

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Math 302 Exam I Semester (121) October 04, 2012 Time: 08:00 - 10:00 pm

Name:

I.D:Section:

No calculators allowed. For all steps show calculations

Problem	Points
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Total	

Exercise 1. [16 points] Let $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 2x - y + 3z = 0\}$.

- (i) Show that S is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 .
- (ii) Find $\dim(S)$ (the dimension of S).

Exercise 2. [10 points] Write (if possible) the vector $\langle 1, -3, 2 \rangle$ as a linear combination of the three vectors $\langle 2, 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle, \langle 4, -2, 1 \rangle$.

Exercise 3. [16 points] Consider the non-homogeneous system given below:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 5 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

- (i) Solve the system by using Gauss-Jordan elimination method.
- (ii) Does this system have a unique solution?

Exercise 4. [16 points] Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 7 \\ 4 & 3 & -12 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) **Find A^{-1} , (use Gauss-Jordan elimination method).**
(b) **Using inverse found in part (a), solve the system:**

$$\begin{cases} -2x - 2y + 7z = 0 \\ 4x + 3y - 12z = 1 \\ -x \quad \quad + 2z = 2 \end{cases}$$

Exercise 5. [16 points] Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) **Find the eigenvalues of A .**
- (b) **Find the Eigenvectors of A .**

Exercise 6. [16 points] The Eigenvalues and the corresponding Eigenvectors of the symmetric matrix,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

are given by:

$$\lambda_1 = 0, K_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \lambda_2 = 17, K_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Check if the Eigenvectors are orthogonal?
- (b) Construct the matrix P that diagonalizes A orthogonally.
- (c) Give the diagonal matrix D .
- (d) Show that $P^T A P = D$.

Exercise 7. [10 points] Find value of ' a ' for which the rank of the matrix given below is '2':

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 8 & -4 \\ -3 & 6 & -1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}.$$