

The University of British Columbia

Final Examination - April 28, 2009

Mathematics 221

All Sections

Closed book examination

Time: 2.5 hours

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

Student Number \_\_\_\_\_

Special Instructions:

No notes or calculators are allowed. Answer all 12 questions on the sheets provided - use the backs of the sheets and blank sheets at the end of the test if necessary.

Rules governing examinations

- Each candidate must be prepared to produce, upon request, a UBCcard for identification.
- Candidates are not permitted to ask questions of the invigilators, except in cases of supposed errors or ambiguities in examination questions.
- No candidate shall be permitted to enter the examination room after the expiration of one-half hour from the scheduled starting time, or to leave during the first half hour of the examination.
- Candidates suspected of any of the following, or similar, dishonest practices shall be immediately dismissed from the examination and shall be liable to disciplinary action.
  - (a) Having at the place of writing any books, papers or memoranda, calculators, computers, sound or image players/recorders/transmitters (including telephones), or other memory aid devices, other than those authorized by the examiners.
  - (b) Speaking or communicating with other candidates.
  - (c) Purposely exposing written papers to the view of other candidates or imaging devices. The plea of accident or forgetfulness shall not be received.
- Candidates must not destroy or mutilate any examination material; must hand in all examination papers; and must not take any examination material from the examination room without permission of the invigilator.
- Candidates must follow any additional examination rules or directions communicated by the instructor or invigilator.

1		10
2		10
3		10
4		10
5		10
6		10
7		10
8		10
9		10
10		10
11		10
12		10
Total		120

PROBLEM 1. Find all values of  $c$  such that the system of equations below is consistent. For these values of  $c$  write the general solution of the system in the parametric vector form.

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 & \quad \quad \quad + 4x_3 - 2x_4 = 1 \\-x_1 + x_2 - 7x_3 + 7x_4 & = 2 \\2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + cx_4 & = 11\end{aligned}$$

PROBLEM 2. Compute the determinant of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & x & 1 \\ x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & x \\ 1 & x & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

PROBLEM 3. The population  $P(t)$  (in hundreds) of a colony of rabbits in year  $t$  is given in the table:

$t$	0	2	4	6
$P$	5	6	8	9

Find the equation  $P(t) = a + bt$  of the least squares line that best fits the data and use it to estimate the population at time  $t = 7$ .

PROBLEM 4. Let  $W = \text{Span}\{\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2\}$ , where

$$\vec{w}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{w}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

If  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  is the orthogonal projection onto  $W$ , find the standard matrix of  $T$ .

PROBLEM 5. Let

$$W = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Find a basis for  $W$  and a basis for the orthogonal complement  $W^\perp$ .

PROBLEM 6. If

$$x_{n+1} = 0.7x_n + 0.6y_n$$

$$y_{n+1} = 0.3x_n + 0.4y_n$$

and  $x_0 = 0, y_0 = 3$ , find the limiting values of  $x_k, y_k$  as  $k \rightarrow \infty$ .

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PROBLEM 7. Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the reflection across the line  $x_1 + 3x_2 = 0$ , and let  $A$  be the standard the matrix of this linear transformation.

- a. Find a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^2$  consisting of eigenvectors of  $A$ .
- b. Find the matrix  $A$ .

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PROBLEM 8. Find a formula for  $A^k$ , where

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

You may leave your final answer as a product of three matrices.

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PROBLEM 9. Consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- a. Find a basis for  $Nul(A)$ .
- b. Find a basis for  $Col(A)$ .
- c. Find the coordinate vector of  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  relative to the basis of  $Col(A)$  which you found in part b.
- d. Find the dimension of  $Nul(A^T)$ .

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PROBLEM 10. Find the inverses of  $A$  and  $AA^T$ , where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

PROBLEM 11. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- a. Find a nonzero vector  $\vec{v}$  such that  $A\vec{v} = 2\vec{v}$ .
- b. Find all eigenvalues of  $A$ .
- c. Find a matrix  $P$  such that  $P^{-1}AP$  is diagonal, if it exists. If such a  $P$  does not exist, explain why. (No need to find  $P^{-1}$ .)

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PROBLEM 12. Mark each statement either True or False. You do **not** have to justify your answer.

- a. If  $A$  is a real  $n \times n$  matrix with  $A^2 = -I$ , then  $n$  is even.
- b. Every invertible matrix can be diagonalized.
- c. If  $A$  is a  $5 \times 5$  matrix such that  $A + A^T = 0$ , then  $\det A = 0$ .
- d. If  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{w}$  are vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , then the zero vector in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  must be a linear combination of  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{w}$ .
- e. The sum of two eigenvectors of  $A$  is again an eigenvector of  $A$ .
- f. If  $T : \mathbb{R}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$  is a linear transformation, and if  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  are vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^5$  such that  $T(\vec{v}_1), T(\vec{v}_2), T(\vec{v}_3)$  are linearly independent, then  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  must be linearly independent.
- g. If an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  is not invertible, then the columns of  $A$  must be linearly dependent.
- h. If a matrix  $A$  has  $k$  distinct eigenvalues, then  $\text{Rank}(A) \geq k$ .
- i. There is no matrix  $A$  with eigenvectors  $(1, 1, 1)^T$ ,  $(1, 0, 1)^T$ , and  $(2, 1, 3)^T$  with corresponding eigenvalues  $1, -1, 4$ .
- j. If  $\vec{v}$  is an eigenvector of  $A$ , then  $\vec{v}$  is also an eigenvector of  $2A$ .

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