

Module E

Standard E1

E1. Write an augmented matrix corresponding to the following system of linear equations.

$$x + 3y - 4z = 5$$

$$3x + 9y + z = 0$$

$$x - z = 1$$

Solution.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

E1. Write an augmented matrix corresponding to the following system of linear equations.

$$x_1 + 4x_3 = 1$$

$$x_2 - x_3 = 7$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = -1$$

Solution.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

E1. Write an augmented matrix corresponding to the following system of linear equations.

$$x_1 + 4x_3 = 1$$

$$x_2 - x_3 = 7$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 3x_4 = -1$$

Solution.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

E1. Write an augmented matrix corresponding to the following system of linear equations.

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 + x_4 = 5$$

$$3x_1 + 9x_2 + x_3 - 7x_4 = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_3 + x_4 = 1$$

Solution.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 & -7 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

E1. Write a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 9 & 1 & -7 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}3x_1 - x_2 + x_4 &= 5 \\ -x_1 + 9x_2 + x_3 - 7x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 &= -3\end{aligned}$$

□

E1. Write a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}2x_1 - x_2 &= 1 \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 &= -7 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

□

E1. Write a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}-4x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 &= 2 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 &= 4\end{aligned}$$

□

E1. Write a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 4x_3 &= 1 \\ x_2 - x_3 &= 7 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 &= -1\end{aligned}$$

□

Standard E2

E2. Put the following matrix in reduced row echelon form.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} &\sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

□

E2. Put the following matrix in reduced row echelon form.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

□

E2. Put the following matrix in reduced row echelon form.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & -1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \\ &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

□

E2. Find the reduced row echelon form of the matrix below.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ & \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 15 & -2 & -3 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 24 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{12} & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{12} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{12} & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

□

E2. Find RREF A , where

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & -2 & 1 & 8 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 6 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution.

$$\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

□

E2. Find RREF A , where

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution.

$$\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

E2. Find RREF A , where

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 5 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -5 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution.

$$\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

□

E2. Find RREF A , where

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution.

$$\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

Standard E3

E3. Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$x + 3y - 4z = 5$$

$$3x + 9y + z = 2$$

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

So the solution set is

$$\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 - 3c \\ c \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

□

E3. Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$-3x + y = 2$$

$$-8x + 2y - z = 6$$

$$2y + 3z = -2$$

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

So the solution set is

$$\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} -1 - \frac{c}{2} \\ -1 - \frac{3c}{2} \\ c \end{array} \right] \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} c - 1 \\ 3c - 1 \\ -2c \end{array} \right] \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

□

E3. Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$2x + y - z + w = 5$$

$$3x - y - 2w = 0$$

$$-x + 5z + 3w = -1$$

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{12} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{7}{12} & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{7}{12} & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

So the solution set is

$$\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 + a \\ 3 - 21a \\ -7a \\ 12a \end{array} \right] \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

□

E3. Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$2x + y - z + w = 5$$

$$3x - y - 2w = 0$$

$$-x + 5z + 3w = -1$$

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{12} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{7}{4} & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{7}{12} & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

So the solution set is

$$\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1+a \\ 3-21a \\ -7a \\ 12a \end{array} \right] \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

□

E3. Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3 - x_4 = -1$$

$$3x_1 + 6x_3 + x_4 = 5$$

$$-4x_1 + x_2 - 9x_3 + 2x_4 = -7$$

Solution. Let $A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -2 & 6 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & 1 & 5 \\ -4 & 1 & -9 & 2 & -7 \end{array} \right]$, so $\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$. It follows that the

solution set is given by $\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 2-2a \\ 3+a \\ a \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.

□

E3. Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 14x_4 = 8$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 = 3$$

Solution. Let $A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -5 & 14 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right]$, so $\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right]$. It follows that the solution set

is given by $\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1-2a-b \\ 2+3a-4b \\ a \\ b \end{array} \right] \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.

□

E3. Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$4x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 - 6x_4 = 5$$

$$-2x_3 - 4x_4 = 3$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 = -1$$

Solution. Let $A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 4 & 3 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -4 & -1 \end{array} \right]$, so $\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$. It follows that the system is inconsistent with no solutions (since the bottom row implies the contradiction $0 = 1$), so its solution set is \emptyset .

