

**NC STATE UNIVERSITY**

MA 305 Intro Elem Lin Algebra, final examination, May 16, 2000  
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*Your Name:* \_\_\_\_\_

For purpose of anonymous grading, please do **not** write your name on the subsequent pages.

This examination consists of 4 problems, which are subdivided into 11 questions, where each question counts for the explicitly given number of points, adding to a total of **43 points**. Please write your answers in the spaces indicated, or below the questions (using the back of the sheets if necessary). You are allowed to consult **three** 8.5in  $\times$  11in sheets with notes, but **not** your book or your class notes. If you get stuck on a problem, it may be advisable to go to another problem and come back to that one later.

You will have **120 minutes** to do this test.

Good luck!

Problem 1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Total \_\_\_\_\_

**Problem 1** (17 points) Please answer the following questions and **give a brief explanation for your answer**.

(a, 3 pts) True or false: for any matrix  $A$  with real entries, the number of linearly independent rows is equal to the number of linearly independent columns. Please explain.

(b, 3 pts) Please give a basis for the following orthogonal complement space:  $\left( \text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right)^{\perp}$ .

(c, 4 pts) Consider the following function on  $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ :  $\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle = 1000x_1y_1 + \frac{1}{1000}x_2y_2$ . Is this function an inner product in the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ? Please explain.

(d, 4 pts) Consider the following function on  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ :  $F \left( \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 \end{bmatrix}$ . Is  $F$  a linear transformation? Please explain.

(e, 3 pts) True or false: The Gram-Schmidt produces the **same set** of orthogonal basis vectors independently of the order in which the input basis vectors are processed. Please explain.

**Problem 2:** (9 pts)

(a, 4 pts) The matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

defines the rotation of any three-dimensional vector around one of the coordinate axes by a specific degree. Which axis and by what degree? Please explain.

(b, 5 pts) A plane  $ax + by + c$  is to be best fitted to the values of  $f(x, y)$  observed at  $(x, y)$ :

$x$	0	1	-1	2	-2
$y$	0	0	1	1	2
$f(x, y)$	3	4	5	6	7

Please write down a  $5 \times 3$  matrix  $A$  and a 5-dimensional vector  $b$  such that the solution to the corresponding least squares problem  $A \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \approx b$  gives the coefficients of the optimal plane. You **do not** need to compute the solution.

**Problem 3:** (9 pts) Consider the QR-factorization of the  $4 \times 3$  matrix  $A$  and a 4-dimensional vector  $b$ :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_Q \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_R, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a, 6 pts) With the help of the QR-factorization, please solve the system of linear equations  $Ax = b$  for the given matrix  $A$  and the given vector  $b$ . Please show all your work.

(b, 3 pts) Is the system  $Ax = b$  from part a consistent? Please explain.

**Problem 4:** (8 pts) Consider the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A$  and the corresponding system of linear differential equations.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{aligned} y_1' &= 5y_1 + 6y_2, \\ y_2' &= -3y_1 - 4y_2. \end{aligned}$$

(a) (a, 4 pts) Please compute the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors for  $A$ .

(b) (b, 4 pts) Using the solution of part a, please give the general solution of the system of differential equations (with parameters that are determined by initial conditions).