

A (5 points) 1. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 2 pivots

2. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

3. $\det(A) = 0$

inv(A): should produce an answer in which each entry is around the size of 10^{16}

4. Matlab might still produce an answer but ~~the answer is not accurate~~, ~~the answer is not accurate~~

(with differences decaying exponentially)

since $Ax=b$ is not unique, you may not get $(1; 0; 0)$

answer claiming rounding error is the cause are wrong: you can check $Ax=b$ for high accuracy

note $Ax=b$ consistent even if A^{-1} doesn't exist!

B (4 points)

1° Tends towards $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 13 \\ 2 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$

2° Tends towards $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 13 \\ 2 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$

interesting that this does not depend on starting vector.

We'll learn why soon!

3.1 (3 points) -6. (Start with 2nd row)

3.2 (3 points) 0

3.4 (2 points) $\det(PAP^{-1}) = (\det P)(\det A)(\det P^{-1}) = (\det P)(\det A)(\det P)^{-1} = \det A$

A.1 (2 points) a. Given $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ in W and any scalar c , the vector $c\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} cx \\ cy \end{bmatrix}$ is in W because

$(cx) \cdot (cy) = c^2(xy) \geq 0$, since $xy \geq 0$.

b. Example: let $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, then $u, v \in W$, $u+v \notin W$.

8 (3 points) Yes. The zero vector is in the set.

If $p, q \in H$ then $(p+q)(0) = p(0) + q(0) = 0$, $\therefore p+q \in H$.

For any scalar c , $(cp)(0) = c \cdot p(0) = c \cdot 0 = 0$, $\therefore cp \in H$.

4.1 ¹⁶ (2 points) Not a vector space since the zero vector is not in W .

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(3 points) a. True. see definition of a vector space.

b. True. see statement (b) before Example 1.

c. True. see the paragraph before example 6.

d. False. see example 8.

e. False. (ii) and (iii) are stated incorrectly.

ex., in (ii), there is no statement of that U, V represents all possible elements of U .

4.2 ⁶ (2 points) $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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(3 points) W is in both $\text{Nul } A$ and $\text{Col } A$.