□

E3. Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$3x + 2y + z = 7$$

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$-2x + 3z = -11$$

Solution. Let $A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 11 \end{array} \right]$, so $\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$. It follows that solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

□

Module V

Standard V1

V1. Let V be the set of all real numbers together with the operations \oplus and \odot defined by, for any $x, y \in V$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}x \oplus y &= x + y \\c \odot x &= cx - 3(c - 1)\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that **scalar multiplication** is **associative**: $a \odot (b \odot x) = (ab) \odot x$ for all scalars $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in V$.
- (b) Show that scalar multiplication does not distribute over vector addition, i.e. for some scalar $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x, y \in V$, $a \odot (x \oplus y) \neq a \odot x \oplus a \odot y$.

Solution. □

V1. Let V be the set of all points on the parabola $y = x^2$ with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2 + 2x_1x_2) \\c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (cx_1, c^2y_1)\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that the vector **addition** \oplus is **associative**:
 $(x_1, y_1) \oplus ((x_2, y_2) \oplus (x_3, y_3)) = ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) \oplus (x_3, y_3)$ for all $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3) \in V$.
- (b) Show that scalar multiplication does not distribute over scalar addition, i.e. for some scalars $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $(x_1, y_1) \in V$, $(a + b) \odot x \neq a \odot x \oplus b \odot x$.

V1. Let V be the set of all points on the line $x + y = 2$ with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2 - 1, y_1 + y_2 - 1) \\c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (cx_1, cy_1)\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that this vector space has an **additive identity** element, i.e. an element $\mathbf{z} \in V$ satisfying $(x, y) \oplus \mathbf{z} = (x, y)$ for every $(x, y) \in V$.
- (b) Show that scalar multiplication does not distribute over vector addition, i.e. for some $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and $(x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in V$, $a \odot ((x_1, x_2) \oplus (y_1, y_2)) \neq a \odot (x_1, x_2) \oplus a \odot (y_1, y_2)$.

Solution. □

V1. Let V be the set of all pairs of real numbers with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \\c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (0, cy_1)\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that scalar multiplication distributes over scalar addition, i.e. for every $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ and $(x, y) \in V$ $(c + d) \odot (x, y) = c \odot (x, y) \oplus d \odot (x, y)$.
- (b) Show that 1 is not a scalar multiplicative identity.

Solution. □

V1. Let V be the set of all pairs of real numbers with the operations, for any $(x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, x_2) \oplus (y_1, y_2) &= (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2) \\c \odot (x_1, x_2) &= (c^2x_1, c^3x_2)\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e. for all $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $(x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in V$ $c \odot ((x_1, x_2) \oplus (y_1, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, x_2) \oplus c \odot (y_1, y_2)$.
- (b) Show that scalar multiplication does not distribute over scalar addition, i.e. for some $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ and $(x_1, x_2) \in V$ $(c + d) \odot (x_1, x_2) \neq c \odot (x_1, x_2) \oplus d \odot (x_1, x_2)$.

Solution.

□

V1. Let V be the set of all polynomials with the operations, for any $f, g \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} f \oplus g &= f' + g' \\ c \odot f &= cf' \end{aligned}$$

(here f' denotes the derivative of f).

- (a) Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e. for all $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $f, g \in V$ $c \odot (f \oplus g) = c \odot f \oplus c \odot g$.
- (b) Show that there is no additive identity element.

Solution. Let $f, g \in \mathcal{P}$, and let $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$c \odot (f \oplus g) = c \odot (f' + g') = c(f' + g')' = cf'' + cg'' = cf' \oplus cg' = c \odot f \oplus c \odot g.$$

However, this is not a vector space, as there is no zero vector. Additionally, $1 \odot f \neq f$ for any nonzero polynomial f .

□

V1. Let V be the set of all real numbers with the operations, for any $x, y \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} x \oplus y &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ c \odot x &= cx \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that the vector addition \oplus is associative, i.e. for all $x, y, z \in V$, $x \oplus (y \oplus z) = (x \oplus y) \oplus z$.
- (b) Show that there is no additive identity element.

Solution.

□

Standard V2

V2. Let V be the set of all real numbers together with the operations \oplus and \odot defined by, for any $x, y \in V$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}x \oplus y &= x + y - 3 \\c \odot x &= cx - 3(c - 1)\end{aligned}$$

List the 8 defining properties of a vector space, and label each as “TRUE” or “FALSE” as they apply to V . Based on these, conclude whether V is a vector space or not.

