

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$\Sigma$
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**MTH U371**

**FINAL EXAM**

**Spring 2005**

**Instructions:** Put your name in the blanks above. Put your final answers to each question in the designated spaces. Calculators are permitted. A single sheet of formulas is allowed. **Show your work.** If there is not enough room to show your work, use the back page.

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1. 12 points Consider the vectors

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Are the vectors  $\vec{v}_1$ ,  $\vec{v}_2$ ,  $\vec{v}_3$  linearly independent or dependent? If they are independent, explain why. If they are dependent, exhibit a linear dependence relation among them.

- (b) Write the vector  $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$  as a linear combination of the vectors  $\vec{v}_1$ ,  $\vec{v}_2$ ,  $\vec{v}_3$ .

2. 10 points The matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -6 & 10 & -8 & 1 & 5 \\ -3 & 9 & -15 & -12 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  has the matrix

$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  as its row-reduced echelon form.

(a) Find a basis for the image of  $A$ .

(b) Find a basis for the kernel of  $A$ .

(c) Compute:

•  $\text{rank } A =$

•  $\dim(\ker A) =$

•  $\dim(\text{im } A)^\perp =$

•  $\dim(\ker A)^\perp =$

3. 12 pts

(a) Find the least squares solution  $\vec{x}^*$  of the inconsistent system  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ , where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Use your answer to part (a) to find the projection of  $\vec{b}$  onto the image of  $A$ .

(c) Determine the error  $\|\vec{b} - A\vec{x}^*\|$ .

4. 14 pts Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to the vectors

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

and write the result in the form  $A = QR$ , with  $Q$  orthogonal and  $R$  upper-diagonal.

5. 14 pts Consider the linear transformation  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  that rotates the  $yz$ -plane by  $45^\circ$  in a counterclockwise direction, and reflects the  $x$ -axis about the  $yz$ -plane.
- (a) Find the matrix  $A$  corresponding to  $T$ .

(b) What is  $\det(A)$ ?

(c) Is  $A$  orthogonal? Why, or why not?

(d) Find  $A^{-1}$ .

(e) What is the image of the vector  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$  under the map  $T$ ?

6. 14 pts Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 12 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(a) Find the characteristic polynomial of  $A$ .

(b) Find the eigenvalues of  $A$ .

(c) Find a basis for each eigenspace of  $A$ .

(d) Find an invertible matrix  $S$  and a diagonal matrix  $D$  such that  $A = S \cdot D \cdot S^{-1}$ .  
[You do not have to calculate  $S^{-1}$ .]

7. 12 points A  $2 \times 2$  matrix has eigenvalues  $\lambda_1 = -4$  and  $\lambda_2 = 3$ .

(a) What is the characteristic polynomial of  $A$ ?

(b) Compute  $\text{tr}(A)$  and  $\det(A)$ .

(c) Compute  $\det(5A)$ .

(d) What are the eigenvalues of  $A^2$ ?

(e) Compute  $\text{tr}(A^2)$  and  $\det(A^2)$ .

(f) Is  $A$  invertible? If no, say why not. If yes, compute the trace of the inverse matrix.

8. 14 pts Find the singular value decomposition for the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , as follows:
- (a) Find the symmetrized matrix  $B = A^T A$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (b) Find the eigenvalues  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  of  $B$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (c) Find the singular values  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  of  $A$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (d) Find eigenvectors  $\vec{w}_1$  and  $\vec{w}_2$  for  $B$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (e) Now find an orthonormal set of eigenvectors,  $\vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (f) Use the vectors  $\vec{v}_i$ , the singular values  $\sigma_i$ , and the matrix  $A$  to find another orthonormal set,  $\vec{u}_1$  and  $\vec{u}_2$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (g) Put everything together to arrive at the SVD decomposition,  $A = U \cdot \Sigma \cdot V^T$ . Check your answer!