

1. (a) Find an equation for the plane containing the line $(x, y, z) = (1 + t, 2 + 2t, 3 - t)$ and parallel to the line $(x, y, z) = (s, s, s)$.

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- (b) Find the distance between the two lines in 1(a).

2. (a) Find, in vector parametric form, the equation of the line L of intersection of the two planes

$$x + 2y + 3z = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 2x + 5y - z = 2.$$

- (b) Find the equation of the plane containing the line L in 2(a) and perpendicular to the line

$$x = 1 + 3t, y = 1 + 7t, z = 1 + 2t.$$

3. (a) Find all values of k for which the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} k & -2 & 3 \\ k-4 & k-4 & -5 \\ k & -2 & k+5 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

- (b) For which values of k is the system

$$\begin{aligned} kx - 2y + 3z &= 1 \\ (k-4)x + (k-4)y - 5z &= 1 \\ kx - 2y + (k+5)z &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

solvable?

4. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

(a) Write A^{-1} as a product of elementary matrices.

(b) Write A as a product of elementary matrices.

5. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) Bring A to row reduced echelon form.

(b) Find bases for (i) the row space, (ii) the column space and (iii) the null space of A .

6. Let u_1, u_2, u_3 be vectors in \mathbb{R}^n and let $v_1 = u_1, v_2 = u_1 + 2u_2, v_3 = u_1 + 2u_2 - u_3$.

(a) If u_1, u_2, u_3 are linearly independent, show that v_1, v_2, v_3 are linearly independent.

(b) If v_1, v_2, v_3 are linearly independent, show that u_1, u_2, u_3 are linearly independent.

7. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a linear transformation with

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T\left(\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Find the matrix of T with respect to the standard basis.

(b) Show that T^{-1} exists and find its matrix with respect to the standard basis.

8. (a) For which values of c is the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ diagonalizable.

(b) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$,

- (i) find the characteristic polynomial of A and the eigenvalues of A ; (Hint: -2 is an eigenvalue)

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(ii) find a basis of each eigenspace;

(iii) determine whether or not there is an invertible matrix P such that $P^{-1}AP$ is a diagonal matrix. Exhibit P if it exists but you don't have to compute P^{-1} explicitly.

9. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

(a) Find an invertible matrix P such that $P^{-1}AP$ is a diagonal matrix.

(b) Find a matrix B with $B^3 = A$.

10. (a) If A is a diagonalizable 2×2 matrix with $A^3 = -I$, where I is the identity matrix, show that $A = -I$.

- (b) Using the fact that $A^2 - \text{tr}(A)A + \det(A)I = 0$ for any 2×2 matrix A , find a 2×2 matrix A with $A^2 - A + I = 0$. Show that $A^3 = -I$.

11. Let $W = \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$

(a) Find an orthonormal basis for W .

(b) Find a basis for W^\perp and use this to find a homogeneous system of equations whose solution space is W .

12. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) Find an orthogonal matrix P such that $P^T A P$ is a diagonal matrix.

(b) Using (a), show that $5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 = 2$ is the equation of an ellipse. Find the length and a direction vector of each axis.

