

## MATH 0280 Final Examination, Sample 4-ANSWERS

**Problem 1.**  $A$  has eigenvalues  $\lambda = 0$  with alg. and geom. multiplicities 2, and  $\lambda = 1$  with alg. and geom. multiplicities 1.

$$A^{2012} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -8 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Problem 2.** a)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2\sqrt{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

b)  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$

**Problem 3.** a)  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/2 & -1/6 \\ -4/9 & -1/6 & 7/18 \\ 2/9 & -1/6 & 1/18 \end{pmatrix}$

b)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

NOTE: This representation is not unique.

**Problem 4.**  $\frac{1}{81}.$

**Problem 5.** Possible choice of a basis for  $\text{row}(A)$ :  $[-1, 3, 4, 0, -2]$ ,  $[0, 1, -3, -1, 2]$ .

Possible choice of a basis for  $\text{col}(A)$ : (column vectors are written horizontally here and below to save space):  $[-1, 0, -3]$ ,  $[3, 1, 7]$ .

Possible choice of a basis of  $\text{null}(A)$  :  $[13, 3, 1, 0, 0]$ ,  $[3, 1, 0, 1, 0]$ ,  $[-8, -2, 0, 0, 1]$ .  
 $\text{rk}(A) = \dim(\text{row}(A)) = \dim(\text{col}(A)) = 2$ ,  
 $\text{nullity}(A) = \dim(\text{null}(A)) = 3$ .

**Problem 6.** 
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ -4 \\ -16 \end{bmatrix}.$$

**Problem 7.** The answer is not unique. One of the possible choices:  
 $[1, 1, 1, 1]$ ,  $[1, -1, 0, 0]$ ,  $[-1, -1, 3, -1]$ ,  $[1, 1, 0, -2]$ .  
(When checking your answers, make sure that you have 4 vectors, such that every two of them are orthogonal to each other).