonzero solution, then it has infinitely many solutions.	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
ii)	If <i>A</i> is a $5 \times 6$ matrix with 4 pivotal columns, then $Ax = b$ is not consistent for some <i>b</i> .	0	$\bigcirc$
iii)	If <i>A</i> has fewer rows than columns, then $Ax = 0$ has infinitely many solutions.	0	$\bigcirc$
iv)	If $Ax = 2b$ is consistent, then so is $Ax = b$ .	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
v)	If <i>T</i> is a linear transformation, then $T(0) = 0$ .	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
vi)	If $u, v, b$ are linearly independent vectors, then so are $u, v$ .	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
vii)	If <i>A</i> is a matrix such that $AA^T = A^T A$ , then <i>A</i> is a square matrix.	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$

2. (3 points) Indicate whether the following situations are possible or impossible.

		possible	impossible
i)	A is a $3 \times 4$ matrix with linearly dependent columns.	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
ii)	A and B are $2 \times 2$ matrices, and $AB \neq BA$ .	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
iii)	$n \times n$ matrix $A$ has a pivot in every row and the system $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ is inconsistent, where $\vec{x}$ and $\vec{b}$ are vectors in $\mathbb{R}^n$ .	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$

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- 3. (2 points) Suppose  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ . On the grid below, sketch
  - a) any non-zero vector that is a solution to  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ ,
  - b) the span of the columns of *A*.



- 4. (6 points) If possible, write down an example of a matrix with the following properties. If it is not possible to do so, write *not possible*. You do not need to justify your reasoning.
  - (a) A  $3 \times 3$  matrix A in RREF such that Ax = 0 has exactly one free variable.



(b) A  $3 \times 2$  matrix A in RREF such that Ax = b is consistent for every b in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right)$$

(c) The  $2 \times 2$  matrix *A* such that the linear transformation T(x) = Ax first projects onto the  $x_1$  axis, and then rotates counterclockwise by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right)$$

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- 5. (12 points) Fill in the blanks.
  - (a) If *A* is  $5 \times 4$  and has exactly 2 pivots, how many free variables does  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$  have?
  - (b) If *A* is an  $m \times n$  matrix with m < n, and  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  has a solution for all  $\vec{b}$ , how many pivot columns does *A* have?
  - (c) Consider the following linear transformation.

$$T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3, 2x_1 + 8x_2 - 2x_3)$$
• The domain of *T* is \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
• The codomain of *T* is \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
• The image of  $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  under  $T(\vec{x})$  is  $\begin{pmatrix} \\ \\ \end{pmatrix}$ .  
• A particular solution to  $T(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  is  $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \end{pmatrix}$ .  
• The standard matrix *A* associated to *T* is  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{pmatrix}$ .

- Is T onto (yes or no)?
- Is *T* one to one (yes or no)?
- (d) Suppose A, B, and C are matrices. A is size  $2 \times 6$ , C is size  $2 \times 3$ , and AB = C.
  - How many rows does *B* have?
  - How many columns does *B* have?
- (e) List all possible values of k such that AB = BA.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ k & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad k = \boxed{}$$

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6. (5 points) Consider the linear system  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ , where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, \ \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) Row reduce the augmented matrix  $(A | \vec{b})$  to RREF.

(b) Write the set of solutions to  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  in parametric vector form. Your answer must be expressed as a vector equation. Show your work.

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7. (5 points) For what value(s) of *k* are  $\vec{a}_1$ ,  $\vec{a}_2$ , and  $\vec{a}_3$  linearly dependent? Show your work.

$$\vec{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\k \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\-k \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{a}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -k\\1\\-2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad k = \boxed{}$$