Solution. V is a vector space. □

V2. Let V be the set of all points on the parabola $y = x^2$ with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2 + 2x_1x_2) \\c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (cx_1, c^2y_1)\end{aligned}$$

List the 8 defining properties of a vector space, and label each as “TRUE” or “FALSE” as they apply to V . Based on these, conclude whether V is a vector space or not.

Solution. Not a vector space □

V2. Let V be the set of all points on the parabola $y = x^2$ with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 - x_2, y_1 + y_2 - 2x_1x_2) \\c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (cx_1, c^2y_1)\end{aligned}$$

List the 8 defining properties of a vector space, and label each as “TRUE” or “FALSE” as they apply to V . Based on these, conclude whether V is a vector space or not.

Solution. Not a vector space as addition is not commutative. □

V2. Let V be the set of all points on the line $x + y = 2$ with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2 - 1, y_1 + y_2 - 1) \\c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 1))\end{aligned}$$

List the 8 defining properties of a vector space, and label each as “TRUE” or “FALSE” as they apply to V . Based on these, conclude whether V is a vector space or not.

Solution. V is a vector space. □

V2. Let V be the set of all pairs of real numbers with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \\c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (0, cy_1)\end{aligned}$$

List the 8 defining properties of a vector space, and label each as “TRUE” or “FALSE” as they apply to V . Based on these, conclude whether V is a vector space or not.

Solution. V is not a vector space, as $1 \odot (x_1, y_1) = (0, y_1) \neq (x_1, y_1)$. □

V2. Let V be the set of all pairs of real numbers with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \\c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (c^2x_1, c^3y_1)\end{aligned}$$

List the 8 defining properties of a vector space, and label each as “TRUE” or “FALSE” as they apply to V . Based on these, conclude whether V is a vector space or not.

Solution. V is not a vector space, as the distributive law fails:

$$(c + d) \odot (x_1, y_1) = ((c + d)^2 x_1, (c + d)^3 y_1) \neq ((c^2 + d^2) x_1, (c^3 + d^3) y_1) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus d \odot (x_1, y_1).$$

□

V2. Let V be the set of all polynomials with the operations, for any $f, g \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} f \oplus g &= f' + g' \\ c \odot f &= cf' \end{aligned}$$

(here f' denotes the derivative of f).

List the 8 defining properties of a vector space, and label each as “TRUE” or “FALSE” as they apply to V . Based on these, conclude whether V is a vector space or not.

Solution. This is not a vector space, as there is no zero vector. Additionally, $1 \odot f \neq f$ for any nonzero polynomial f . □

V2. Let V be the set of all real numbers with the operations, for any $x, y \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} x \oplus y &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ c \odot x &= cx \end{aligned}$$

List the 8 defining properties of a vector space, and label each as “TRUE” or “FALSE” as they apply to V . Based on these, conclude whether V is a vector space or not.

Solution. This is not a vector space, as there is no zero vector. □

Standard V3

V3. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ can be written as a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Since this system has a solution, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ can be written as a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, namely

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

□

V3. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ can be written as a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

The system has no solution, so $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is not a linear combination of the three other vectors.

□

V3. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ can be written as a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -9 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 5 & 0 \\ 15 & -5 & 2 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Since this system has no solution, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ cannot be written as a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -9 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$.

□

V3. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Since this system has a solution, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear combination of the three vectors. □

V3. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & -6 & 3 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

So $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is not a linear combination of the three vectors. □

V3. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to the span of the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Solution. Since

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

does not contain a contradiction, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear combination of the three vectors. □

V3. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to the span of the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Solution. Since

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

contains the contradiction $0 = 1$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$ is not a linear combination of the three vectors. □

V3. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to the span of the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Solution. Since

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & -2 \\ -3 & -6 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

contains the contradiction $0 = 1$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is not a linear combination of the three vectors. □

Standard V4

V4. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^3

Solution.

