Name:	

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.

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 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 11 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution:

- (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Since each column is a pivot column, S is injective. Since there a no zero row, S is not surjective.
- (b) Since $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 > \dim \mathbb{R}^3$, T is not injective.

RREF
$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 11 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there is a zero row, T is not surjective.

A4. 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 .

Solution:

RREF
$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -1 & 4\\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -4\\ -7 & 3 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1\\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -4\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(T) = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 8\\0\\-7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3\\1\\3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$
$$\ker(T) = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1\\3\\-1\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\4\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

Name:	

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 2

Fall 2017

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.

A3. Determine if each of the following linear transformations is injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

- (a) $S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ given by the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.
- (b) $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ given by the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution:

- (a) RREF $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Since each column is a pivot column, S is injective. Since there is no zero row, S is surjective.
- (b) Since $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 > \dim \mathbb{R}^3$, T is not injective.

RREF
$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there are only two pivot columns, T is not surjective.

A4. 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.

Solution: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, and compute $RREF(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Then the image is the span of

the (pivot) columns, so

$$\operatorname{Im} T = \operatorname{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

The kernel is the solution set of AX = 0, so

$$\ker T = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} c \\ 3c \\ -2c \end{bmatrix} \middle| c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \operatorname{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

A3:

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 3

Fall 2017

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.

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 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution:

- (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Since each column is a pivot column, S is injective. Since there a no zero row, S is not surjective.
- (b) Since $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 > \dim \mathbb{R}^3$, T is not injective.

$$RREF\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1\\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1\\ 4 & 7 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2\\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there is not a zero row, T is surjective.

A4. 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.

Solution:

$$RREF \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the kernel is

$$\ker(T) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3a - b \\ a \\ -2b \\ b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \operatorname{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

and the image is

$$\operatorname{Im}(T) = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\2\\1\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}3\\3\\6\\3\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}3\\-1\\3\\-2\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}7\\-1\\8\\-3\end{bmatrix}\right\}\right) = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\2\\1\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}3\\-1\\3\\-2\end{bmatrix}\right\}\right)$$

Name:

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 4

Fall 2017

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.

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 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution:

- (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Since each column is a pivot column, S is injective. Since there a no zero row, S
- (b) Since $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 > \dim \mathbb{R}^3$, T is not injective.

$$RREF\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1\\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1\\ 4 & 7 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2\\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there is not a zero row, T is surjective.

A4. 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.

Solution: Let
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, and compute $RREF(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Then the image is the span of

the (pivot) columns, so

$$\operatorname{Im} T = \operatorname{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

The kernel is the solution set of AX = 0, so

$$\ker T = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} c \\ 3c \\ -2c \end{bmatrix} \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \operatorname{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

Name:	

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 5

Fall 2017

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.

A3. Determine if each of the following linear transformations is injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

- (a) $S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ given by the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.
- (b) $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ given by the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution:

- (a) RREF $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Since each column is a pivot column, S is injective. Since there is no zero row, S is surjective.
- (b) Since $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 > \dim \mathbb{R}^3$, T is not injective.

RREF
$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there are no zero rows, T is surjective.

A4. 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.

Solution: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, and compute RREF $(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$. Then the image is the span of

the (pivot) columns, so

$$\operatorname{Im} T = \operatorname{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

The kernel is the solution set of AX = 0, so

$$\ker T = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} c \\ 3c \\ -2c \end{bmatrix} \middle| c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \operatorname{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

A3: **A4:**

Name:	

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 6

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.

A3. Determine if each of the following linear transformations is injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

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

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

Solution:

(a)

RREF
$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there is a nonpivot column, T is not injective. Since there is a zero row, T is not surjective.

(b)

$$RREF \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since all columns are pivot columns, S is injective. Since there is a zero row, S is not surjective.

A4. Let $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear map given by $T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 3y - z + 4w \\ y + 3z - 4w \\ -7x + 3y + 2z - 5w \end{bmatrix}$. Compute the kernel and image of T.

Solution:

RREF
$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -1 & 4\\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -4\\ -7 & 3 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1\\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -4\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(T) = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 8\\0\\-7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3\\1\\3 \end{bmatrix}\right\}\right)$$
$$\ker(T) = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 1\\3\\-1\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\4\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix}\right\}\right)$$

A3:

A4: