Math 2184 §10 Fall 2020
Linear Algebra I Mastery Quiz 10
Due Midnight on Thursday, November 12

This week's mastery quiz has twelve topics. **Do not answer all questions.** Please answer the problems on the new topic, labeled 17. You may answer *two* of the other topics if you did not get a "mastery" grade on them already. If you are retrying a topic you should complete the entire page.

Don't worry if you make a minor error, but try to demonstrate your mastery of the underlying material. You shouldn't spend more than 30 minutes on this quiz. Feel free to consult your notes, but please don't talk about the actual quiz questions with other students in the course.

Remember that you are trying to demonstrate that you understand the concepts involved. For all these problems, justify your answers and explain how you reached them. Do not just write "yes" or "no" or give a single number.

Please upload your work as *one PDF file*. You can produce the file on your computer/tablet/whatever, or you can handwrite it and then scan it. If you have a smartphone, there are many apps that can help you produce a clean single pdf; I personally have used GeniusScan but there are many options.

Topics are:

17. Similarity and Trace
16. Change of Basis
15. Complex and Generalized Eigenvectors
14. Characteristic Polynomials and Finding Eigensystems
13. Eigenvectors and Determinants
12. Matrices of Linear Transformations
11. Bases and Coordinates
9. Vector Spaces and Subspaces
8. Basis and Dimension
7. Subspaces
6. Matrix Inverses

17. **Similarity and Trace**

(a) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Show that A is similar to B.

(b) Let $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ and $D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$. Show that neither matrix is similar to A.

16. **Change of Basis**

Let

$$E = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \qquad F = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Find the transition matrix from E to F.

15. **Complex and Generalized Eigenvectors**

(a) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Find all (complex!) eigenvalues of A and find a (possibly complex) eigenvector for each eigenvalue.

(b) Let $B = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -7 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 7 & 13 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$. Find an eigenvector of eigenvalue -1, and then find a generalized eigenvector of eigenvalue -1.

14. **Characteristic Polynomials and Finding Eigensystems**

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the characteristic polynomial, the eigenvalues, and a basis for each associated eigenspace.

13. **Eigenvectors and Determinants**

(a) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Show that $(1, 1, 1)$ is an eigenvector of A. What is the corresponding eigenvalue?

(b) Compute $\det \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

12. **Matrices of Linear Transformations**

(a) Let $L : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be defined by $L(x, y, z) = (3x - z, 4x + 3y - 2z, x + y - 3z)$. Give a matrix for L with respect to the bases to $E = \{(1, 2, 3), (1, -2, -3), (1, 1, 1)$ and $F = \{(0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0)\}$.

(b) Let $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathcal{P}_2(x)$ be defined by $T(a, b, c, d) = (a + b) + (b + c)x + (c + d)x^2$. Find a matrix for T with respect to the standard basis for $\mathbb{R}^4$ and the basis $F = \{1, x, x^2\}$.

11. **Bases and Coordinates**

(a) Prove that $\{5-x^2, 3+x, 2x-3x^2\}$ is a basis for $\mathcal{P}_2(x)$. (Please explicitly use the formal definition of a basis.)

(b) Let $B = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ be a basis for $\mathbb{R}^3$. Find $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -8 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}_B$.

9. **Vector Spaces and Subspaces**

(a) Let $V = \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ be the space of continuous real-valued functions, and $U = \{f : f(0) < 0\}$. Is U a subspace of V? Prove your answer.

(b) Let $V = \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ be the space of continuous real-valued functions, and $U = \{f : f(0) = 0\}$. Is U a subspace of V? Prove your answer.

8. **Basis and Dimension** Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) Find a basis for the nullspace of A.

(b) Find a basis for the columnspace of A.

(c) Find a basis for the rowspace of A.

(d) What is the rank of A?

7. **Subspaces** For each of the following sets, determine whether it is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^3$, and justify your answer using the definition of subspace.

   (a) $U = \{(x, y, z) : 3x + y = 2\}$

   (b) $V = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 - 5y = z\}$

   (c) $W = \{(x, y, z) : x + 2y + 3z = 0\}$.

6. **Matrix Inverses**

(a) Find the inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(b) Using part (a), solve the equations $A\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$.