

Date: Fall 2022

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor: Patricia Wrean

**Math 251**  
**Test 3**

**Total =  $\overline{20}$**

Show your work. All of the work on this test must be your own.

$$\text{proj}_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{v} = \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u}} \mathbf{u}$$

$$R_{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

**GOOD LUCK!**

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1. (5 points) Consider the transformation  $T$  which rotates a vector in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  clockwise by  $135^\circ$  and then reflects it about the line  $y = -x$ .
- (a) Find the standard matrix  $A$  for this transformation.

- (b) Now evaluate  $T(\mathbf{v})$  for  $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

2. (4 points) Find all values of  $z$  such that  $z^6 = -64i$ .

Give exact answers. You may leave your answer in either rectangular or polar form, your choice. If using polar form, your angles should satisfy  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$  or  $0 \leq \theta < 360^\circ$ , as appropriate.

3. (2 points) Compute the determinant of the following matrix.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & k & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Your answer should be in terms of  $k$ .

4. (5 points) Consider the matrix  $A$  given below.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) Find diagonal matrix  $D$  and invertible matrix  $P$  such that  $A = PDP^{-1}$ .

- (b) Using your result for part (a), calculate  $A^6$ .

5. (4 points) Consider the set of vectors  $\mathcal{B}$  below and also the vector  $\mathbf{u}$ .  $\mathcal{B}$  is a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) Show that  $\mathcal{B}$  is an **orthogonal** basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
- (b) Using the fact that  $\mathcal{B}$  is an **orthogonal** basis, express the vector  $\mathbf{u}$  as a linear combination of the vectors in  $\mathcal{B}$ .