## Math 240, FINAL EXAM December 18, 2012

INSTRUCTIONS	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
<ol> <li>INSTRUCTIONS:         <ol> <li>Please complete the information requested below. There are 9 multiple choice problems and 1 True/False problem. Partial credit will be given on the multiple choice questions.</li> <li>Please show all your work on the exam itself. Correct answers with little or no supporting work will not be given credit.</li> </ol> </li> <li>You are allowed to use one hand-written sheet of paper with formulas. No calculators, books or other aids are allowed. Please turn in your crib sheet together with your exam.</li> </ol>	Problem       Points         1.       .         2.       .         3.       .         4.       .         5.       .         6.       .         7.       .         8.       .         9.       .         10.       .         11.       .         12.       .         Total       .
<ul> <li>Name (please print):</li> <li>Name of your Professor: <ul> <li>Ryan Blair</li> <li>Vasile Brinzanescu</li> <li>Tony Pantev</li> </ul> </li> <li>Name of your TA: <ul> <li>Shiying Dong</li> <li>Ryan Eberhart</li> <li>Ryan Manion</li> <li>Sebastian Moore</li> </ul> </li> <li>Recitation day and time: <ul> <li>My signature below certifies that I have complied with the University of Pennsylvania's Code of Academic Integrity in completing this exam. Signature:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

- (1) 10 POINTS Find the outward flux of the vector field  $\overrightarrow{F} = x\hat{\imath} + y\hat{\jmath} + z\hat{k}$  through the boundary of the solid region R bounded by the paraboloid  $z = 4 x^2 y^2$  and the plane z = 0.
  - (a) 1
  - (b)  $6\pi$
  - (c)  $24\pi$
  - (d) 2
  - (e)  $\pi\sqrt{2}$
  - (f)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)$



**(f)** 0

(3) 10 POINTS Consider the homogeneous linear system Ax = 0, where

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

Which of the following statements is **correct**.

- (a) Ax = 0 has no solutions.
- (b) Ax = 0 has one free variable.
- (c) Ax = 0 has two free variables.
- (d) Ax = 0 has three free variables.
- (e) Ax = 0 has a unique solution.
- (f)  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are pivot variables for Ax = 0.

(4) 10 POINTS Which one of the following is not a basis for the vector space of all symmetric 2 × 2 matrices. Justify that the set you pick is not a basis.

(a) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
(b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
(c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
(d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
(e)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
(f)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

- (5) 10 POINTS Which of the following collections of matrices form a subspace in the vector space  $Mat_{3\times 3}(\mathbb{R})$ .
  - (i) All matrices of rank 1.
  - (ii) All matrices A satisfying  $2A A^T = 0$ .
  - (iii) All matrices A satisfying

$$A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) (i) and (ii) only
- (b) (i) and (iii) only
- (c) (ii) and (iii) only
- (d) (i) only
- (e) (ii) only
- (f) (iii) only

(6) 10 POINTS Which of the following matrices have two linearly independent eigenvectors. Circle all that apply and justify your answers.

(a) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
(b) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
(c) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
(d) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
(e) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
(f) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (7) 10 POINTS Please circle " $\mathbf{T}$ " for true or " $\mathbf{F}$ " for false in the space provided to the left of the following statements. You **do not** need to justify your answer for full credit.
- $\mathbf{T}$   $\mathbf{F}$  The sum of two solutions to a linear, non-homogeneous differential equation is always a solution.
- **T F** Three column vectors in  $V_2(I) = \operatorname{Fun}(I, \mathbb{R}^2)$  must be linearly dependent.
- **T F** The fundamental solution set to a vector differential equation given by  $\mathbf{x}' = A\mathbf{x}$  forms a spanning set for the vector space of solutions to  $\mathbf{x}' = A\mathbf{x}$ .
- **T F** The zero function is a solution to every linear differential equation.
- $\mathbf{T}$   $\mathbf{F}$  An initial value problem for an *n*-th order, homogeneous, constant coefficient, linear differential equation always has *n* linearly independent solutions.

(8) 10 POINTS Let y(x) be the solution to the initial value problem

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$$
,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$ .

What is  $y(\pi)$ ?

- (a)  $-e^{\pi}$
- (b) 0
- (c)  $2e^{\pi}$
- (d)  $-e^{-\pi}$
- (e)  $1 + e^{\pi}$
- (f)  $1 2e^{-\pi}$

(9) 10 POINTS Let y(x) be the general solution of the linear differential equation

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^x + 1.$$

Find  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} y(x)$ .

(a) 4 (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$ (c)  $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) -6 (e) -9 (f)  $e^3 + 1$  (10) 10 POINTS Let  $\mathbf{x}$  be the solution of the system of differential equations

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}$$
which satisfies the initial condition  $\mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . What is  $x_3(1)$ ?

- (a) -e
- (b) 2e
- (c)  $-3e^2$
- (d)  $e^2$
- (e)  $e e^2$
- (f)  $2e^2 e$