

No books, watches, 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.

Question 1.¹ (3 marks) Show that $A^T(4A)$ must be symmetric. Justify your work completely, do not skip steps!

Must show that $(A^T(4A))^T = A^T(4A)$. LHS = $(A^T(4A))^T$

$$= (4A)^T (A^T)^T$$

$$= 4A^T A$$

$$= A^T 4A$$

$$= A^T(4A) = \text{RHS}$$

Question 2.² (5 marks) Solve for x where

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos x \\ -\cos x & \sin x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ e^x & 1 & e^x \\ 1 & e^x & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = a_{31}c_{31} + a_{32}c_{32} + a_{33}c_{33}$$

$$1 = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & e^x \end{vmatrix} - e^x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^x & e^x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$1 = e^x - 1$$

$$2 = e^x$$

$$x = \ln 2$$

Question 3. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false provide a counterexample. If the statement is true provide a proof of the statement.a. (2 marks) If A^2 is a symmetric matrix, then A is a symmetric matrix.

False, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is not symmetric but A^2 is symmetric since $A^2 = 0$

b. (2 marks) If A is a square matrix whose minors are all zero, then $\det(A) = 0$.

True, $\det(A) = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}C_{1n}$

$$= a_{11}M_{11} + a_{12}(-M_{12}) + \dots + a_{1n}(-1)^{1+n}M_{1n}$$

$$= a_{11}(0) + a_{12}(-0) + \dots + a_{1n}(-1)^{1+n}(0)$$

$$= 0$$

Question 4. (3 marks) A matrix A is said to be skew-symmetric if $A^T = -A$. If A is an invertible skew-symmetric matrix, then A^{-1} is skew-symmetric.Must show $(A^{-1})^T = -A^{-1}$.

LHS = $(A^{-1})^T$

$$= (A^T)^{-1} \text{ by thm seen in class}$$

$$= (-A)^{-1} \text{ by premise}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-1} A^{-1} \text{ by thm seen in class}$$

$$= -A^{-1}$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

¹From a past John Abbott final examination²From a past Dawson College final examination