Name:	
J#:	Dr. Clontz
Date:	

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

## Version 1

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

	Mark:
Standard S2.	

Determine if the set  $\{x^3 - x, x^2 + x + 1, x^3 - x^2 + 2, 2x^2 - 1\}$  is a basis of  $\mathcal{P}_3$ 

## Mark: Standard A3.

Determine if the following linear maps are injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

(a) 
$$S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 given by  $S\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x + 2y \\ x - y \\ x + 4y \end{bmatrix}$ 

(b) 
$$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 given by  $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x+y+z \\ 2y+3z \\ x-y-2z \end{bmatrix}$ 

Standard A4.

Mark:

Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear transformation given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3x + y \\ -8x + 2y - z \\ 2y + 3z \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute the kernel and image of T.

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## Version 2

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

	Mark:
Standard S2.	

Standard S2.

Determine if the set  $\{x^2 + x - 1, 3x^2 - x + 1, 2x - 2\}$  is a basis of  $\mathcal{P}_2$ 

# Mark: Standard A3.

Determine if each of the following linear transformations is injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

(a) 
$$S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^4$$
 given by the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b) 
$$T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 given by the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 11 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Standard A4. Mark:

Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear map given by  $T \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 3y - z + 4w \\ y + 3z - 4w \\ -7x + 3y + 2z - 5w \end{bmatrix}$ . Compute the kernel and image of T.

Additional Notes/Marks

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Version 3

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

	Mark:
Standard S2.	

# Mark: Standard A3.

Determine if each of the following linear transformations is injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

(a) 
$$S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^4$$
 given by the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b) 
$$T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 given by the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Standard A4.

Mark:

Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^4$  be the linear transformation given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x + 3y + 3z + 7w \\ x + 3y - z - w \\ 2x + 6y + 3z + 8w \\ x + 3y - 2z - 3w \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute the kernel and image of T.

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## Version 4

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

	Mark:
Standard S2.	

Determine if the set  $\{x^3 - x, x^2 + x + 1, x^3 - x^2 + 2, 2x^2 - 1\}$  is a basis of  $\mathcal{P}_3$ 

# Standard A3. Mark:

Determine if the following linear maps are injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

(a) 
$$S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 given by  $S\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x + 2y \\ x - y \\ x + 4y \end{bmatrix}$ 

(b) 
$$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 given by  $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x+y+z \\ 2y+3z \\ x-y-2z \end{bmatrix}$ 

Standard A4. Mark:

Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear map given by  $T \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 3y - z + 4w \\ y + 3z - 4w \\ -7x + 3y + 2z - 5w \end{bmatrix}$ . Compute the kernel and image of T.

Additional Notes/Marks

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## Version 5

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

	Mark:
Standard S2.	

# Mark: Standard A3.

Determine if each of the following linear transformations is injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

(a) 
$$S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^4$$
 given by the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b) 
$$T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 given by the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Standard A4.

Mark:

Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear transformation given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3x + y \\ -8x + 2y - z \\ 2y + 3z \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute the kernel and image of T.

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Version 6

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Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

Determine if the set 
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\1\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\-1\\0\\2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\-1\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\2\\0\\-1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$
 is a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

## Mark: Standard A3.

Determine if the following linear maps are injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

(a) 
$$S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 given by  $S\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x + 2y \\ x - y \\ x + 4y \end{bmatrix}$ 

(a) 
$$S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 given by  $S\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x + 2y \\ x - y \\ x + 4y \end{bmatrix}$   
(b)  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  given by  $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x + y + z \\ 2y + 3z \\ x - y - 2z \end{bmatrix}$ 

Standard A4. Mark:

Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear map given by  $T \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 3y - z + 4w \\ y + 3z - 4w \\ -7x + 3y + 2z - 5w \end{bmatrix}$ . Compute the kernel and image of T.

Additional Notes/Marks