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Date:	

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 1

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

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 .

Mark: Standard A3.

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

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

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

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

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all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

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Version 2 Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show

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

Mark: Standard A3.

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

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

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

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

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Version 3 Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

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 .

Mark: Standard A3.

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

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

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

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

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Version 4

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

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

Mark: Standard A3.

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

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

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

Additional Notes/Marks

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Version 5 Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

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

Mark: Standard A3.

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

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

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

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

Additional Notes/Marks

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Version 6

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

Standard 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 .

Standard A3. Mark:

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

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

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