Dawson College: Linear Algebra: 201-105-05-S4: Fall 2012

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## Quiz 4

This quiz is graded out of 10 marks. No books, calculators, notes or cell phones are allowed. You must show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work. If you need more space for your answer use the back of the page.

Question 1. (5 marks) §1.6 # 9 Solve the linear systems together by reducing the appropriate augmented matrix.

$$x_{1} - 5x_{2} = b_{1} 3x_{1} + 2x_{2} = b_{2}$$
(i)  $b_{1} = 1, b_{2} = 4$  (ii)  $b_{1} = -2, b_{2} = 5$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & | & | & | & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & | & 4 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{-3R_{1}+R_{2}-R_{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & | & 1 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 17 & | & | & | & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(X_1, X_2) = (22/17, 1/17)$$
 $(X_1, X_2) = (21/17, 1/17)$ 

**Question 2.** §1.7 # 32 Let A be an  $n \times n$  symmetric matrix.

- a. (2 marks) Show that  $A^2$  is symmetric.
- b. (3 marks) Show that  $2A^2 3A + I$  is symmetric.

a) Need to show 
$$(A^2)^t = A^2$$
 with the premise  $A^t = A$ . LHS =  $(A^2)^t = (A^2)^2 = (A)^2 = A^2 = RHS$   
b) Need to show  $2A^2 - 3A + I$  with the premise  $A^t = A$ .

LHS = 
$$(2A^2 - 3A + I)^t = (2A^2)^t + (3A)^{t'} + I^t$$
  
=  $2(A^2)^t - 3A^t + I = 2A^2 - 3A + I = RHS$