

**C1:** \_\_\_\_\_ 80pts

**C2:** \_\_\_\_\_ 65pts

**C3:** \_\_\_\_\_ 130pts

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_ 275pts

**C1:** With  $\mathbf{V}$  a vectorspace over field  $\mathbf{F}$ , suppose  $\mathbf{W}_1, \mathbf{W}_2, \mathbf{W}_3, \dots \subset \mathbf{V}$  are subspaces. Define sets

$$\mathbf{X} := \mathbf{W}_1 \cup \mathbf{W}_2; \quad \mathbf{S} := \left\{ \mathbf{u} + 2\mathbf{v} \mid \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{W}_1 \text{ and} \\ \mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{W}_2 \end{array} \right\};$$

$$\mathbf{Y} := \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{W}_n.$$

OYOSOP, prove, or give an explicit CEX (field, VS and vectors/scalars) to: "Set  $\mathbf{X}$  is a VS." Ditto  $\mathbf{S}$  and  $\mathbf{Y}$ .

Please PRINT your name and ordinal. Ta:

Ord:

**C2:** Matrix  $\mathbf{R}$  equals  $RREF(\mathbf{S})$ , where  $\mathbf{S}$  is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 & -1 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{R} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

So Rank( $\mathbf{S}$ )= \_\_\_\_\_ and Nullity( $\mathbf{S}$ )= \_\_\_\_\_.

OYOSOP, as col-vecs, write a basis  $\mathcal{A}$  for Range( $L_{\mathbf{S}}$ ). As column-vectors, write a basis  $\mathcal{B}$  for Ker( $L_{\mathbf{S}}$ ).

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**HONOR CODE:** "I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor."

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**C3:** a On  $\mathbf{V} := \text{MAT}_{5 \times 3}(\mathbb{Q})$ , the map  $\mathbf{T}: \mathbf{V} \rightarrow \mathbf{V}$  by  $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A}) := RREF(\mathbf{A})$  is  $\mathbb{Q}$ -linear.  $\begin{matrix} \mathbf{T} & \mathbf{F} \end{matrix}$

The map  $\text{PLY}_3 \rightarrow \text{PLY}_3$  which sends  $f \mapsto g$ , where  $g(x) := x \cdot f'(x+5)$ , is: Circle best Linear Affine Neither

b Let  $R_{\theta}$  be the std. rotation [by  $\theta$ ] matrix. With

$$\mathbf{E} := \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{D} := \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix},$$

the product  $[\mathbf{E}\mathbf{D}]^{23} = \alpha \cdot R_{\theta}$ , with  $\alpha =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\in \mathbb{R}$

and  $\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\in (-180^\circ, 180^\circ)$ . [Hint: Don't multiply matrices. Geometrically,  $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{D}$  represent what lin-trns?]

c With  $\mathbf{C}$  the change-of-basis matrix from  $\mathcal{E} := (1, x, x^2)$  to  $\mathcal{B} := (3x + 5x^2, x + 2x^2, 1)$ , then  $\mathbf{C}^{-1}$  equals

$$\begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ | & | & | \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ | & | & | \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}.$$

d The determinant of  $\mathbf{M} := \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

The char-poly of  $\mathbf{M}$  is  $Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D$ , where  $B =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $C =$  \_\_\_\_\_.