#1 1 of 12



MATH 1B03 C01 and C02: Midterm 1 (Version 2 - Early Writes/SAS)

Instructors: Adam Van Tuyl and Andres Zuniga Date: October 2, 2019 5:30PM Duration: 75 min.

So	L	u	T	1	0	N	2							
Last nam	е													
							de	05 7	SV.	no	وابدا	w	7	
		PIRE	26130	NOS.							6	8		
04400														
Student	ID nu	mber									0 0			

Instructions:

(YOUR RESULTS DEPEND UPON PROPER ATTENTION TO THESE INSTRUCTIONS.)

- Fill in your name and student ID neatly in the box above.
- This test paper contains 16 multiple choice questions and 2 short answer questions printed on both sides of the page. The questions are on pages 2 through 10. Page 11 is a blank page for calculation, and Page 12 is the bubble sheet for the multiple choice questions. Scrap paper is also available for rough work.
- For Questions 1 through 16, select the one correct answer to each question and enter that answer on the bubble sheet.
- For Questions 17 and 18, write your answer directly in this test booklet.
- The midterm is graded out of 21. Questions 1 through 16 are worth 1 point each, Question 17 is worth 2 points, and Question 18 is worth 3 points.
- NO CALCULATORS ALLOWED.
- YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT YOUR COPY OF THE TEST IS COM-PLETE. LET THE INVIGILATOR KNOW OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.



#1 2 of 12

McMaster University Math 1B03 Fall 2019

Page 2 of 12

- Which equation is NOT a linear equation in x₁, x₂ and x₃.
 - a) $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2019$.

b)
$$\sin(2019x_1) + (\cos(2019))x_3 = 0$$
.

c)
$$\sqrt{2019}x_1 + \pi^{2019}x_2 + e^{2019}x_3 = 42$$
.

d)
$$2^{2019}x_1 + 6x_2 + (\log_{10} 11)x_3 = 2019$$
.

e)
$$-x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 - 4 = 0$$
.

2. Which of the following matrices are in row echelon form?

row echelon

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \pi & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4
\end{bmatrix}$$

iv)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 42 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a) i), ii) and v) only
- b) All of them
- c) None of them
- d) i) and v) only
- e) v) only

#1 3 of 12



McMaster University Math 1B03 Fall 2019

Page 3 of 12

3. How many solutions does the following system of linear equations have?

$$-2x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 = -9$$

$$3x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3 = 5$$

$$-5x_1 + 7x_2 - 4x_3 = -14$$
a) None
b) One
c) Two
d) 2019

wr see we will have an infinite

of Sol² S

4. Suppose that the augmented matrix of a system of linear equations has been placed into the following reduced row echelon form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

If q, r are arbitrary elements of \mathbb{R} , then the set of solutions for this systems is described by

$$x_1 = -3$$
 $x_1 = -3 - 2q - 5r$ $x_1 = 3 + 2q + 5r$ $x_2 = q$ $x_3 = 1$ $x_4 = 0$ $x_5 = 2$ $x_5 = 2$ x_6 x_7 x_8 x_8 x_9 x_9



4 of 12

McMaster University Math 1B03 Fall 2019 Page 4 of 12

5. The rank of a matrix A is the number of leading 1's in the reduced row echelon form of A. What is the rank of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - a & 1 & a^2 + 1 \\ 1 & -a & 3 & a^2 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
a) 0
b) 1
c) 2
d) 3

e) Not enough information; answer will depend upon the value of a.

6. You are given the following three matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -6 & 4 & -4 \\ -8 & 9 & -2 & 3 \\ -4 & 7 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 9 & -2 & 3 \\ 8 & -5 & 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 9 \\ 6 & -5 \\ -9 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

What matrix multiplication will yield a 2×2 matrix?

- a) CABC
- b) $C^T A^T B C$
- c) A^TBCC^T
- d) BC^TA^TB
- e) ABATC

5 of 12



McMaster University Math 1B03 Fall 2019

Page 5 of 12

If A, B, C and D are invertible matrices of the same size and

$$C^{-1}BC^TA^2A^T = D$$

which of the following must be B?

a)
$$(A^{-1})^T (A^2)^{-1} C(C^T)^{-1} D$$

a)
$$(A^{-1})^T (A^2)^{-1} C(C^T)^{-1} D$$

b) $CD(A^{-1})^T (A^2)^{-1} (C^T)^{-1}$
c) $CDA^T A^2 C^T$

- d) $CDA(C^T)^{-1}$
- e) None of the above

8. Compute
$$A$$
 if $(B + A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

a) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ Bt $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3$



#1 6 of 12

McMaster University Math 1B03 Fall 2019 Page 6 of 12

9. What are the entries of the first row of A^{-1} if

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a) & -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0 \\ b) & 0, 1, \frac{1}{2}. \\ c) & 1, 0, -1 \\ d) & \frac{1}{2}, 0, 1 \\ e) & -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 1 \end{array}$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 10. Which one of the following statements is not equivalent to the others?
- a) A is invertible.
 - b) $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ has no non-trivial solution.
 - c) The reduced row echelon form of A is I_n
 - d) A is not a product of elementary matrices.

e) $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is consistent for every $n \times 1$ matrix \mathbf{b} .

