KFUPM, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

MATH 280: TEST 2, SEMESTER (132), MARCH 17, 2014

Time: 18:30 to 20:00

Name :

ID : Section :

Exercise	Points
1	15
2	12
3	15
4	8
Total	50

Exercise 1. Let a, b, c, d be complex numbers. Evaluate the following determinants:

 $\mathbf{(i)} \quad V(a,b) = \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & a \\ 1 & b \end{array} \right|$

(ii)
$$V(a, b, c) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

(iii)
$$V(a,b,c,d) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c & c^2 & c^3 \\ 1 & d & d^2 & d^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Exercise 2. Let A be a nonsingular $n \times n$ -matrix with n > 1.

(a) Show that

$$\det(\operatorname{adj}(A)) = (\det(A))^{n-1}.$$

(b) Show that $\operatorname{adj}(A)$ is nonsingular and $(\operatorname{adj}(A))^{-1} = \det(A^{-1})A = \operatorname{adj}(A^{-1}).$

(c) Show that a square matrix M is singular if and only if adj(M) is also singular.

Exercise 3. Let A be a $k \times k$ -matrix and B be an $(n-k) \times (n-k)$ -matrix. Consider the matrices $E = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}, F = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & I_{n-k} \end{pmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Show that det(E) = det(B).

(b) Show that det(F) = det(A).

(c) Show that det(C) = det(A) det(B).

(d) Let
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} O & B \\ & \\ A & O \end{pmatrix}$$
. Show that $\det(M) = (-1)^k \det(A) \det(B)$.

Exercise 4. Given the matrix

$$A\left(\begin{array}{rrrr}1&2&0\\k&1&k\\0&2&1\end{array}\right).$$

(a) Evaluate det(A).

(b) Find the values of k for which the above matrix A is invertible.