

# Linear Algebra Exam 2 Solutions

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2 #. Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the linear transformation given by  $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$ . (a) (5 points) Describe  $T$  geometrically.

cos  $-\sin$   $\sin$   
cos  $\sin$  . Since  
 $\cos(5^\circ - 6^\circ) = -\frac{3}{5}$  and  $\sin(5^\circ - 6^\circ) = \frac{4}{5}$ , we see that  $T$  is rotation by  $5^\circ - 6^\circ = -1^\circ$ .

Name \_\_\_\_\_

2. Let  $A$  denote the matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Answer: For any angle  $\theta$ , the matrix for counterclockwise rotation by  $\theta$  is Linear Algebra - Final Exam Questions

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|                     |                         |                    |
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| <u>Linear</u>       | <del>Final Review</del> | Algebra            |
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| <i>Inverse,</i>     | <del>asy/Medium/H</del> | Variables          |
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| <i>Rule,</i>        | <del>Linear</del>       | Algebra True       |
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| <u>This Hard</u>    | <del>Linear</del>       | Questions          |
| <u>Linear</u>       | <del>Algebra:</del>     | <i>Why Linear</i>  |
| <u>Algebra Exam</u> | <del>Quiz 2 and</del>   | <i>Algebra?</i>    |
| <u>Crushed OVER</u> | <del>its</del>          | Linear             |
| <u>90% of All</u>   | <del>solution,</del>    | Algebra Done       |
| <u>FIRST</u>        | <del>preparing</del>    | Right Book         |
| <u>YEARS?!</u>      | <del>for Test 2,</del>  | Review             |
| <u>Linear</u>       | <del>3-20-19</del>      | <hr/> How to Learn |
| <u>Algebra</u>      | <del>Linear</del>       | Linear             |

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| Algebra, The Right Way?<br><u>Linear Algebra Example Problems - Subspace Example #1</u><br>Solving $Ax=b$<br>  MIT<br>18.06SC<br>Linear Algebra,<br>Fall 2011<br><i>What's the big idea of Linear Algebra?</i><br><b>**Course Intro**</b><br><u>Eigenvectors and eigenvalues</u><br>  Essence of linear algebra,<br>chapter 14<br><u>Linear</u> | <del>Algebra Section 1.5 Solving a Homogeneous System Linear Algebra Book for Beginners: Elementary Linear Algebra by Howard Anton Augmented Matrices with 0, 1 or Infinite Solutions</del><br>141-44 Exam #1 Problem Solving   MIT 18.06SC<br><u>Linear Algebra, Fall 2011 CSIR NET Linear Algebra Test</u> | <u>solution //</u><br>By - Sunil Bansal (#2)<br>2020:<br>Mathematics for machine learning for linear algebra all week quiz answer and assignment solution<br>Live Practice Test-2<br>Linear Algebra Rank, System of linear equations, Eigen values and Eigen Vectors<br><b>All the Math Classes that Math Majors Take</b> |
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 The only solution to 2. this linear system is  $x = (A^{-1})b = A^{-1}(A^{-1})b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$   
 5. 5. Suppose A is a 4 3 matrix and that the linear system  $Ax = b$  has exactly one solution for some 4-vector b.  
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False Questions Why  
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Instructions: 1.  
Read the whole  
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beginning. 2. Make  
sure you have all 5  
pages. 3.  
Organization and  
neatness count. 4.  
Justify your  
answers. 5. Clearly  
show your work.  
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Linear Algebra:  
Graduate Level  
Problems and  
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MATH 2120 –  
Midterm Exam #2  
(SOLUTIONS) 20  
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Problem 5: Let

$T(x)$  be the linear  
transformation on  
 $\mathbb{R}^2$  that performs  
clockwise rotation  
by  $30^\circ$  followed  
by reflection  
across the  $y$ -axis.  
(a) Find the matrix  
 $A$  such that  $T(x) =$   
 $Ax$ .  
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Linear Algebra I  
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Solutions to Elementary Linear Algebra

(9781118473504 ...

Exam 2, Solutions 1.

Let A be the matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 \\ -4 & -2 \\ 6 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$  (4

points) If A is the matrix for a linear transformation  $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ , what are m

and n? Answer: m = 4, n = 3. (b) (8 points)

Find a basis for  $\text{im} A$ .

Answer: Row-reduce

A:  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 & -3 & -4 & -2 \\ 6 & 13 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & -2 & 6 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 & -3 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & -2 & 6 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

Exam 2 | Unit II: Least

Squares, Determinants

and ...

Let P denote the

vector space of all

polynomials, and let

$P_2$  be the set of all

polynomials of degree

at most 2; that is,  $P_2 =$

$\{p(t) : p(t) = a_0$

$+ a_1t + a_2t^2; a_0, a_1, a_2$

realg. (a) Show that  $P_2$

is a subspace of P. (b)

Using coordinate

vectors, show that the

set B given by  $B =$

$\{f_1 + t^2, 2t + 3t^2, 1 + 2t + 4t$

$g\}$  is a basis for  $P_2$ .

Linear Algebra

Exam Problems |

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Algebra Exam 2

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notes, textbooks,

the internet, or

calculators is not

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work on a piece of

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paper and use Adobe Scan, CamScanner, or a similar app to take photos of each page and join them into a single PDF. Then, submit the PDF through the Canvas assignment.

Linear Algebra Exam 2 Solutions

2 Solution: Using the "standard" basis  $1, x, x^2$ , the vectors of  $B$  are the columns of the matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . It thus suffices to check that the three columns of  $A$  are linearly independent. This is equivalent to the matrix having 3 pivots, non-zero determinant, etc. Pick your favorite condition, and check it. 4

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$u_1=(1,1,1)$ ,  $u_2=(1,2,3)$ ,  
 $u_3=(2, - 1,1)$  b. Show  
that the vector  $v$   
 $= (2, - 5,3)$   
 $\mathbb{R}^3$  cannot be expressed  
as a lin-  
ear combination of the  
vectors  $v_1=(1, - 3,2)$ ,  
 $v_2=(2, - 4, - 1)$ ,  
 $v_3=(1, - 5,7)$ . c.