

Name: _____

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 21

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 1

Fall 2017

Show all work and justify all of your answers. Answers without work or sufficient reasoning will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

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

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

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

Solution:

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

□

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 the kernel and image of T .

Solution:

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

Then the kernel is

$$\ker(T) = \{(-3a - b)x^3 + ax^2 + (-2b)x + b \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} = \text{span}(\{3x^3 - x^2, x^3 + 2x - 1\})$$

and the image is

$$\text{Im}(T) = \text{span}(\{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1, 3x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 3, 3x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2, 7x^3 - x^2 + 8x - 3\}) = \text{span}(\{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1, 3x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2\})$$

□

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MASTERY QUIZ DAY 21

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 2

Fall 2017

Show all work and justify all of your answers. Answers without work or sufficient reasoning will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

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

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

Solution:

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Since each column is a pivot column, S is injective. Since there is a zero row, S 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.

□

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 the kernel and image of T .

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

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

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

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

□

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MASTERY QUIZ DAY 21

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 3

Fall 2017

Show all work and justify all of your answers. Answers without work or sufficient reasoning will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

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

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

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

Solution:

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

□

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 the kernel and image of T .

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

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

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

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

□

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MASTERY QUIZ DAY 21

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 4

Fall 2017

Show all work and justify all of your answers. Answers without work or sufficient reasoning will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

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

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

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

Solution:

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

□

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 the kernel and image of T .

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

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

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

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

□

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MASTERY QUIZ DAY 21

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 5

Fall 2017

Show all work and justify all of your answers. Answers without work or sufficient reasoning will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

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

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

Solution:

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Since each column is a pivot column, S is injective. Since there is a zero row, S 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.

□

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 the kernel and 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 the kernel is

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

and the image is

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

□

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MASTERY QUIZ DAY 21

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 6

Fall 2017

Show all work and justify all of your answers. Answers without work or sufficient reasoning will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

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

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

Solution:

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Since each column is a pivot column, S is injective. Since there is a zero row, S 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.

□

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 the kernel and 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 the kernel is

$$\ker(T) = \{(-3a - b)x^3 + ax^2 + (-2b)x + b \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} = \text{span}(\{3x^3 - x^2, x^3 + 2x - 1\})$$

and the image is

$$\text{Im}(T) = \text{span}(\{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1, 3x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 3, 3x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2, 7x^3 - x^2 + 8x - 3\}) = \text{span}(\{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1, 3x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2\})$$

□

A3:

A4: