

1. ~~Problem~~ Solve the following linear system:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = 7 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 = -9 \end{cases}$$

2. ~~Problem~~ Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Use row operations to find A^{-1} .

3. ~~(10 points)~~ a) Let $L: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ be a linear transformation so that $L((1, 0, 0)) = (2, 1)$, $L((0, 1, 0)) = (-1, 2)$ and $L((0, 0, 1)) = (3, -2)$. Find $L(3, 2, -1)$.

(b) Find the standard matrix of the linear transformation T Where $T(x_1, x_2) = (2x_1 - x_2, x_2, -x_1, 3x_1 - 5x_2)$.

4. ~~Find~~ Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = AB$.

a) Find $\text{col}_2(C)$ and express it in two forms as
 i) a product of two matrices
 ii) a linear combination of appropriate vectors.

b) Find LU decomposition of A .

5. ~~Prove~~ a) Carefully state the Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality :

b) Use the Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality to prove Triangular inequality

$$\|\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}\| \leq \|\mathbf{u}\| + \|\mathbf{v}\|$$

c) Find all constants k such that the vectors $\mathbf{u} = (k + 1, 1, k^2)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (-6, k, 1)$ be orthogonal vectors.

6. ~~Prove~~

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

a) Use the cofactor expansion about the third row to find $\det(A)$.

b) Find C_{13} and C_{31} the (1, 3) and (3, 1) of the cofactor matrix C of A . Use part (a) and C_{13} or C_{31} , to find the entry (1, 3) of A^{-1} .

7. ~~(C)~~ a) Carefully list nonsingular Equivalences

- | | | |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 5. |
| 4. | 5. | 6. |

b) Prove that if A is invertible, then $\det(A) \neq 0$

8. ~~(C)~~ a) Find a matrix A so that $(3I - 2(A^T)^{-1})^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

9. ~~(C)~~ True-False questions:

TRUE FALSE If A is an $n \times n$ matrix and $\det(A) = 0$ then $AX = b$ has only trivial solution.

TRUE FALSE Any consistent linear system with at least three solutions has infinitely many solutions.

TRUE FALSE If $L : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is a linear transformation then $L(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0}$.

TRUE FALSE If A and B are 4×4 matrices with $A^2 = A$, and $\det(B) = 2$, then $\det(2(B^T)^{-1}A^2) = 1$

TRUE FALSE If \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} are solutions of $AX = \mathbf{0}$ then $\mathbf{w} = 3\mathbf{u} + 4\mathbf{v}$ is a solution $AX = \mathbf{b}$.