1. Show that

$$1 + 3 + \ldots + (2n - 1) = n^2$$

holds for every natural number  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . (Note that the left hand side can be written as  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (2i-1)$ .)

/4

2. Let u = (1, -1, 2, 4), v = (2, 1, 0, 1), w = (0, 1, 0, 3) and z = (1, -1, 1, -2). Compute u + 2v and decide, whether this vector belongs to the span of  $\{w, z\}$ .

Points:

3. Compute the rank of

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 9 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Points: /4

4. Decide, whether

 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

is regular or not. If it is, compute  $C^{-1}$ .

5. Consider the quadratic form

$$Q(x, y, z) = x^{2} + y^{2} - xy + z^{2}$$

Is there  $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$  such that Q(x, y, z) is negative? If yes, find it, if not, justify your answer.

Points: /6

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Points: