## Grading

 1Your PRINTED name is:

## Please circle your recitation:

| 1) | T 10 | 2-131 | J.Yu | 2-348 | 4-2597 | jyu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2) | T 10 | 2-132 | J. Aristoff | 2-492 | 3-4093 | jeffa |
| 3) | T 10 | 2-255 | Su Ho Oh | 2-333 | 3-7826 | suho |
| 4) | T 11 | 2-131 | J. Yu | 2-348 | 4-2597 | jyu |
| 5) | T 11 | 2-132 | J. Pascaleff | 2-492 | 3-4093 | jpascale |
| 6) | T 12 | 2-132 | J. Pascaleff | 2-492 | 3-4093 | jpascale |
| 7) | T 12 | 2-131 | K. Jung | 2-331 | 3-5029 | kmjung |
| 8) | T 1 | 2-131 | K. Jung | 2-331 | 3-5029 | kmjung |
| 9) | T 1 | 2-136 | V. Sohinger | 2-310 | 4-1231 | vedran |
| 10) | T 1 | 2-147 | M Frankland | 2-090 | 3-6293 | franklan |
| 11) | T 2 | 2-131 | J. French | 2-489 | 3-4086 | jfrench |
| 12) | T 2 | 2-147 | M. Frankland | 2-090 | 3-6293 | franklan |
| 13) | T 2 | 4-159 | C. Dodd | 2-492 | 3-4093 | cdodd |
| 14) | T 3 | 2-131 | J. French | 2-489 | 3-4086 | jfrench |
| 15) | T 3 | 4-159 | C. Dodd | 2-492 | 3-4093 | cdodd |

1 (18 pts.) Consider the equation $A x=b$ :

$$
\left[\begin{array}{rr}
1 & 0 \\
4 & 1 \\
2 & -1
\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{l}
x_{1} \\
x_{2}
\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{l}
b_{1} \\
b_{2} \\
b_{3}
\end{array}\right]
$$

(a) Put the equation into echelon form $R x=d$.
(b) For which $b$ are there solutions?

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2 (24 pts.) The matrix $A$ has two special solutions:

$$
x_{1}=\left[\begin{array}{c}
c \\
1 \\
0
\end{array}\right] \quad \text { and } \quad x_{2}=\left[\begin{array}{l}
d \\
0 \\
1
\end{array}\right] .
$$

(a) Describe all the possibilities for the number of columns of $A$.
(b) Describe all the possibilities for the number of rows of $A$.
(c) Describe all the possibilities for the rank of $A$.

Briefly explain your answers.

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3 ( 30 pts.) Let $A$ be any matrix and $R$ its row reduced echelon form. Answer True or False to the statements below and briefly explain. (Note, if there are any counterexamples to a statement below you must choose false for that statement.)
(a) If $x$ is a solution to $A x=b$ then $x$ must be a solution to $R x=b$.
(b) If $x$ is a solution to $A x=0$ then $x$ must be a solution to $R x=0$.

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4 ( 28 pts.) A Sudoko puzzle solution such as the example on the last page is a $9 x 9$ matrix $A$ that among other properties has the numbers 1 through 9 once in every row and in every column.

Hint 1: There is no need to compute at all to solve this problem, and familiarty with Sudoko puzzles are unlikely to help or hurt.

Hint 2: $1+2+3+\ldots+9=45$.
(a) All such matrices $A$ can be written as

$$
A=P_{1}+2 P_{2}+3 P_{3}+\ldots+8 P_{8}+9 P_{9}
$$

where the matrices $P_{1}, \ldots, P_{9}$ are what kind of matrices? (Looking for what we consider the best possible one word answer. Square would be correct, but would not be acceptable.)
(b) Let $e$ be the $9 \times 1$ vector of nine 1's. What is the rank of the 9 x 3 matrix whose columns are $e, A e$, and $A^{T} e$ for any such matrix $A$. Explain your answer.

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