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Problem	1	2	3	Total	
Score					

MAT 310 Linear Algebra Midterm 2 November 17, 2008

NO BOOKS OR NOTES MAY BE CONSULTED DURING THIS TEST. Explain your answers carefully. Show all your work in the "yellow book." Total score = 100.

- 1. We know (*) that any invertible matrix can be written as a product of elementary matrices.
 - (a) (10 points) Show that

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 6 & 5\\ 5 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

is invertible. Explain carefully.

- (b) (20 points) Express A as a product of elementary matrices.
- (c) (15 points) Suppose E is an elementary $n \times n$ matrix of type 1, F is an elementary $n \times n$ matrix of type 2, G is an elementary $n \times n$ matrix of type 3 and M is an arbitrary invertible $n \times n$ matrix. How are the determinants det EM, det FM and det GM related to det M? You may use only the following properties of the determinant:
 - If all the rows of a matrix M are fixed except one, det(M) is linear as a function of the variable row.
 - If a multiple of one row is added to another row, det does not change.
 - If two rows are interchanged, det changes sign.
- 2. (15 points) Calculate the determinant

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 3. Let \mathcal{P}_2 represent the vector space of polynomials $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$, with a_0, a_1, a_2 real numbers, and let $L: \mathcal{P}_2 \to \mathcal{P}_2$ be defined by L(p)(x) = xp'(x) + p(x), where p' is the derivative of p.
 - (a) (20 points) Prove carefully that L is a linear transformation.
 - (b) (10 points) What is the matrix $[L]^{\beta}_{\beta}$ of L with respect to the basis $\beta = (1, x, x^2)$ for \mathcal{P}_2 ?
 - (c) (10 points) \mathcal{P}_2 also has the basis $\gamma = (x + x^2, 1 + x^2, 1 + x)$. Show that $[L]^{\beta}_{\beta}$ and $[L]^{\gamma}_{\gamma}$ must have the same determinant. You may use the properties of determinant mentioned above, along with $\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$.

END OF EXAMINATION