

## CLASS TEST II REVIEW

The sections are: 1.7, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2

(1) Find  $A^2, A^{-2}, A^{-k}$  by inspection if:

(a)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(b)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

(2) Find  $a, b, c$  for which  $A$  is symmetric:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2a+b & a-b-c \\ 4 & -1 & a+c \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) If  $A$  is symmetric show that  $4A^2 - 2A + I$  is symmetric.

(4) If  $A^T A = A$  then prove that  $A$  is symmetric.

(5) Evaluate the following determinants by cofactor expansion:

(a)  $\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

(b)  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

(c)  $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$

(d)  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

(e)  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & k & 3 & 0 \\ k & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

(6) Compute  $A^{-1}$  by using the adjoint matrix:

(a)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$       (b)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(7) Solve the following systems of equations by using Cramer's Rule:

(a)  $\begin{cases} 4x + 2y = 6 \\ x - 3y = 5 \end{cases}$       (b)  $\begin{cases} x + y + z = 2 \\ 3x - y + z = 5 \\ 3x + 2y + 4z = 0 \end{cases}$

(c)  $\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ 2x - y - z = 1 \\ y + 2z = 2 \end{cases}$

(8) Evaluate the determinants by row reduction to the row-echelon form:

(a)  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$       (b)  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$       (c)  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -7 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 11 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

(9) Solve for  $x$ :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2x+1 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 5x & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(10) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\det(A) = 7$  then find:

(a)  $\det(-2A)$       (b)  $\det(A^{-1})$

(c)  $\det(A^T)$       (d)  $\det(5A^{-1})$       (e)  $\det \begin{bmatrix} 3a & 3b & 3c \\ g & h & i \\ d & e & f \end{bmatrix}$

(11) For which  $k$  does  $A$  fail to be invertible?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} k+2 & -1 \\ 1 & k \end{bmatrix}$$

(12) Find the number of inversions in the permutations of the set  $(1,2,3,4,5)$ :

(a)  $(3,4,1,2,5)$  (b)  $(2,5,1,3,4)$  (c)  $(1,3,5,4,2)$  (d)  $(1,2,3,5,4)$

(13) Evaluate the determinants by using signed elementary products:

(a)  $\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

(b)  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

(c)  $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$

(14) Solve for  $x$ :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & x & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & x \\ -1 & x+2 \end{vmatrix}$$

(15) If  $u = (1,7)$ ,  $v = (3,-2)$  then find:

(a)  $u+v$  (b)  $2u-3v$  (c)  $\|u-v\|$  (d)  $\|u\|-\|v\|$

(16) If  $u = (1,0,-2)$ ,  $v = (3,2,4)$ ,  $w = (2,2,-1)$  then find:

(a)  $u-v$  (b)  $2u+v$  (c)  $3u+v-w$  (d)  $\|u+v-2w\|$

(e)  $\|u+v\|-\|2w\|$

(17) Find the terminal point  $Q$  of a vector  $u$  with the initial point  $P(4,-3,6)$  such that:

(a)  $u$  has the same direction as  $v = (1,1,7)$ ;

(b)  $u$  is oppositely directed to  $v = (1,1,7)$

(18) Find the initial point  $P$  of a vector  $u$  with the terminal point  $Q(3,5,5)$  such that:

(a)  $u$  has the same direction as  $v = (6,-2,1)$ ;

(b)  $u$  is oppositely directed to  $v = (6,-2,1)$

(19) Find the distance between  $P$  and  $Q$ :

(a)  $P(1,7), Q(2,3)$

(b)  $P(1,0,6), Q(4,3,-2)$

(c)  $P(7,-4,5), Q(8,-2,-3)$

**ANSWERS:**

$$(1) (a) A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A^{-2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A^{-k} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2^k} & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{25} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}, A^{-2} = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, A^{-k} = \begin{bmatrix} 5^k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a=1$$

$$(2) b=2 \quad (5) (a) -70 \quad (b) 6 \quad (c) 31 \quad (d) 66 \quad (e) -6k^2 - 9k + 36$$

$$c=-1$$

$$(6) (a) A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{5}{6} \end{bmatrix} \quad (b) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{19} \begin{bmatrix} -22 & 24 & 7 \\ -8 & 7 & 6 \\ 13 & -9 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(c) A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(7) (a) x=2, y=-1 \quad (b) x=\frac{7}{4}, y=-\frac{17}{24}, z=-\frac{23}{24} \quad (c) x=\frac{1}{3}, y=-\frac{8}{3}, z=\frac{7}{3}$$

$$(8) (a) 6 \quad (b) -23 \quad (c) 18$$

$$(9) x=0, y=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(10) (a) -56 \quad (b) \frac{1}{7} \quad (c) 7 \quad (d) \frac{125}{7} \quad (e) -21$$

$$(11) k=-1$$

$$(12) (a) 4 \quad (b) 4 \quad (c) 4 \quad (d) 1$$

$$(13) (a) -70 \quad (b) 6 \quad (c) 31$$

$$(14) x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{217}}{6}$$

$$(15) (a) (4,5) \quad (b) (-7,20) \quad (c) \sqrt{85} \quad (d) 5\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{13}$$

(16) (a)  $(-2, -2, -6)$  (b)  $(5, 2, 0)$  (c)  $(4, 0, -1)$  (d)  $2\sqrt{5}$  (e)  $2\sqrt{6} - 6$

(17) (a)  $Q(5, -2, 13)$  (b)  $Q(3, -4, -1)$

(18) (a)  $P(5, -2, 13)$  (b)  $P(9, 3, 6)$

(19) (a)  $\sqrt{17}$  (b)  $\sqrt{85}$  (c)  $\sqrt{69}$