

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY  
FACULTIES OF ARTS, ECONOMICS, EDUCATION,  
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE

MATH1014  
INTRODUCTION TO LINEAR ALGEBRA

November 2006

LECTURERS: N R O'Brian  
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TIME ALLOWED: **One and a half hours**

Name: .....

SID: ..... Seat Number: .....

**This examination has two sections: Multiple Choice and Extended Answer.**

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The Multiple Choice Section is worth 25% of the total examination;  
there are 15 questions; the questions are of equal value;  
all questions may be attempted.

Answers to the Multiple Choice questions must be coded onto  
the Multiple Choice Answer Sheet.

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The Extended Answer Section is worth 75% of the total examination;  
there are 5 questions; each is worth 10 marks;  
marks for each part are indicated;  
all questions may be attempted;  
working must be shown;  
Calculators will be supplied.

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**THE QUESTION PAPER MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE  
EXAMINATION ROOM.**

### Extended Answer Section

*Answer these questions in the answer book(s) provided.  
Ask for extra books if you need them.*

- |   | <b>MARKS</b> |
|---|--------------|
| 1. (a) Find the vector equation of the line in $\mathbb{R}^2$ which passes through the point $P = (2, -1)$ and is perpendicular to the line with general equation $2x - 3y = 1$ .                 | <b>5</b>     |
| (b) Find the coordinates of the point in $\mathbb{R}^3$ where the line through the points $P = (1, 2, 0)$ and $Q = (0, 1, -1)$ meets the plane $x - y + 2z = 0$ .                                 | <b>5</b>     |
| 2. (a) (i) Find the general solution of the system of linear equations  |              |
| $\begin{array}{rcl} 2x & -y & -4z = 2 \\ x & -y & -3z = 1 \end{array}$  | <b>3</b>     |
| (ii) Hence find the vector equation of the line of intersection of the two planes described by these equations.   | <b>2</b>     |
| (b) Use the Gauss-Jordan method to find the inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ -2 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .  | <b>5</b>     |
| 3. <i>Not relevant.</i>   |              |
| 4. The weather at a particular location is modelled by a Markov chain with two states, wet and dry. The probability that tomorrow will be wet is 0.662 if today is wet and 0.250 if today is dry. |              |
| (a) Write down the transition matrix for this Markov chain.   | <b>4</b>     |
| (b) If Monday is dry, what is the probability that the following Wednesday will be wet?   | <b>3</b>     |
| (c) In the long run what will be the proportions of wet and dry days?   | <b>3</b>     |

5. The females of a particular insect species live a maximum of two years. In her first year each female produces an average of 0.5 female offspring. In the second year each female produces 1 female offspring on average. Half of the females survive their first year to breed in the second year.
- (a) Write down the Leslie matrix  $L$  for the female insect population. **3**
  - (b) Calculate the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of  $L$ . **3**
  - (c) Use your answer to the previous part to show the existence of a *steady state* population distribution. **2**
  - (d) What are the relative proportions of females in their first and second years in this stable population? **2**

**End of Extended Answer Section**