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.

 $\mathbf{S2.} \quad \text{Determine if the set } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ is a basis of } M_{2,2} \text{ or not.}$ 

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

**A4.** Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^4$  be the linear transformation given by

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

<b>S2:</b>	A3:	A4:	

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Version 2

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 $\mathbf{S2.} \quad \text{Determine if the set } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ is a basis of } M_{2,2} \text{ or not.}$ 

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

**A4.** Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear transformation given by

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

S2:	<b>A3</b> :	<b>A4:</b>	

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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.

**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.

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

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

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

S2: A3: A4:

Name:	

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Version 4

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

**S2.** Determine if the set  $\{x^3 - x, x^2 + x + 1, x^3 - x^2 + 2, 2x^2 - 1\}$  is a basis of  $\mathcal{P}_3$ 

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

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

**A4.** Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear transformation given by

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

S2:	<b>A3</b> :	<b>A4:</b>	

Name:		

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Version 5

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**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.

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

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

S2: A3: A4:

Name:		

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Version 6

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

**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.

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

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

**A4.** Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^4$  be the linear transformation given by

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

<b>S2:</b>	A3:	A4:	