

Mathematics 1350H – Linear algebra I: Matrix algebra

TRENT UNIVERSITY, Summer 2015

Quizzes

**Quiz #1.** Wednesday, 13 May, 2015. [10 minutes]

1. Find the vector in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  that would take you from the point  $(1, -1)$  to the point  $(2, 1)$  and sketch it. [3]

2. Find the vector in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  of length 10 in the same direction as  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ . [2]

**Quiz #2.** Wednesday, 20 May, 2015. [12 minutes]

Consider the lines in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  given by the vector equations  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

and  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ .

1. Find the point where the lines intersect. [0.5]
2. Find the angle between the lines [2]
3. Find an equation of the form  $ax + by + cz = d$  of the plane that includes both lines. [2.5]

**Quiz #3.** Monday, 25 May, 2015. [20 minutes]

1. The following system of linear equations has exactly one solution. Use the Gauss-Jordan method to find it. Show all your work. [5]

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} 2x & + & y & + & 3z & = & 2 \\ x & & & + & z & = & 1 \\ x & - & y & - & z & = & 2 \end{array}$$

**Quiz #4.** Wednesday, 27 May, 2015. [20 minutes]

1. Determine whether the vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  are linearly dependent or independent. [5]

**Quiz #5.** Wednesday, 3 June, 2015. [15 minutes]

1. Find the inverse matrix of  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  or show that it does not have an inverse. [5]

**Quiz #6.** Monday, 8 June, 2015. [15 minutes]

Determine whether each of the following sets is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  or not.

1.  $U = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mid 2x - y = 0 \right\}$  [1.5]
2.  $V = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mid 2x - y = 13 \right\}$  [1.5]
3.  $W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mid x^2 - y = 0 \right\}$  [2]

**Take-Home Quiz #7.** Due on Wednesday, 10 June, 2015. [15 minutes]

*With apologies to Prof. Tolkien ...*

If the Númenoreans had been mathematicians, perhaps the rhyme of lore\* Gandalf quotes to Pippin during the ride from Rohan to Gondor in the *The Lord of the Rings* would have been something like:

*Tall ships and tall kings  
Three times three,  
What brought they from the foundered land  
Over the flowing sea?  
Seven points and seven lines  
In one geometry:  
Every point met three lines,  
Every line met points three,  
Every pair of points connected,  
Every line pair intersected.*

1. Draw a picture of this alternate universe Númenorean geometry. [5]

**Quiz #8.** Wednesday, 10 June, 2015. [15 minutes]

1. Find a basis for the subspace  $U = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{cccccc} 2x & - & y & + & z & - & 2w & = & 0 \\ -x & + & 2y & + & z & + & w & = & 0 \\ x & + & y & + & 2z & - & w & = & 0 \\ 4x & + & y & + & 5z & - & 4w & = & 0 \end{array} \right\}$   
of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ . [5]

---

\* “Tall ships and tall kings/ Three times three,/ What brought they from the foundered land/ Over the flowing sea?/ Seven stars and seven stones/ And one white tree.”

**Quiz #9.** Monday, 9 June, 2015. [20 minutes]

$$\text{Let } \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

1. Apply the Gauss-Jordan algorithm to fully row-reduce  $\mathbf{A}$ . [1]
2. Use the results of your computation for question 1 to help find the following:
  - a. The rank and nullity of  $\mathbf{A}$ . [0.5]
  - b. Whether  $\mathbf{A}$  is invertible or not. [0.5]
  - c. A basis for the row space,  $\text{row}(\mathbf{A})$ , of  $\mathbf{A}$ . [1]
  - d. A basis for the column space,  $\text{col}(\mathbf{A})$ , of  $\mathbf{A}$ . [1]
  - e. A basis for the null space,  $\text{null}(\mathbf{A})$ , of  $\mathbf{A}$ . [1]