

King Saud University

College of Sciences

Department of Mathematics

Second Examination    Math 244    Semester I, (1441),    Duration: 1hr. 30 mn

**Calculators are not allowed**

**Question 1** [6 pts]

1. Let  $E$  be the subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$  spanned by the following vectors:  $v_1 = (1, 1, 2, -1)$ ,  $v_2 = (2, -2, 1, 3)$ ,  $v_3 = (3, 0, 5, 1)$ ,  $v_4 = (-1, 3, 1, -4)$ ,  $v_5 = (1, 2, 4, -2)$ .  
Find a basis of  $E$  contained in  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}$ .
2. Consider the basis  $S = \{P_1 = 2x - 1, P_2 = 1 - x, P_3 = 2 + x^2\}$  of  $\mathcal{P}_2$ .  
Find  $[P]_S$  (the coordinates of  $P$  on the basis  $S$ ), where  $P = 3 + 8x + x^2$ .

**Question 2** [4 pts]

Let  $V$  be a vector space of dimension 3 and  $B = \{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ ,  $C = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  are basis for  $V$  such that

$$\begin{aligned}u_1 + v_2 &= v_1 + v_3 \\u_2 - v_1 &= 2v_2 + 3v_3 \\u_3 + 2v_3 &= -2v_1 + v_2\end{aligned}$$

1. Find  ${}_C P_B$  (the transition matrix from base  $B$  to  $C$ ).
2. If  $v = -3u_1 + u_2 + 2u_3$ , then find  $[v]_B$  and  $[v]_C$ .

**Question 3** [5 pts]

Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

1. Find  $\text{Rank}(A)$ .
2. Find a basis of the null space of  $A$ .

**Question 4** [6 pts]

Consider the following inner product on  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = x_1 y_1 + 2x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3 - x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1,$$

for  $u = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$  and  $v = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$ .

Consider  $B = \{u_1 = (1, 1, 0), u_2 = (0, 1, 1), u_3 = (1, 0, 1)\}$  a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

1. Find  $\|u_1\|$ .
2. Use Gram-Schmidt algorithm on  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$  to obtain an orthonormal basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

**Question 5** [4 pts]

1. Let  $\mathbb{R}^3$  be the Euclidean space,  $u = (1, -2, 2)$  and  $v = (-2, 1, -2)$ .  
Find  $\cos \theta$ , where  $\theta$  is the angle between the vectors  $u$  and  $v$ .
2. Consider the mapping  $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  such that  $T(1, -1, 0, 1) = (2, 3, 5)$  and  $T(3, -3, 0, 3) = (-3, 5, 2)$ .  
Explain why  $T$  is not a linear transformation.