# MATH 1553, JANKOWSKI MIDTERM 1, SPRING 2018, LECTURE A 

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Write your section number here: $\qquad$

Please read all instructions carefully before beginning.

- Please leave your GT ID card on your desk until your TA matches your exam.
- The maximum score on this exam is 50 points.
- You have 50 minutes to complete this exam.
- There are no aids of any kind (notes, text, etc.) allowed.
- Please show your work. If you cannot fit your work on the front side of the page, use the back side of the page as indicated.
- We will hand out loose scrap paper, but it will not be graded under any circumstances. All work must be written on the exam itself.
- You may cite any theorem proved in class or in the sections we covered in the text.
- Good luck!


## Problem 1.

These problems are true or false. Circle $\mathbf{T}$ if the statement is always true. Otherwise, answer F. You do not need to justify your answer.
a) $\quad \mathbf{T} \quad \mathbf{F} \quad$ The augmented matrix $\left(\begin{array}{lll|r}0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3\end{array}\right)$ is in reduced row echelon form.
b) $\quad \mathbf{T} \quad \mathbf{F} \quad$ The equation $\left(\begin{array}{ccc}1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 3\end{array}\right) x=b$ is consistent for every $b$ in $\mathbf{R}^{2}$.
c) $\mathbf{T} \quad \mathbf{F}$ If the reduced row echelon form of an augmented matrix has a row of zeros, then the system of linear equations corresponding to the augmented matrix has infinitely many solutions.
d) $\quad \mathbf{T} \quad \mathbf{F} \quad$ If $A$ is an $m \times n$ matrix and $A x=b$ has a unique solution for some $b$ in $\mathbf{R}^{m}$, then $A x=0$ has only the trivial solution.
e) $\mathbf{T} \quad$ If $A$ is a $4 \times 3$ matrix and the solution set for $A x=0$ is a line, then $A$ has 2 pivots.

Extra space for scratch work on problem 1

## Problem 2.

Show your work on parts (a) and (d) (no work necessary for (b) or (c)).
a) Compute $\left(\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{c}3 \\ -2 \\ 0\end{array}\right)$.
b) Write three different vectors $v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3}$ in $\mathbf{R}^{3}$ so that $\operatorname{Span}\left\{v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3}\right\}$ is only a plane.
c) Write an augmented $3 \times 3$ matrix in reduced row echelon form whose corresponding system of linear equations is inconsistent, and which has a pivot in every row.
d) Find all solutions to the vector equation

$$
x_{1}\left(\begin{array}{c}
2 \\
-4 \\
1
\end{array}\right)+x_{2}\left(\begin{array}{c}
4 \\
1 \\
-2
\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{c}
2 \\
14 \\
-7
\end{array}\right)
$$

If there are no solutions, justify why the vector equation is inconsistent.

Extra space for work on problem 2

## Problem 3.

Fairway Frank is infatuated with the system of linear equations given by

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 x-2 y=4 \\
& 6 x+h y=k
\end{aligned}
$$

where $h$ and $k$ are some real numbers.
a) Determine all values of $h$ and $k$ (if there are any) so that the system of equations is inconsistent.
b) Determine all values of $h$ and $k$ (if there are any) so that the system of equations has infinitely many solutions.

Extra space for work on problem 3

## Problem 4.

Consider the system of equations in $x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}$, and $x_{4}$ given below.

$$
\begin{gathered}
x_{1}-x_{2}+2 x_{3}-2 x_{4}=-1 \\
-x_{1}+x_{2}-2 x_{3}+x_{4}=2 \\
-4 x_{1}+4 x_{2}-8 x_{3}+6 x_{4}=6 .
\end{gathered}
$$

a) Write this system of linear equations as a vector equation.
b) Write this system of linear equations as a matrix equation $A x=b$. Specify every entry of $A, x$, and $b$.
c) Put an augmented matrix into reduced row echelon form to solve the system of equations. Write your answer in parametric vector form.

Extra space for work on problem 4

## Problem 5.

Parts (a) and (b) are unrelated.
a) Write a $3 \times 3$ matrix $A$ in reduced row echelon form, with the property that the solution set to $A x=0$ is Span $\left\{\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ 0 \\ 1\end{array}\right)\right\}$. Briefly justify your answer.
b) Write a vector $b$ in $\mathbf{R}^{3}$ which is not a linear combination of $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1 \\ 0\end{array}\right)$ and $\left(\begin{array}{c}0 \\ 0 \\ -1\end{array}\right)$. You do not need to justify your answer.

Extra space for work on problem 5

