

## Discretionary Note

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**IF YOU USE THIS FILE TO CHEAT, YOU ARE NOT ONLY STUPID BUT YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF OUT OF THE ABILITY TO FALL IN LOVE WITH MATH.** Furthermore, I am not smarter than you and my solutions did not always get a perfect score.

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Question 1 continued

(c)  $AT = X$

$$T = A^{-1}X$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{24} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{24} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{7}{24} & \frac{1}{24} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{24} & \frac{7}{24} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{24} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{7}{24} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 40 \\ 60 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 22.5 \\ 27.5 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Question 2

To find the basis of  $N(L_A)$ , we solve  $AX=0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 11 & 17 & -8 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{3R_2 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ 3R_3 - 11R_1 \rightarrow R_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -10 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 20 & -10 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{2R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \\ 2R_1 - 5R_2 \rightarrow R_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 42 & -21 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -10 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + 7x_3 - 3.5x_4 = 0$$

$$2x_2 - 10x_3 + 5x_4 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 3.5x_4 - 7x_3$$

$$x_2 = 5x_3 - 2.5x_4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.5t_4 - 7t_3 \\ 5t_3 - 2.5t_4 \\ t_3 \\ t_4 \end{pmatrix} = t_3 \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_4 \begin{pmatrix} 3.5 \\ -2.5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus, the basis for  $N(L_A)$  can be given by  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3.5 \\ -2.5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ .

The set of solutions to the given system is given by the span of this basis.



### Question 3

$$AX=b$$

$$A^T X = b$$

$$[A|b] = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & -3 & -14 & 8 \\ 2 & -6 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & -9 & -5 & -6 & -4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - 3R_1 \rightarrow R_3}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & -3 & -14 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 27 & -21 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 36 & -28 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & 0 & 13 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\substack{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ \frac{R_2}{3} \rightarrow R_2}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & 0 & 13 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 27 & -21 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 36 & -28 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_1}$$

$$3R_3 - 4R_2 \rightarrow R_3$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_2 + 13x_4 = -13 \Rightarrow x_1 = -13 + 3x_2 - 13x_4 = -13 + 3t_2 - 13t_4 \\ x_3 + 9x_4 = -7 \Rightarrow x_3 = -7 - 9t_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -13 + 3t_2 - 13t_4 \\ t_2 \\ -7 - 9t_4 \\ t_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -13 \\ 0 \\ -7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_4 \begin{pmatrix} -13 \\ 0 \\ -9 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^4$  whose image is equal to  $b \in \mathbb{R}^3$  under linear map given in A.

The basis of  $N(A)$  can be given by  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -13 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ .

Question 4

(i)

$$[T]^\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & -8 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(1) = (1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$T(x) = (-2, -1, 1, 2)$$

$$T(x^2) = (4, 1, 1, 4)$$

$$T(x^3) = (-8, -1, 1, 8)$$

(ii)

$$Tx = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 33 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[ T \mid \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 33 \end{bmatrix} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 4 & -8 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & 33 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \\ R_4 - R_1 \rightarrow R_4}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 4 & -8 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 9 & 12 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 16 & 32 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 21 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 12 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_4 - 2R_3 &\rightarrow R_4 \\ 2R_2 + R_3 &\rightarrow R_2 \\ 3R_1 + R_3 &\rightarrow R_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -12 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & -12 & 24 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_3 - 3R_2 &\rightarrow R_3 \\ R_4 - 4R_2 &\rightarrow R_4 \\ 2R_2 + R_1 &\rightarrow R_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 48 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 6 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 12 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \\ R_4 \rightarrow R_4}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Thus, we get this polynomial as:

$$f(x) = 5 + 4x + 3x^2 + x^3$$



### Question 5

$$V = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) : x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = 0 \}$$

is finally a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^5$ .

We first find the basis of  $V$ :

$$x_1 = 2x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 - 2x_5$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) &= (2t_2 - 3t_3 + t_4 - 2t_5, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5) \\ &= t_2(2, 1, 0, 0, 0) + t_3(-3, 0, 1, 0, 0) + t_4(1, 0, 0, 1, 0) + t_5(-2, 0, 0, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the basis for  $V$ ,  $B_V$  is given by

$$B_V = \{ (2, 1, 0, 0, 0), (-3, 0, 1, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0, 1, 0), (-2, 0, 0, 0, 1) \}$$

Given set  $S = \{v\} = \{ (1, 2, 1, 0, 0) \}$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 - R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \\ 2R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 + 2R_5 \rightarrow R_3 \\ 2R_5 + R_4 \rightarrow R_5}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 - R_4 \rightarrow R_3 \\ R_3 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ R_2 - 2R_3 \rightarrow R_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{3R_1 - 2R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \\ 3R_3 + 2R_2 \rightarrow R_3}} \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_4 \rightarrow R_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Question 5 continued

Thus,

$$\{(1, 2, 1, 0, 0), (2, 1, 0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0, 1, 0), (-2, 0, 0, 0, 1)\}$$

is a basis for  $V$  that includes  $v$ .