

**SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ACTUARIAL SCIENCE  
MATH 202 – FUNDAMENTALS OF LINEAR ALGEBRA  
DURATION: 2 HOURS  
DATE:  
TIME:**

**Instructions to Candidates:**

1. Answer **Question 1** and **Any Other Two** questions.
2. Mobile phones are not allowed in the examination room.
3. You are not allowed to write on this examination question paper.

**SECTION A – ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**  
**QUESTION ONE**

a) Compute the determinant (2 marks)

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

b) Let  $u=2i-3j+4k$  ,  $v=3i+j-2k$  ,  $w=i+5j+3k$

Find  $u \times v$  and  $u \times w$  (6 marks)

c) Determine whether or not the vectors  $u= (1,1,2)$ ,  $w= (4,5,5)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  are linearly dependent (4 marks)

d) Reduce the following matrix to echelon form (3 marks)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

e) show that the below matrices are inverses (4marks)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 2 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

f) Define what is a vector subspace (2 marks)

g)

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 9 & -2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Use Gauss–Jordan to find the row canonical form of A (9 marks)

**SECTION B – ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

**QUESTION TWO**

a) Express  $u=(1,-2,5)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  as a linear combination of the vectors(5 marks)

$$u_1 = (1,1,1) , u_2=(1,2,3) , u_3=(2,-1,1)$$

b) Find all eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors of A (6 marks)

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

c)

Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , a real symmetric matrix.

Find an orthogonal matrix P such that  $P^{-1}AP$  is diagonal (9 marks)

### QUESTION THREE

a) Evaluate the following system using Gaussian elimination(3 marks)

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y - 4z &= -4 \\ 2x + 5y - 9z &= -10 \\ 3x - 2y + 3z &= 11 \end{aligned}$$

b) Find solution using revised simplex method (17 marks)

$$\text{MAX } Z = 3X_1 + 5X_2$$

Subject to

$$X_1 \leq 4$$

$$X_2 \leq 6$$

$$3X_1 + 2X_2 \leq 18$$

$$\text{And } X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

### QUESTION FOUR

a) Suppose  $u = (1, 2, 3, 4)$  and  $v = (6, k, -8, 2)$ . Find k so that u and v are orthogonal. (3 marks)

b) Suppose  $u = (1, -2, 3)$  and  $v = (2, 4, 5)$ . Find the distance, angle and projection (6 marks)

c) Find the characteristic polynomial of the below matrix (6 marks)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

d) Find the quadratic form  $q(x)$  that corresponds to the symmetric matrix (5 marks)

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 & 7 \\ -5 & -6 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

### QUESTION FIVE

a) Find the inverse (3 marks)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Determine if A is an orthogonal matrix (5 mark)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

c)

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

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 4x + 5 \text{ and } g(x) = x^2 + 2x + 11.$$

Find

- i.  $A^2$
- ii.  $A^3$
- iii.  $f(A)$
- iv.  $g(A)$

(12 marks)

