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Differential Equations and Linear Algebra 2250
Sample Midterm Exam 2
Version 1, 21 Mar 2014

Instructions: This in-class exam is designed to be completed in 30 minutes. No calculators, notes, tables or books. No answer check is expected. Details count 3/4, answers count 1/4.

1. (The 3 Possibilities with Symbols)

Let a , b and c denote constants and consider the system of equations

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2b-4 & 3 & a \\ b+1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1-b & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b^2 \\ b \\ b^2-b \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) [40%] Determine a and b such that the system has a unique solution.
- (b) [30%] Explain why $a = 0$ and $b \neq 0$ implies no solution. Ignore any other possible no solution cases.
- (c) [30%] Explain why $a = b = 0$ implies infinitely many solutions. Ignore any other possible infinitely many solution cases.

Use this page to start your solution. Attach extra pages as needed.

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2. (Vector Spaces) Do all parts. Details not required for (a)-(d).

(a) [10%] True or false: There is a subspace S of \mathcal{R}^3 containing none of the vectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

(b) [10%] True or false: The set of solutions \vec{u} in \mathcal{R}^3 of a consistent matrix equation $A\vec{u} = \vec{b}$ can equal all vectors in the xy -plane, that is, all vectors of the form $\vec{u} = (x, y, 0)$.

(c) [10%] True or false: Relations $x^2 + y^2 = 0$, $y + z = 0$ define a subspace in \mathcal{R}^3 .

(d) [10%] True or false: Equations $x = y$, $z = 2y$ define a subspace in \mathcal{R}^3 .

(e) [20%] Linear algebra theorems are able to conclude that the set S of all polynomials $f(x) = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2$ such that $f'(x) + \int_0^1 f(x)xdx = 0$ is a vector space of functions. Explain why $V = \mathbf{span}(1, x, x^2)$ is a vector space, then fully state a linear algebra theorem required to show S is a subspace of V . To save time, do not write any subspace proof details.

(f) [40%] Find a basis of vectors for the subspace of \mathcal{R}^5 given by the system of restriction equations

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} 3x_1 & + & 2x_3 & + & 4x_4 & + & 10x_5 & = & 0, \\ 2x_1 & + & x_3 & + & 2x_4 & + & 4x_5 & = & 0, \\ -2x_1 & & & & & + & 4x_5 & = & 0, \\ 2x_1 & + & 2x_3 & + & 4x_4 & + & 12x_5 & = & 0. \end{array}$$

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3. (Independence and Dependence) Do all parts.

- (a) [10%] State a dependence test for 3 vectors in \mathcal{R}^4 . Write the hypothesis and conclusion, not just the name of the test.
- (b) [10%] State fully an independence test for 3 polynomials. It should apply to show that 1 , $1 + x$, $x(1 + x)$ are independent.
- (c) [10%] For any matrix A , $\mathbf{rank}(A)$ equals the number of lead variables for the problem $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$. How many non-pivot columns in an 8×8 matrix A with $\mathbf{rank}(A) = 6$?
- (d) [30%] Let $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_4$ denote the rows of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Decide if the four rows $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \vec{v}_4$ are independent and display the details of the chosen independence test.

- (e) [40%] Extract from the list below a largest set of independent vectors.

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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4. (Determinants) Do all parts.

(a) [10%] True or False? The value of a determinant is the product of the diagonal elements.

(b) [10%] True or False? The determinant of the negative of the $n \times n$ identity matrix is -1 .(c) [20%] Assume given 3×3 matrices A, B . Suppose $A^2B = E_2E_1A$ and E_1, E_2 are elementary matrices representing respectively a swap and a multiply by -5 . Assume $\det(B) = 10$. Let $C = 2A$. Find all possible values of $\det(C)$.(d) [30%] Determine all values of x for which $(I + C)^{-1}$ fails to exist, where C equals the transpose of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3x & 0 & 1 \\ x-1 & x & x \end{pmatrix}$.(e) [30%] Let symbols a, b, c denote constants. Apply the adjugate [adjoint] formula for the inverse to find the value of the entry in row 3, column 4 of A^{-1} , given A below.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & c & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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5. (Linear Differential Equations) Do all parts.(a) [20%] Solve for the general solution of $15y'' + 8y' + y = 0$.(b) [40%] The characteristic equation is $r^2(2r + 1)^3(r^2 - 2r + 10) = 0$. Find the general solution y of the linear homogeneous constant-coefficient differential equation.(c) [20%] A fourth order linear homogeneous differential equation with constant coefficients has two particular solutions $2e^{3x} + 4x$ and xe^{3x} . Write a formula for the general solution.(d) [20%] Mark with **X** the functions which **cannot** be a solution of a linear homogeneous differential equation with constant coefficients. Test your choices against this theorem:

The general solution of a linear homogeneous n th order differential equation with constant coefficients is a linear combination of Euler solution atoms.

$e^{\ln 2x }$	e^{x^2}	$2\pi + x$	$\cos(\ln x)$
$\cos(x \ln 3.7125)$	$x^{-1}e^{-x} \sin(\pi x)$	$\cosh(x)$	$\sin^2(x)$

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