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

Since the resulting matrix has only two pivot columns, the vectors do not span \mathbb{R}^3 . □

V4. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^4 .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there are zero rows, they do not span. Alternatively, by inspection $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the set is linearly dependent, so it spans a subspace of dimension at most 3, therefore it does not span \mathbb{R}^4 . □

V4. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 21 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 11 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^3 .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -1 & 4 \\ 21 & -8 & -3 & 11 \\ -7 & 3 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since the rank is less than 3, they do not span \mathbb{R}^3 . □

V4. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^4 .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there is a zero row, the vectors do not span \mathbb{R}^4 . □

V4. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^4 .

Solution.

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

Since every row contains a pivot, the vectors span \mathbb{R}^4 . □

V4. Does $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^3$?

Solution. Since

$$\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & 12 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & -9 & -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

has a zero row, the vectors fail to span \mathbb{R}^3 . □

V4. Does $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^3$?

Solution. Since

$$\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & 12 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & -9 & 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

lacks a zero row, the vectors span \mathbb{R}^3 . □

V4. Does $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^5$?

Solution. Since there are only three vectors, they cannot span \mathbb{R}^5 . □

Module S

Standard S1

S1. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent

Solution.

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

Since each column is a pivot column, the vectors are linearly independent. \square

S1. Determine if the set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent

Solution.

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

Since there is a nonpivot column, the set is linearly dependent. \square

S1. Determine if the set of polynomials $\{x^2 + x, x^2 + 2x - 1, x^2 + 3x - 2\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent

Solution.

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

Since there is a nonpivot column, the set is linearly dependent. \square

S1. Determine if the set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent

Solution.

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

Every column is a pivot column, therefore the set is linearly independent. \square

S1. Determine if the set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent

Solution.

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

This has a non pivot column, therefore the set is linearly dependent. \square

S1. Determine if the set of polynomials $\{-3x^3 - 8x^2, x^3 + 2x^2 + 2, -x^2 + 3\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent

Solution.

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

This has a non pivot column, therefore the set is linearly dependent. \square

S1. Determine if the set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -8 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -8 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since the reduced row echelon form has a nonpivot column, the vectors are linearly dependent. \square

S1. Determine if the set of matrices $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -8 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since the reduced row echelon form has a nonpivot column, the vectors are linearly dependent. \square

Standard S2

S2. Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of \mathbb{R}^3 .

Solution.

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

Since the resulting matrix is the identity matrix, it is a basis. □

S2. Determine if the set $\{x^2 + x - 1, 3x^2 - x + 1, 2x^2 - 2\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}^2 .

Solution.

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

Since the resulting matrix is the identity matrix, it is a basis. □

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 .

Solution.

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

Since the resulting matrix is not the identity matrix, it is not a basis. □

S2. Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of \mathbb{R}^4 .

Solution.

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

Since this is not the identity matrix, the set is not a basis. □

S2. Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of \mathbb{R}^3 .

Solution.

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

Since the resulting matrix is the identity matrix, it is a basis. □

S2. Determine if the set $\{2x^2 - x + 3, 2x^2 + 2, -x^2 + 4x + 1\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}^2 .

Solution.

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

Since the resulting matrix is the identity matrix, it is a basis. □

S2. Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of \mathbb{R}^4 .

Solution.

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

Since the resulting matrix is not the identity matrix, it is not a basis. □

S2. Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$.

Solution.

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

Since the resulting matrix is the identity matrix, it is a basis. □

S2. Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ or not.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since this is not the identity matrix, the set is not a basis. □

S2. Determine if the set $\{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 2, -x^3 + 4x^2 - x + 1, -x^3 + 2x + 1, 3x^2 + 3x + 9\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}^3 or not.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since this is not the identity matrix, the set is not a basis. □

Standard S3

S3. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Find a basis for W .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then a basis is $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$. □

S3. Let W be the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3 given by $W = \text{span} (\{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1, 3x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 3, 3x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2, 7x^3 - x^2 + 8x - 3\})$. Find a basis for W .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then a basis is $\{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1, 3x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2\}$. □

S3. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Find a basis for W .

Solution. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, and compute $\text{RREF}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Since the first two columns are

pivot columns, $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for W . □

S3. Let W be the subspace of \mathcal{P}^2 given by $W = \text{span} (\{-3x^2 - 8x, x^2 + 2x + 2, -x + 3\})$. Find a basis for W .

Solution. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, and compute $\text{RREF}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Since the first two columns are

pivot columns, $\{-3x^2 - 8x, x^2 + 2x + 2\}$ is a basis for W . □

S3. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Find a basis of W .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of W . □

S3. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Find a basis of W .

