



Summer 2020

MAT 216

Problem Sheet - 2:

Solve the following Problems:

1. Find the domain and codomain of the transformation defined by the equations, and determine whether the transformation is linear:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(i)} & \begin{array}{l} w_1 = 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 \\ w_2 = 5x_1 - 8x_2 + x_3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} w_1 = 2x_1x_2 - x_2 \\ w_2 = x_1 + 3x_1x_2 \\ w_3 = x_1 + x_2 \end{array} \\ \text{(ii)} & \end{array}$$

2. Find the standard matrix for the linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ given by:

$$\begin{array}{l} w_1 = 3x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 \\ w_2 = 4x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ w_3 = 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \end{array}$$

and then calculate $T(-1, 2, 4)$ by matrix multiplication.

3. Let $T_A : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be multiplication by

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

and let e_1, e_2 and e_3 be the standard basis vectors for \mathbb{R}^3 . Find the following vectors:

$$\text{(i)} \quad T_A(e_1), T_A(e_2) \text{ and } T_A(e_3) \quad \text{(ii)} \quad T_A(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) \quad \text{(iii)} \quad T_A(7e_3).$$

4. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be defined by $T(x, y, z) = (x - y, x - z)$. Show that T is a linear transformation.

5. Suppose the mapping $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is defined by $T(u) = (3x - 2y + z, x - 3y - 2z)$, where

$u = (x, y, z)$ in \mathbb{R}^3 . Show that T is a linear transformation.

6. Determine whether $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear transformation:

(i) $T(x, y, z) = (1, 1)$ (ii) $T(x, y, z) = (3x - 4y, 2x - 5z)$.

7. Find a system of linear equations corresponding to the augmented matrix:

(i) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2 & 5 \\ 7 & 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ (ii) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

8. (a) Find a linear equation in the variables x and y that has the general solution:

$$x = 5 + 2t, \quad y = t.$$

(b) Show that $x = t, y = \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{5}{2}$ is also the general solution of the equation in part (a).

9. For which value(s) of the constant k does the system

$$\begin{aligned} x - y &= 3 \\ 2x - 2y &= k \end{aligned}$$

have no solutions? Exactly one solution? Infinitely many solutions? Explain your reasoning.