# University of California Davis Abstract Linear Algebra MAT 67 <br> Practice Midterm Examination <br> Time Limit: 50 Minutes 

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Name (Print):
Student ID (Print):
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This examination document contains 7 pages, including this cover page, and 4 problems. You must verify whether there any pages missing, in which case you should let the instructor know. Fill in all the requested information on the top of this page, and put your initials on the top of every page, in case the pages become separated.

You may not use your books, notes, or any calculator on this exam.
You are required to show your work on each problem on this exam. The following rules apply:
(A) If you use a lemma, proposition or theorem which we have seen in the class or in the book, you must indicate this and explain why the theorem may be applied.
(B) Organize your work, in a reasonably neat and coherent way, in the space provided. Work scattered all over the page without a clear ordering will receive little credit.
(C) Mysterious or unsupported answers will not receive full credit. A correct answer, unsupported by calculations, explanation, or

| Problem | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 25 |  |
| 2 | 25 |  |
| 3 | 25 |  |
| 4 | 25 |  |
| Total: | 100 |  | algebraic work will receive little credit; an incorrect answer supported by substantially correct calculations and explanations will receive partial credit.

(D) If you need more space, use the back of the pages; clearly indicate when you have done this.

Do not write in the table to the right.

1. (25 points) Let $V=\mathbb{R}^{4}$ and consider the linear map $f: \mathbb{R}^{4} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{4}$ given by the matrix

$$
A_{f}=\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\
-1 & 5 & 4 & 0 \\
2 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\
0 & 2 & 11 & -9
\end{array}\right)
$$

in the standard coordinate basis.
(a) (5 points) Show that $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{ker}(f))=1$.
(b) (10 points) Find a basis of the kernel $\operatorname{ker}(f)$.
(c) (5 points) Find a basis of the image $\operatorname{im}(f)$.
(d) (5 points) Prove that $f$ is not invertible.
2. (25 points) Consider the vector space $V=\mathbb{R}^{3}$ and consider the linear map $f: \mathbb{R}^{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}$ given by the matrix

$$
A_{f}=\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
4 & 0 & -3 \\
1 & 4 & -2 \\
-1 & -2 & 4
\end{array}\right)
$$

in the standard coordinate basis.
(a) (8 points) Show that $v_{7}=(-1,-1,1)$ is an eigenvector with eigenvalue $\lambda=7$.
(b) (5 points) Prove that $\lambda=2$ and $\lambda=3$ are eigenvalues of $f$.
(c) (8 points) Find an eigenvector $v_{2}$ with eigenvalue $\lambda=2$ and an eigenvector $v_{3}$ with eigenvalue $\lambda=3$.
(d) (4 points) Show that $f$ is injective.
3. (25 points) Consider $V=\mathbb{R}^{2}$ and the linear map $f: \mathbb{R}^{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2}$ given by

$$
A_{f}=\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
2 & 0 & 8 \\
-1 & 7 & 6
\end{array}\right)
$$

in the standard coordinate basis. Consider the vectors $v_{1}=(1,0,1), v_{2}=(0,2,0)$ and $v_{3}=(-1,0,3)$ in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ and the vectors $w_{1}=(1,-2)$ and $w_{2}=(0,1)$ in $\mathbb{R}^{2}$.
(a) (10 points) Show that $\left\{v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3}\right\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ and $\left\{w_{1}, w_{2}\right\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^{2}$.
(b) (15 points) Find the matrix of $f$ in the bases $\left\{v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3}\right\}$ and $\left\{w_{1}, w_{2}\right\}$.
4. (25 points) For each of the sentences below, circle whether they are true or false. (You do not need to justify your answer.)
(a) (5 points) If a ( $2 \times 2$ ) matrix has all eigenvalues equal to 1 , then it must be equal to the $(2 \times 2)$ identity matrix.
(1) True.
(2) False.
(b) (5 points) If $A=S D S^{-1}$, then $A^{3}=S^{3} D^{3} S^{-3}$.
(1) True.
(2) False.
(c) (5 points) The product of two diagonal matrices is again diagonal.
(1) True.
(2) False.
(d) (5 points) For any $(2 \times 2)$ matrices $A, B, e^{A+B}=e^{A} \cdot e^{B}$.
(1) True.
(2) False.
(e) (5 points) Consider a linear function $f: \mathbb{R}^{24} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{24}$ such that $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{im}(f))=21$. Then $f$ cannot be injective.
(1) True.
(2) False.