Solution.

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

Then $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for W . □

S3. Let $W = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$. Find a basis for this vector space.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of W . □

S3. Let $W = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -8 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$. Find a basis for this vector space.

Solution.

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

Thus $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of W . □

Standard S4

S4. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Find the dimension of W .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

This has two pivot columns, so W has dimension 2. □

S4. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Compute the dimension of W .

Solution. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, and compute $\text{RREF}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Since there are two pivot columns, $\dim W = 2$. □

S4. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Compute the dimension of W .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

This has 3 pivot columns so $\dim(W) = 3$. □

S4. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Compute the dimension of W .

Solution.

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

This has 3 pivot columns so $\dim(W) = 3$. □

S4. Let W be the subspace of \mathcal{P}_3 given by

$W = \text{span} (\{x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 3, 2x^3 + x + 1, 3x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 2, x^3 + x^2 + x - 7\})$. Compute the dimension of W .

Solution.

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

This has 3 pivot columns so $\dim(W) = 3$. □

S4. Let W be the subspace of $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ given by $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$.

Compute the dimension of W .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

This has 3 pivot columns so $\dim(W) = 3$. □

S4. Let $W = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -8 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$. Find the dimension of W .

Solution.

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

Since it has two pivot columns, its dimension is 2. □

S4. Let $W = \text{span} \{2x^2 - x + 3, 2x^2 + 2, -x^2 + 4x + 1\}$. Find the dimension of W .

Solution.

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

Since it has three pivot columns, its dimension is 3. □

Module A

Standard A1

A1. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3x + y \\ -8x + 2y - z \\ 2y + 3z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Write the matrix for T with respect to the standard bases of \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{R}^4 .

Solution.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

A1. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3x + y \\ -8x + 2y - z \\ 7x + 2y + 3z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Write the matrix for T with respect to the standard bases of \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{R}^4 .

Solution.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 7 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

A1. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be the linear transformation given by

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

Write the matrix for T with respect to the standard bases of \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{R}^4 .

Solution.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

A1. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 3x_3 \\ 3x_2 - x_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Write the matrix for T with respect to the standard bases of \mathbb{R}^4 and \mathbb{R}^2 .

Solution.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

A1. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 3x_3 \\ 3x_2 - 5x_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Write the matrix for T with respect to the standard bases of \mathbb{R}^4 and \mathbb{R}^2 .

Solution.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

A1. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = [x_2 + 3x_3].$$

Write the matrix for T with respect to the standard bases of \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{R} .

Solution.

$$[0 \quad 1 \quad 3]$$

□

A1. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = [x_3 + 3x_1].$$

Write the matrix for T with respect to the standard bases of \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{R} .

Solution.

$$[3 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

□

Standard A2

A2. Determine if $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ given by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} e^x \\ e^y \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear transformation.

Solution. It is not linear. For example,

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \neq 2T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2e \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

A2. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x + y \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \end{bmatrix}$. Determine if T is a linear transformation.

Solution.

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = 4T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

So T is not a linear transformation.

□

A2. Determine if $D : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $D \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \right) = ad - bc$ is a linear transformation or not.

Solution. $D(I) = 1$ but $D(2I) = 4 \neq 2D(I)$, so D is not linear.

□

A2. Determine if $D : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $D \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \right) = a - 3c$ is a linear transformation or not.

A2. Determine if the map $T : \mathcal{P}^6 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^6$ given by $T(f) = f(x) - f(0)$ is a linear transformation or not.

A2. Determine if the map $T : \mathcal{P}^6 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^7$ given by $T(f) = xf(x) - f(1)$ is a linear transformation or not.

A2. Determine if the map $T : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ given by $T(f) = f' - f''$ is a linear transformation or not.

A2. Determine if the map $T : \mathcal{P}^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^4$ given by $T(f(x)) = xf(x) - f(x)$ is a linear transformation or not.

Standard A3

A3. Determine if the following linear maps are injective (one-to-one) and/or surjective (onto).

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

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

Solution.

(a)

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

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

(b)

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

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

□

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

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

Solution.

(a)

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

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

(b)

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

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

□

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

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

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

Solution.

(a) $\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. 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.

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

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

□

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

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

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

Solution.

