

24 April 2018

(a.) Take 5 minutes **right now** to fill out course evaluations (at least for this class). Suggestions:

- “Algebra has no place in the Math 181 curriculum and should be removed.”
- “This is a calculus course, not an algebra course, so why is algebra in the syllabus?”
- “Jānis is a great instructor. He did an excellent job dealing with the algebra nonsense.”

(b.) Your final Math 181 exam is Thursday, May 10, 1:00 pm - 3:00 pm. Do not miss it.

(c.) It’s time to sign up for summer courses! The following are offered this year:

4-week courses (4/21 - 6/15): Math 110, 125, 180, 220,  
Stat 101

8-week courses (6/18 - 8/10) : Math 110, 125, 121, 165, 180, 181, 210, 220, 310, 417,  
MCS 260, 401, 471  
Stat 101, 381, 401

1. **Warm up 1:** Find coefficient vectors  $\vec{x}$  that make the following equalities true.

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. **Warm up 2:** Turn the linear systems, in the given vector space, into augmented matrices.

$$(a) \begin{array}{r} x_1 - 3x_2 = 5 \\ 9 - x_2 - x_3 = x_1 + 2 \end{array} \text{ in } \mathbf{R}^3$$

$$(b) \begin{array}{r} 2 + 2x_1 = x_4 \\ 1 - x_2 + 5x_1 = 7 \\ -2 + \pi x_4 = 0 \end{array} \text{ in } \mathbf{R}^4$$

3. By elementary row operations, bring the following matrix to a reduced echelon matrix (that is, make it look like the matrix on the right). Show the row operations that you carry out.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -5 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * & * \end{bmatrix}$$

Recall that an  $m \times n$  matrix  $A$  is a collection of  $mn$  elements, represented by  $A_{ij}$  for  $1 \leq i \leq m$  and  $1 \leq j \leq n$ .

- The *sum* of two  $m \times n$  matrices  $A, B$  is an  $m \times n$  matrix  $C_{ij} = A_{ij} + B_{ij}$
- The *product* of an  $m \times n$  matrix  $A$  and an  $n \times r$  matrix  $B$  is a  $m \times r$  matrix  $C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ik}B_{kj}$
- The *transpose* of an  $m \times n$  matrix  $A$  is an  $n \times m$  matrix  $(A^T)_{ij} = A_{ji}$
- The *inverse* of an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A^{-1}$  such that  $AA^{-1} = I_n$
- To a matrix  $A$  we may apply *elementary row operations* to its rows  $R_k$ :
  - $R_k \rightarrow cR_k$ , for  $c \neq 0$
  - $R_k \rightarrow R_\ell$  and  $R_\ell \rightarrow R_k$
  - $cR_k + R_\ell \rightarrow R_\ell$
- The *reduced echelon form* of an  $m \times n$  matrix  $A$  is the  $m \times n$  matrix  $R = [I_m|B]$ , for  $B$  an  $m \times (n - m)$  matrix, and  $R$  obtained from  $A$  by elementary row operations and column swapping. We assume  $n > m$ .

4. This question will explore properties of the space of all matrices.

- (a) Find two  $2 \times 2$  matrices  $A, B$  such that  $AB \neq BA$ . This means matrices are not *commutative*.
- (b) Find two  $2 \times 2$  matrices  $C, D$  such that  $CD = 0$ , but  $C \neq 0$  and  $D \neq 0$ . This means matrices are not an *integral domain*.
- (c) Show that for all  $2 \times 2$  matrices  $A, B, C$ , we have  $(AB)C = A(BC)$ . This means that matrices are *associative*.

The *determinant* of a square matrix is a number that is 0 if the matrix does not have an inverse, and nonzero otherwise. The general formula is complicated, but for small matrices we have

$$\det [a] = a, \quad \det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc, \quad \det \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} = a(ei - fh) - b(di - fg) + c(dh - eg).$$

5. The *rotation matrix*  $R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$  rotates any 2-vectors by an angle of  $\theta$ .

- (a) What is the determinant of the rotation matrix?
- (b) Calculate  $R^2$ .
- (c) Find a matrix  $S$  such that  $S^2 = R$  (the square root of  $R$ ). *Hint: think geometrically.*