



1. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$,

(a) (8%) Find the determinant of A

(b) (8%) Compute the rank of A

2. Let the set of vectors $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$ be linearly independent. Determine whether the following sets of vectors are linearly dependent or independent.

(a) (8%) $\{\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_3 + \mathbf{v}_1\}$

(b) (8%) $\{\mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_3 - \mathbf{v}_1\}$

3. (18%) Compute the eigenvalues and associated eigenvectors of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

4. (4%) Write down a 3×3 matrix A so that if the vector $\mathbf{v} = (x, y, z)$ in $\mathbf{R}^3$ is multiplied by A , the x and y coordinates of $\mathbf{v}$ are unchanged, but the z coordinate becomes zero.

5. (10%) Find a unit vector orthogonal to $\mathbf{u} = 4\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$.

6. Consider $\mathbf{a} = (1, -1, 0, 0)$, $\mathbf{b} = (0, 1, -1, 0)$, and $\mathbf{c} = (0, 0, 1, -1)$.

(a) (8%) Find the orthonormal vectors A, B, C by Gram-Schmidt operations from $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$, and $\mathbf{c}$.

(b) (8%) Show that $\{A, B, C\}$ and $\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}\}$ are bases for the space of vectors perpendicular to $\mathbf{d} = (1, 1, 1, 1)$.

7. (8%) Given $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, find the projection of $\mathbf{b}$ onto the column space of A by solving $A^T A \hat{\mathbf{x}} = A^T \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{p} = A \hat{\mathbf{x}}$.

8. (12%) Find the least squares parabola for the data points $\{(1, 2), (2, 5), (3, 7), (4, 1)\}$.