

Test 2

This test is graded out of 43 marks. No books, notes, watches or cell phones are allowed. You are only permitted to use the Sharp EL-531XG or Sharp EL-531X calculator. Give the work in full; – unless otherwise stated, reduce each answer to its simplest, exact form; – and write and arrange your exercise in a legible and orderly manner. If you need more space for your answer use the back of the page.

Question 1. Given

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ -3 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- a. (5 marks) Evaluate $\det(A)$.
- b. (5 marks) If M is a 4×4 matrix such that $\det(M) = 3$ then evaluate $\det(\det(5A^T)\text{adj}(MA^{-1}))$. Justify!

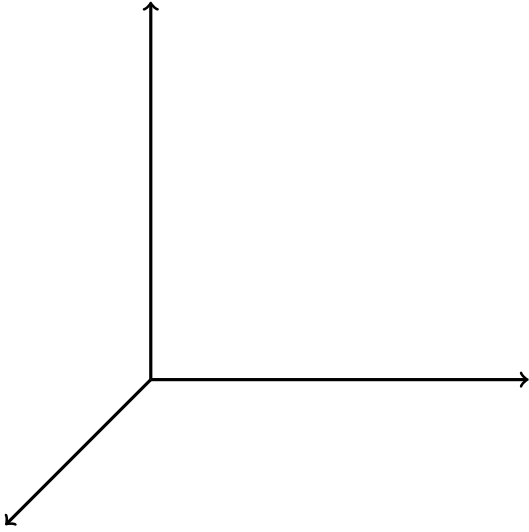
Question 2. (3 marks) Prove: There does not exist $n \times n$ invertible matrices A and B where A is symmetric, B is skew symmetric, n is odd such that AB is symmetric.

Question 3. (3 marks) Prove or disprove: If $(AB)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ has only the trivial solution then $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ and $B\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ have only the trivial solution.

Question 4. (3 marks) Prove or disprove: There does not exist two unit vectors $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -2$.

Question 5. Given the plane $4x + 3y + 2z = 12$

- a. (2 marks) Sketch the given plane using the x , y and z -intercepts. Label the axes!



- b. (5 marks) Using projections find the shortest distance between the y -intercept and the line which passes through the x and z -intercepts.

- c. (2 marks) Find the equation of the line which passes through the y -intercept and the closest point to the y -intercept from the line which passes through the x and z -intercepts.

Question 6. (4 marks) Using elementary operations show that

$$-sr \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} sb+2d & rsa+2rc \\ d & rc \end{vmatrix}$$

Question 7. (3 marks) Prove: If $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $||\vec{u}|| = \sqrt{2}$ and the angle between \vec{u} and \vec{v} is $\frac{\pi}{4}$ then $||\vec{u} + \vec{v}||^2 = ||\vec{v}||^2 + 2||\vec{v}|| + 2$.

Question 8. Given the plane $x + y + z = 0$ and the line $(x, y, z) = (1 + t, 2 + 2t, 3 + 3t)$ where $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

- a. (2 marks) Determine whether the line is perpendicular to the plane, parallel or neither. Justify!
- b. (3 marks) Find the point of intersection between the line and the plane if it exists.
- c. (3 marks) Find the smallest angle between the line and the plane.

Bonus Question. (5 marks)

Prove: If A and B are two matrices such that $A + B = AB$ then A and B commute.