

Math 261 Section 6      Fall 2019      Exam 1      October 23, 2019

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- Put your name in the “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” above.
- Write your answers down neatly, use complete sentences, and *justify your work*.
- Good luck!

1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Writing  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ , find all solutions to the matrix equation

$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}.$$

2. Suppose that

- $B$  is a  $2 \times 3$  matrix,
- $C$  is a  $3 \times 2$  matrix,
- $D$  is a  $3 \times 3$  matrix, and
- $E$  is a  $2 \times 1$  matrix.

For each of the following matrix expressions, either tell me the size of the matrix or write "Undefined."

(a)  $BC$

(b)  $CB$

(c)  $B + C$

(d)  $C + B$

(e)  $BD$

(f)  $BE$

(g)  $BDC$

3. Let

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find  $F^{-1}$ , if it exists.

4. (a) Write a system of two linear equations in two variables that has infinitely many solutions.

(b) Solve your system from part (a).

5. Suppose that  $a$  is a real number, and let

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} a & 2a \\ 3a & 4a + 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

For which values of  $a$  is  $G$  invertible?

6. Let

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

(a) Let  $E_1$  be the elementary matrix associated to scaling row two of  $H$  by 2. What is  $E_1$ ?

(b) Let  $E_2$  be the elementary matrix associated to adding  $(-1) \cdot (\text{row one})$  to row two. What is  $E_2$ ?

(c) Let  $E_3$  be the elementary matrix associated to adding  $(-1) \cdot (\text{row three})$  to row two. What is  $E_3$ ?

(d) What is  $E_3E_2E_1H$ ?

## Extra Credit

Let

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Write down a  $9 \times 9$  matrix  $J$  such that

$$J\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \text{ has infinitely many solutions} \quad \text{and} \quad J\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \text{ has } \mathbf{x}_0 \text{ as a solution.}$$