MTH-309T-F19-EX1-012-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

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UB Person Number:

5	0	2	5	9	1	5	6

Instructions:

- Textbooks, calculators and any other electronic devices are not permitted. You may use one sheet of notes.
- For full credit solve each problem fully, showing all relevant work.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	GRADE

16	10	4	20	16	4	3	--	--	73	B-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PIAZZA	HILL	TOTAL	GRADE

1. (20 points) Consider the following vectors in $\mathbb{R}^3$:

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\2\end{bmatrix}, \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix}-1\\1\\-3\end{bmatrix}, \quad v_3 = \begin{bmatrix}1\\2\\0\end{bmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{bmatrix}-2\\2\\b\end{bmatrix}$$

a) Find all values of b such that $w \in \mathrm{Span}(v_1, v_2, v_3)$.

b) Is the set $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ linearly independent? Justify your answer.

a)

$$\begin{array}{cccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \\ \end{array}$$
$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c}1&-1&1&-2\\0&1&2&2\\2&-3&0&b\end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3\to R_3+(-2R_1)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c}1&-1&1&-2\\0&1&2&2\\0&-1&-2&4+b\end{array}\right]$$

$$c_1v_1 + c_2v_2 + c_3v_3 = w \Rightarrow \begin{matrix}c_1=0\\c_2=2\\c_3=0\end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}0\\0\\0\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}-2\\2\\-6\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}0\\0\\0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}-2\\2\\b\end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}-2\\2\\-6\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}-2\\2\\b\end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore \boxed{b=-6}$ ← How do you know that this is the only value of b which works?

b)

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c}1&-1&1&0\\0&1&2&0\\2&-3&0&0\end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3\to R_3+(-2R_1)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c}1&-1&1&0\\0&1&2&0\\0&-1&-2&0\end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3\to R_3+R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c}1&-1&1&0\\0&1&2&0\\0&0&0&0\end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_1\to R_1+R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c}1&0&3&0\\0&1&2&0\\0&0&0&0\end{array}\right]$$

not linearly independent because every column of the matrix is not a pivot column. ✓

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

2. (10 points) Consider the following matrix:

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

Compute A^{-1}.

$$A \cdot I = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 = R_3 + (-R_1)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \to R_3 + 2R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 \to -R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \to R_2 + R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 \to R_1 + (-R_3)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\boxed{A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3. **(10 points)** Let A be the same matrix as in Problem 2, and let

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

Find a matrix C such that $A^T C = B$ (where A^T is the transpose of A).

$$(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$(A^{-1})^T \cdot B$

$$\therefore C = \cancel{B(A^{-1})^T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 6 \\ 12 & -5 & -8 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$

The order of multiplication is incorrect, and multiplication itself is incorrect too.

☐	☐	☐	☐	0	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

4. **(20 points)** Let $T\colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear transformation given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 2x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Find the standard matrix of T.

b) Find all vectors **u** satisfying $T(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

a) $e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$T(e_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2(0) \\ 1 + 0 \\ 1 - 3(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Standard Matrix of } \boxed{T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}} \checkmark$$

$$T(e_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 - 2(1) \\ 0 + 1 \\ 0 - 3(1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) $$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} x_1 - 2x_2 & 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 & 10 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 & -2 \end{array}\right] \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} x_1 & x_2 \end{array} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right] \end{array} \xrightarrow{R_2 \to R_2 + (-R_3)} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 12 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 \to R_3 + (-R_1)} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 12 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \to R_2 + (4R_3)} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 \to -R_2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \to R_1 + 2R_2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 7 \\ x_2 = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{u = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}} \checkmark$$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

5. (20 points) For each matrix A given below determine if the matrix transformation $T_A\colon \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ given by $T_A(\mathrm{v}) = A\mathrm{v}$ is one-to one or not. If T_A is not one-to-one, find two vectors v_1 and v_2 such that $T_A(\mathrm{v}_1) = T_A(\mathrm{v}_2)$.

a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ **b)** $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

a) $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \to R_3 + (-3R_1)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \to R_3 + (-2R_2)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

$\xrightarrow{R_2 \to R_2 + (R_3)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \to -\frac{1}{4}R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \to R_1 + (-R_2)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

Matrix is one to one because there is a pivot position in every column. ✓

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b) $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \to R_3 + (-3R_1)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \to R_2 + (-2R_3)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

not one-to-one ✓

using $V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $T_A(V_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+0+0 \\ 0+0+0 \\ 3+0+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

now: $T_A(V_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{array}\right] \Longrightarrow$ following same row reduce seen above

?

$\to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right] \to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right] \to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} V_1 = -V_2 + 1 \\ V_2 = -2V_3 \\ V_3 = V_3 \end{array}$

$V_3 = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} V_3 = 1 \\ V_2 = -2 \\ V_1 = -1 \end{array} \Rightarrow V_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$T_A(V_1) \neq T_A(V_2)$

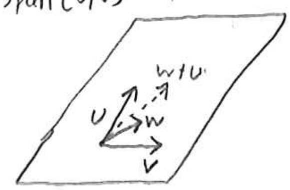
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

6. **(10 points)** For each of the statements given below decide if it is true or false. If it is true explain why. If it is false give a counterexample.

a) If $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ are vectors in $\mathbb{R}^3$ such that $\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{u} \in \text{Span}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ then $\mathbf{w} \in \text{Span}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$.

True, If w was not within the span(u,v) then the resultant vector would not be within the plane ?

Span(u,v)



b) If $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ are vectors in $\mathbb{R}^3$ such that the set $\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$ is linearly independent then the set $\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}\}$ must be linearly independent.

False, only linearly independent if u is a scalar multiple of v, or vice versa.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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7. (10 points) For each of the statements given below decide if it is true or false. If it is true explain why. If it is false give a counterexample.

a) If A is a 2×2 matrix and $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}$ are vectors in $\mathbb{R}^2$ such that $A\mathbf{u}$, $A\mathbf{v}$ are linearly dependent then $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}$ also must be linearly dependent.

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & v_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \to L\,I$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} \to L\,I$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} \to$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} A & u \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \ (L.I)$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} A & v \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \ (L.I)$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} u & v \end{array}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

False ✓ ← why?

If A is the identity matrix then $Au = u$ for any u, which is not helpful here...

b) If $T\colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear transformation and $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ are vectors such that $\mathbf{u}$ is in Span$(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ then $T(\mathbf{u})$ must be in Span$(T(\mathbf{v}), T(\mathbf{w}))$.

True ✓, every matrix transformation is a linear transformation, making the statement true ← why?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10