MATH 2210Q Fall 2016 Sarah Glaz

Exam 2 Guidelines: Material and Review Suggestions

Date and place: Thursday, November 10, 6:00 – 8:00 PM, MONT 320

Additional office hours before exam: Thursday, November 10, 3:30 – 4:30 PM.

Policies: No MAKE-Ups, unless there is a documented serious reason, in which case make-up date is Friday, November 11. Talk to me a week before the exam about the time.

This is a one-hour exam, but all students may stay for as long as they need to finish the exam.

Material:

- Chapter 1: Sections 1.8, 1.9 Chapter 2: Sections: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Chapter 3: Sections: 3.1, 3.2 Chapter 4: Sections: 4.1, 4.2
- Homework points total = 12 points (1 point for each section, 3 points total for the 3 group-works)
- Exam 2 total points = 88 points
- You may bring a Scientific Calculator (but not a programmable or symbolic calculator)
- You may not bring any notes or handouts The Invertible Matrix Theorem (Section 2.3) will be given to you as a handout during the exam.

The exam will cover the material from the sections mentioned above, that we discussed in class and studied in the homework assignments. Suggested practice exercises: THE PRACTICE PROBLEMS at the end of each section, and exercises in the same groupings as those assigned as homework problems.

Section by section highlights you should master:

Chapter 1

Section 1.8

<u>Definitions</u>: Linear Transformation, Matrix Transformation <u>Skills</u>: Use linearity of matrix-vector multiplication to compute $A(\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v})$ or $A(c\mathbf{u})$, and the linearity of a transformation T to calculate $T(c\mathbf{u}+d\mathbf{v})$. Determine if a specified vector is in the range of a linear transformation, and find all the vectors \mathbf{x} satisfying $T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{b}$.

Section 1.9

<u>Definitions</u>: Standard matrix of a linear transformation <u>Theory</u>: Theorem 10 (existence of a unique standard matrix for a linear transformation, page 71) <u>Skills</u>: Find the standard matrix of a linear transformation

Chapter 2

Section 2.1

<u>Definitions</u>: Identity matrix, zero matrix, diagonal of a matrix, triangular matrix, diagonal matrix, matrix multiplication (both ways), power of a matrix, the transpose of a matrix

Theory: Theorem 1, 2, 3 (Properties of operation with matrices, page 93, 97, 99)

<u>Skills</u>: Add, subtract and multiply matrices, multiply a matrix by a scalar, calculate powers and transposes of matrices

Section 2.2

Definitions: Inverse of a matrix, invertible matrix

<u>Theory</u>: Theorem 5 (uniqueness of solution of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ for invertible matrix A, page 104), Theorem 6 (properties of inverses, page 105), Theorem 7 (characterization of invertible matrices, page 107—you need NOT know the proof)

Skills: Algorithm for finding the inverse of a matrix

Section 2.3

<u>Theory</u>: Theorem 8 (The Invertible Matrix Theorem, page 112)

<u>Skills</u>: Use the Invertible Matrix Theorem to decide if a matrix is invertible or not, and employ the invertibility of the matrix to decide spanning and independence properties of its columns.

Chapter 3

Section 3.1

<u>Definitions</u>: determinant of a square matrix, cofactor, cofactor expansion <u>Theory</u>: Theorem 1, 2 (cofactor expansion formula, determinants of triangular matrices, page 166, 167) <u>Skills</u>: Calculate determinants

Section 3.2

<u>Theory</u>: Theorem 3 (effect of elementary row operations on the determinant, p 169), Theorem 4 (characterization of invertible matrices by determinants, page 171), Theorem 5, 6 (determinants of transpose and multiplication of matrices, page 172, 173)

<u>Skills</u>: Use determinants to decide independence and spanning properties of vectors, use properties of determinants to simplify calculations of determinants

Chapter 4

Section 4.1

<u>Definitions</u>: vector space, subspace of a vector space, a subspace spanned by a set of vectors <u>Theorems</u>: Theorem 1 (spanning set theorem, page 194)

<u>Skills</u>: determine if a set with addition and scalar multiplication is a vector space, determine if a set of vectors span \mathbb{R}^n , determine if a set is a subspace

Section 4.2

<u>Definitions</u>: The null space of a matrix, Null A; the column space of a matrix, Col A (both descriptions) <u>Theorems</u>: Theorems 2, 3 (Null A and Col A are subspaces, pages 199, 201), and highlighted remark on page 202 <u>Skills</u>: Determine if a vector is in Null A or Col A, find a non-zero vector in Null A or Col A, find a spanning set for Null A or Col A