

QUESTION	Answer	MAX	SCORE
1	(a) 3	2	
	(b) $\{[1, 0, 0, 1, 2], [0, 1, 0, 2, 2], [0, 0, 1, 1, 1]\}$	2	
	(c) $\{[2, -3, 6, -1, 9], [1, -4, 1, 0, 2], [-1, 2, 1, -1, 2]\}$	2	
2	(a) $F([1, 0]) = \left[\frac{1}{2}, -1\right]$ and $F([0, 1]) = \left[\frac{3}{2}, 0\right]$	3	
	(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 3/2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	2	
3	Yes, S is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}[x]$ <input type="checkbox"/> No, S is not a subspace <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Brief reasons: The set S is not closed under vector addition because $1 + x$ and $-x$ are in S but $(1 + x) + (-x) = 1 \notin S$.	4	
4	(a) $1_B = [-1, 1, 1, 0]$	2	
	(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	4	
5	(a) $\frac{1}{2} \left \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \right\} \right $	4	
	(b) The points $\mathbf{0}$, \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , \mathbf{c} are coplanar in \mathbb{R}^3 .	3	
6	(a) 6	3	
	(b) 84	3	

MIDTERM 2 ANSWER KEY (CONTINUED)

QUESTION	Answer	MAX	SCORE
7	<p>(a) A in $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is diagonalizable over \mathbb{R} if and only the sum of the dimensions of the real eigenspaces of A is n.</p> <p>(b) The given matrix has eigenvalues ± 1. Each eigenspace has dimension 1. So, by (a), matrix is not diagonalizable.</p>	3	
8	$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 - i & 1 + i \\ 0 & 1 + 2i & 1 - 2i \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	6	