

1. (10 points)

(a) Complete the following sentence: a set $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ of vectors in \mathbb{R}^n is defined to be *linearly dependent* if

(b) Let $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and A be an $m \times n$ matrix. Show that if $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ is linearly dependent, then so is $\{A\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, A\mathbf{v}_k\}$.

(c) Give specific numerical examples of vectors $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and a 3×3 matrix A so that the set $\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$ is linearly *independent*, but $\{A\mathbf{u}, A\mathbf{v}, A\mathbf{w}\}$ is linearly *dependent*.

2. (10 points) Let P be the plane in \mathbb{R}^3 containing the three points $(0, 0, 1)$, $(0, -3, 0)$, and $(2, 0, 0)$.

(a) Find a parametric representation of the plane P .

(b) Let Q_1 be the point $(1, 1, 1)$. Find a point Q_2 in the plane P so that the vector from Q_1 to Q_2 is perpendicular (normal) to P .

3. (10 points) Be careful to answer *both* parts of the following:

(a) Compute, showing all steps, the reduced row echelon form of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 & 8 & -2 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 & 2 & 13 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 6 & -2 & 3 & 13 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Fill in the blanks (no reasoning needed): Rank of A : _____ Nullity of A : _____

4. (10 points) Suppose all we know about the 4×9 matrix A is the following information:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | & | & | & | & | & | & | \\ \mathbf{a}_1 & \mathbf{a}_2 & \mathbf{a}_3 & \mathbf{a}_4 & \mathbf{a}_5 & \mathbf{a}_6 & \mathbf{a}_7 & \mathbf{a}_8 & \mathbf{a}_9 \\ | & | & | & | & | & | & | & | & | \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{rref}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Using this information, specify each of the following as completely as you can (expressing in terms of the vectors $\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_9 \in \mathbb{R}^4$ if necessary), showing all your reasoning:

- (a) a basis for $N(A)$, the null space of A

- (b) a basis for $C(A)$, the column space of A

5. (10 points) Suppose b is an unspecified real number, and consider the following system of equations involving variables x, y, z :

$$(*) \begin{cases} x + 4y + 3z = 2 \\ 3x + 5y + bz = 9 \end{cases}$$

- (a) *For this part only*, suppose $b = 2$; express the solution to the above system in parametric form.
- (b) Find, with complete reasoning, all values of b so that the system $(*)$ has no solution (x, y, z) ; if no such value of b exists, explain why.
- (c) Find, with complete reasoning, all values of b so that the system $(*)$ has infinitely many solutions; if no such value of b exists, explain why.

6. (10 points) Let

$$V = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

- (a) Let $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^5$. Find one or more conditions that determine precisely whether \mathbf{v} lies in V . (Your answer should be given in the form of one or more equations involving the components of \mathbf{v} .)

- (b) It's a fact that there exist matrices A that satisfy $V = N(A)$. For this question, you don't have to find any such matrices, but consider what can be said about the possible *size* of such an A . Among the choices below, circle all sizes " $m \times n$ " for which it's *possible* to find some matrix A , consisting of m rows and n columns, whose null space equals V . (No justification is necessary.)

$$2 \times 5 \quad 3 \times 5 \quad 7 \times 5$$

$$2 \times 2 \quad 3 \times 3 \quad 5 \times 5 \quad 7 \times 7$$

$$5 \times 2 \quad 5 \times 3 \quad 5 \times 7$$

7. (10 points) Let W be the set of vectors $\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \end{bmatrix}$ in \mathbb{R}^4 for which $2w_2 + 3w_3 + 4w_4 = 0$.

(a) Show that W is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 .

(b) Find, with reasoning, a 4×4 matrix A such that $C(A) = W$.

8. (10 points)

(a) Suppose $\mathbf{T} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a linear transformation satisfying:

$$\mathbf{T} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{T} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{T} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the matrix of \mathbf{T} ; show all your steps.

(b) Let $\mathbf{S} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation that reflects vectors across the line $y = x$. Find the matrix of \mathbf{S} ; show all your steps.