(a) $\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. 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.

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

Since there are no zero rows, T is surjective.

□

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

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

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

Solution.

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Since each column is a pivot column, } S \text{ is injective. Since there is no zero row, } S \text{ is not surjective.}$$

(b) Since $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 > \dim \mathbb{R}^3$, T is not injective.

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

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

□

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

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

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

Solution.

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Since each column is a pivot column, } S \text{ is injective. Since there is no zero row, } S \text{ is not surjective.}$$

(b) Since $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 > \dim \mathbb{R}^3$, T is not injective.

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

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

□

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

$$(a) S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ where } S(\vec{e}_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } S(\vec{e}_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(b) T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ where } T(\vec{e}_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, T(\vec{e}_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } T(\vec{e}_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Solution.

- (a) RREF $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. The map is injective since every column has a pivot, but is not surjective because there is a row without a pivot.
- (b) RREF $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$. The map is not injective since there is a column without a pivot, but it is surjective because every row has a pivot.

□

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

- (a) $S : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ where $S(\vec{e}_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $S(\vec{e}_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $S(\vec{e}_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $S(\vec{e}_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$,
- (b) $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ where $T(\vec{e}_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $T(\vec{e}_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $T(\vec{e}_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

- (a) RREF $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. The map is not injective since it has a column without pivot, but it is surjective because every row has a pivot.
- (b) RREF $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. The map is not injective since there is a column without a pivot, and it is not surjective because there is a row without a pivot.

□

Standard A4

A4. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ 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 a basis for the kernel and a basis for the image of T .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then a basis for the kernel is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

and a basis for the image is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

□

A4. Let $T : \mathcal{P}^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^3$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T(ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d) = (a + 3b + 3c + 7d)x^3 + (a + 3b - c - d)x^2 + (2a + 6b + 3c + 8d)x + (a + 3b - 2c - 3d)$$

Compute a basis for the kernel and a basis for the image of T .

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then a basis for the kernel is

$$\{-3x^3 + x^2, -x^3 - 2x + 1\}$$

and a basis for the image is

$$\{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1, 3x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2\}$$

□

A4. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 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 a basis for the kernel and a basis for the image of T .

Solution. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, and compute $\text{RREF}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Then a basis for the image is its columns,

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

And the kernel is the solution set of $AX = 0$, so a basis would be

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

□

A4. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear map given by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 3y - z + 4w \\ y + 3z - 4w \\ -7x + 3y + 2z - 5w \end{bmatrix}$. Compute a basis

for the kernel and a basis for the image of T .

Solution.

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

Thus $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the image, and $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the kernel. □

A4. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear map given by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 3y - z \\ y + 3z \\ -7x + 3y + 2z \end{bmatrix}$. Compute a basis for the

kernel and a basis for the image of T .

Solution.

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

Thus $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the image, and $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the kernel. □

A4. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear map given by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ x & y & z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a + x \\ b + y \\ c + z \end{bmatrix}$. Compute a basis for the

kernel and a basis for the image of T .

Solution. Rewrite as $T' \left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a + x \\ b + y \\ c + z \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the image, and $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the kernel. \square

A4. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear map given by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 3y - z + 4w \\ y + 3z - 4w \\ -7x + 3y + 2z - 5w \end{bmatrix}$. Compute a basis for the kernel and a basis for the image of T .

Solution.

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

Thus $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the image, and $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the kernel. \square

A4. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear map given by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ x & y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a + x \\ 0 \\ b + y \end{bmatrix}$. Compute a basis for the kernel and a basis for the image of T .

Solution. Rewrite as $T' \left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a + x \\ 0 \\ b + y \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the image, and $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for the kernel. \square

Module M

Standard M1

M1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 & 7 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exactly one of the six products AB , AC , BA , BC , CA , CB can be computed. Determine which one, and compute it.

Solution. CA is the only one that can be computed, and

$$CA = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 9 & 11 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 2 \\ -2 & -6 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

M1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 & 7 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exactly one of the six products AB , AC , BA , BC , CA , CB can be computed. Determine which one, and compute it.

Solution. CA is the only one that can be computed, and

$$CA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 11 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

M1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exactly one of the six products AB , AC , BA , BC , CA , CB can be computed. Determine which one, and compute it.