#1 7 of 12



McMaster University Math 1B03 Fall 2019

Page 7 of 12

11. The system of 5 equations in 4 unknowns Ax = B has solutions

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

If performing row operations on the augmented matrix [A|B] can produce the following matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & a \\ 12 & 0 & 7 & -6 & b \\ 8 & 3 & 4 & -4 & c \\ 22 & 0 & 11 & -11 & d \end{bmatrix}$$
 Since $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is a Sol^h) what is $a + d$?

what is
$$a + d$$
?

a) -123

b) -8

c) -10

d) 10

e) 123

So $a+d=1-1=-10$

- 12. In Matlab, suppose that we have defined a n × n matrix M, and we want make a new matrix where each (i, j)-th entry is the square of the (i, j)-th entry of the matrix M. Which command could accomplish this?
 - a) square (M)
 - b) M(1,1)^2,M(1,2)^2,...,M(n,n)^2
 - c) M^2
 - d) M.^2
 - e) M*M'



#1 8 of 12

McMaster University Math 1B03 Fall 2019 Page 8 of 12

The following questions are all TRUE-FALSE questions.

- 13. Which of the following statements are true?
 - (1) Multiplying a row of an augmented matrix through by 0 is not an acceptable elementary row operation.
 - (2) If a linear system has two equations in three unknowns, then the system is always inconsistent.
 - a) (1) is false and (2) is false.
 - b) (1) is true and (2) is false.
 - c) (1) is false and (2) is true.
 - d) (1) is true and (2) is true.
- 14. Which of the following statements are true?
 - (1) If A and B are $n \times n$ matrices, then tr(AB) = tr(A) tr(B).
 - (2) If A and B are $n \times n$ matrices, then tr(A + B) = tr(A) + tr(B).
 - a) (1) is false and (2) is false.
 - b) (1) is true and (2) is false.
 - c) (1) is false and (2) is true.
 - d) (1) is true and (2) is true.

Same as V.1

1 9 of 12



McMaster University Math 1B03 Fall 2019

Page 9 of 12

- 15. Which of the following statements are true?
 - (1) If A is any invertible $n \times n$ matrix and E is an $n \times n$ elementary matrix, then EA is invertible.
 - (2) If E₁ and E₂ are two n × n elementary matrices, then E₁ + E₂ is also an elementary matrix.
 - a) (1) is false and (2) is false.
 - b) (1) is true and (2) is false.
 - c) (1) is false and (2) is true.
 - d) (1) is true and (2) is true.
- 16. Which of the following statements are true?
 - (1) If A and B are $n \times n$ matrix such that A and B are symmetric, then A + B is symmetric.
 - (2) If A is an n × m matrix, then AA^T is an n × n symmetric matrix.
 - a) (1) is false and (2) is false.
 - b) (1) is true and (2) is false.
 - c) (1) is false and (2) is true.
 - d) (1) is true and (2) is true.



#1 10 of 12

McMaster University Math 1B03 Fall 2019

Page 10 of 12

The following two questions are **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**. Write your answer for each question directly into the space provided. You will be graded for both your answer and your explanation.

17. A square $n \times n$ matrix A is called **idempotent** if $A^2 = A$. Show that if A is an idempotent matrix, then the matrix $(I_n - A)$ is also an idempotent matrix.

Same as V.1

18. Suppose that A is an $n \times n$ matrix such that $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ has a non-trivial solution. Prove that $A^{2019}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ has must also have a non-trivial solution.

Let \overrightarrow{w} be the nontrivial \overrightarrow{sl}^2 to $\overrightarrow{AX} = \overrightarrow{o}$, i.e. $\overrightarrow{AW} = \overrightarrow{o}$ but $\overrightarrow{w} \neq \overrightarrow{o}$. Then \overrightarrow{w} is also a solar to $\overrightarrow{A^{209}} \overrightarrow{X} = \overrightarrow{o}$ since $A^{209} \overrightarrow{W} = \overrightarrow{A^{208}} (A\overrightarrow{w}) = \overrightarrow{A^{208}} \overrightarrow{O} = \overrightarrow{O}.$ So $A^{2019} \overrightarrow{X} = \overrightarrow{o}$ has a nontrivial Solar

11 of 12



McMaster University Math 1B03 Fall 2019 Page 11 of 12

This page is blank - you can use it for scrap

SCRAP

#1 12 of 12

1	1	②	1	1	(I)
			0	0	(1)

- 21 (1) (1) (1) (1)
- - 22 1 1 1 1 1
- (1) (1) (1) (1)
- 23
- ① **②** ① ① ①
- 24 (1) (1) (1) (1)
- (I) (I) (I)
- (I) (I) (I) (I) 25
- (I) (I) (I) (I)
- 26 (D (D (D (D)
- (I) (I) (I)
- 27 (D (D (D (D)
- 28 ① ① ① ① ①

- 10 (1) (1) (1) (1)
- 29
- (I) (I) (I)
- (D (D (D (D) 30
- (I) (I) (I) (I) 31
- (D) (D) (D) 12
- (D) (D) (D) 32
- (I) (I) (I)
- 33 (D (D (D (D)
- 14
- 34 (D (D (D (D)
- 15 (I) (I) (I) (I)
- 35
- 16 ① ① ① **(**)
- (I) (I) (I) (I) 36
- 17 (D (D (D (D)
- 37 (I) (I) (I) (I)
- 18 (I) (I) (I) (I)
- 19 (D (D (D (D)
- (D (D (D (D)

- 20 (I) (I) (I) (I)
- 40 (1) (1) (1) (1)

38

39