

## Mathematics C1 (Cayley)

Date : February 20, 2015

Time : 13.45 – 14.45 hrs

**The solutions to the exercises need to be wellstructured and clearly formulated.**

**Moreover, you need to motivate your answer in all cases!**

**The use of electronic devices is not allowed.**

1. The matrix  $A$  and the vectors  $\mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{p}$  are given by:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 & 8 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) [1 pt] Show that  $\mathbf{p}$  is a solution of the system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ .
- (b) [2 pt] Determine the solution set of the system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  and write it in parametric vector form.
- (c) [2 pt] Determine the solution set of the system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  and write it in parametric vector form.
- (d) [2 pt] Determine all solutions of  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  for which  $x_2 = 0$ .
- (e) [1 pt] Express, if possible,  $\mathbf{b}$  as a linear combination of the columns of  $A$ .
2. (a) [2 pt] Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & \beta \\ \alpha & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ . Determine all integers  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$  for which  $A^2 = I_2$ .
- (b) [2 pt] Determine the inverse of the matrix  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , if it exists.
- (c) [2 pt] Let  $C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  be a matrix and let  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that the system  $C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  is inconsistent. Is it possible that there exists  $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that the system  $C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{c}$  has exactly one solution? Explain your answer by using the echelon form of  $C$ .
3. Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  be an invertible matrix.
- (a) [2 pt] Show that  $\mathbf{y} = A^{-1}\mathbf{b}$  is a solution of the system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ .
- (b) [2 pt] Show that if  $\mathbf{y}$  is a solution of the system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  then necessarily  $\mathbf{y} = A^{-1}\mathbf{b}$ .

**Total: 18 points**