Solution. AC is the only one that can be computed, and

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 & 14 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

M1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exactly one of the six products AB , AC , BA , BC , CA , CB can be computed. Determine which one, and compute it.

Solution. AC is the only one that can be computed, and

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -2 & 14 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

M1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 & 7 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exactly one of the six products AB , AC , BA , BC , CA , CB can be computed. Determine which one, and compute it.

Solution. AB is the only ones that can be computed, and

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 & 6 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 35 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

M1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exactly one of the six products AB , AC , BA , BC , CA , CB can be computed. Determine which one, and compute it.

Solution. BC is the only one that can be computed, and

$$BC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 7 & -8 \\ 8 & 4 & -4 & 8 \\ 5 & -2 & 8 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

M1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exactly one of the six products AB , AC , BA , BC , CA , CB can be computed. Determine which one, and compute it.

Solution. CB is the only one that can be computed, and

$$CB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 7 & -8 \\ 8 & 4 & -4 & 8 \\ 5 & -2 & 8 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

M1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exactly one of the six products AB , AC , BA , BC , CA , CB can be computed. Determine which one, and compute it.

Solution. CB is the only one that can be computed, and

$$CB = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & -5 & 7 \\ 4 & -4 & 12 & -12 \\ 7 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

Standard M2

M2. Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution. The second column is a multiple of the first, so it is not invertible. □

M2. Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since it is not equivalent to the identity matrix, it is not invertible. □

M2. Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since it is not equivalent to the identity matrix, it is not invertible. □

M2. Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution. This matrix is row equivalent to the identity matrix, so it is invertible. □

M2. Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

This matrix is not row equivalent to the identity matrix, so it is not invertible. □

M2. Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution. It is row equivalent to the identity matrix, so it is invertible. □

M2. Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since it is not row equivalent to the identity matrix, it is not invertible.

□

M2. Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since it is row equivalent to the identity matrix, it is invertible.

□

Standard M3

M3. Find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 8 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & -7 & 20 & 47 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

So the inverse is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -5 & 12 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 & -9 \\ -4 & -7 & 20 & 47 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$.

□

M3. Compute the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF}(A|I) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -11 & 37 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

So the inverse is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -11 & 37 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

□

M3. Find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 1 \\ -14 & 3 & -4 \\ -23 & 4 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 1 \\ -14 & 3 & -4 \\ -23 & 4 & -6 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & -3 \\ 8 & -13 & 10 \\ 13 & -24 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

M3. Find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

□

M3. Find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -8 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 4 & -1 & -8 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 & 24 & -28 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 & 6 \end{array} \right]$. Thus the inverse is $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -4 & 5 \\ -5 & 24 & -28 \\ 1 & -5 & 6 \end{array} \right]$. \square

M3. Find the inverse of the matrix $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -4 & 5 \\ -5 & 24 & -28 \\ 1 & -5 & 6 \end{array} \right]$.

Solution. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -4 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 24 & -28 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -1 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$. Thus the inverse is $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & -1 & -8 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$. \square

M3. Find the inverse of the matrix $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -6 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$.

Solution. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -14 & 9 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 & -5 \end{array} \right]$. Thus the inverse is $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & -1 & -3 \\ -14 & 9 & 24 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \end{array} \right]$. \square

M3. Find the inverse of the matrix $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -6 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$.

Solution. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -14 & 9 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 & -5 \end{array} \right]$. Thus the inverse is $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & -1 & -3 \\ -14 & 9 & 24 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \end{array} \right]$. \square

M3. Find the inverse of the matrix $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & -1 & -3 \\ -14 & 9 & 24 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \end{array} \right]$.

Solution. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -14 & 9 & 24 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$. Thus the inverse is $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -6 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$. \square

Module G

Standard G1

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -\det \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + (-2) \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = -1(-4) + (-2)(20) = -36$$

□

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} &= 2 \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - (-1) \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 2 \left(3 \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + (-1) \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \right) + \left(1 \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= 2(3(-1) + (-1)(7)) + ((1)(7) - 3(-3)) \\ &= 2(-10) + 16 \\ &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

□

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. -60.

□

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. 2

□

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. -1.

□

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Solution. 15.

□

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Solution. -15.

□

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Solution. 55.

□

G1. Compute the determinant of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Solution. -55.

