

- 1) [20pt] This is a slight rephrasing of HW 3.1.11. Define $+$ on the set of column vectors in R^2 as usual, but define scalar multiplication by $\alpha \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$. Is R^2 a vector space with these operations? Briefly justify your answer.
- 2) [10pt] What do you type onto the command line in MATLAB, to generate a random 5x5 matrix?
- 3) [10pt] Describe how to create a coding matrix A so that A^{-1} has no fractions.
- 4) [30pt] True-False. You can assume all the matrices are square in problems 4 and 5.
 - The set $S = \{[x_1, x_2]^T : 3x_1 + 5x_2 = 0\}$ is a subspace of R^2 .
 - The set $L = \{[1, 2]^T, [3, 4]^T\}$ spans R^2 and is linearly independent.
 - For all scalars $\alpha > 0$, $\det(\alpha A) = \alpha (\det A)$.
 - If $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is consistent, then $\mathbf{b} \in \text{span}\{\mathbf{a}_j\}$ (the columns of A).
 - If A is nonsingular, then $A \text{adj}(A) = I$.
- 5) [30pt] Prove ONE: You can answer on the back.
 - a) State and prove Cramer's Rule.
 - b) Use induction to prove that if A is upper triangular, then $\det A = a_{11}a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$.
 - c) If $L \subset V$ then $\text{span } L$ is a subspace of V .

Remarks and Answers: The average among the top 15 was about 70, with a high score of 94 / 100. The unofficial scale is:

A's 80 - 100 B's 70 - 79 C's 60 - 69 D's 50 - 59

- 1) No. It fails Axiom 6 (you can give the formula or idea instead, of course).
- 2) rand(5)
- 3) Multiply a few type III matrices together, so that $\det A = 1$.
- 4) TTFTF
- 5) See the textbook.