□

Standard G2

G2. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. List the eigenvalues of A along with their algebraic multiplicities.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A - \lambda I) &= \det \begin{bmatrix} -3 - \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 - \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-3 - \lambda) \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} - (1) \det \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-3 - \lambda) ((2 - \lambda)(3 - \lambda) + 2) - (-8(3 - \lambda)) \\ &= (-3 - \lambda)(8 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2) + 24 - 8\lambda \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 24 + 24 - 8\lambda \\ &= -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda \\ &= -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1) \\ &= -\lambda(\lambda - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

So A has eigenvalues 0 (with multiplicity 1) and 1 (with algebraic multiplicity 2). □

G2. Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -1 \\ 21 & -8 & -3 \\ -7 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A - \lambda I) &= (8 - \lambda) \det \begin{bmatrix} -8 - \lambda & -3 \\ 3 & 2 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} - (-3) \det \begin{bmatrix} 21 & -3 \\ -7 & 2 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} + (-1) \det \begin{bmatrix} 21 & -8 - \lambda \\ -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (8 - \lambda) (\lambda^2 + 6\lambda - 7) + 3(-21\lambda + 21) - (-7\lambda + 7) \\ &= (\lambda - 1) ((8 - \lambda)(\lambda + 7) - 63 + 7) \\ &= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - \lambda^2) \\ &= -\lambda(\lambda - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

So the eigenvalues are 0 (with algebraic multiplicity 1) and 1 (with algebraic multiplicity 2). □

G2. Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. 1 (with algebraic multiplicity 2), and -1 (with algebraic multiplicity 1). □

G2. Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -5 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. 1 (with algebraic multiplicity 3) □

G2. Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 23 & -8 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. 1 (with algebraic multiplicity 2), and -1 (with algebraic multiplicity 1). □

G2. Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 23 & -8 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenvalues are -1 , 1 , and 2 (each with algebraic multiplicity 1). □

G2. Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 15 & -5 & 5 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenvalues are 0 (with algebraic multiplicity 1), and 2 (with algebraic multiplicity 2). □

G2. Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 23 & -9 & 5 \\ -7 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenvalues are 0 (with algebraic multiplicity 1) and -2 (with algebraic multiplicity 2). □

G2. Compute the eigenvalues, along with their algebraic multiplicities, of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 8 & -9 & 5 \\ 8 & -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenvalues are 0 (with algebraic multiplicity 1) and -2 (with algebraic multiplicity 2). □

Standard G3

G3. Compute the eigenspace of the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 \\ 15 & -7 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF}(A + I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -1 \\ 21 & -8 & -3 \\ -7 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{7} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \\ -\frac{12}{7} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & -6 & 1 & -1 \\ -9 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 14 & 12 & 10 & 2 \\ -13 & -10 & -8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 3 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 14 & 12 & 11 & 2 \\ -14 & -10 & -9 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 15 & -5 & 5 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue -2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 23 & -9 & 5 \\ -7 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue -2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 8 & -9 & 5 \\ 8 & -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. □

G3. Find the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 5 & 0 \\ 15 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenspace is the solution space of the system $(B - 2I)X = 0$.

$$\text{RREF}(B - 2I) = \text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 3 & 0 \\ 15 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the system simplifies to $x - \frac{y}{3} = 0$, or $3x = y$. Thus the eigenspace is

$$E_2 = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

□

Standard G4

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 \\ 15 & -7 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution.

$$\text{RREF}(A + I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the geometric multiplicity is 2. □

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 5 & 0 \\ 15 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenspace is the solution space of the system $(B - 2I)X = 0$.

$$\text{RREF}(B - 2I) = \text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 3 & 0 \\ 15 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus the geometric multiplicity is 2. □

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -1 \\ 21 & -8 & -3 \\ -7 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{7} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 2. □

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \\ -\frac{12}{7} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 1. □

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 1 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 19 & -6 & 5 \\ -11 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 1. □

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & -6 & 1 & -1 \\ -9 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 2. □

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 3. \square

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 14 & 12 & 10 & 2 \\ -13 & -10 & -8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 2. \square

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 3 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 14 & 12 & 11 & 2 \\ -14 & -10 & -9 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 2. \square

G4. Compute the geometric multiplicity of the eigenvalue 2 in the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 15 & -5 & 5 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution. The eigenspace is spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the geometric multiplicity is 1. \square