

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

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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.

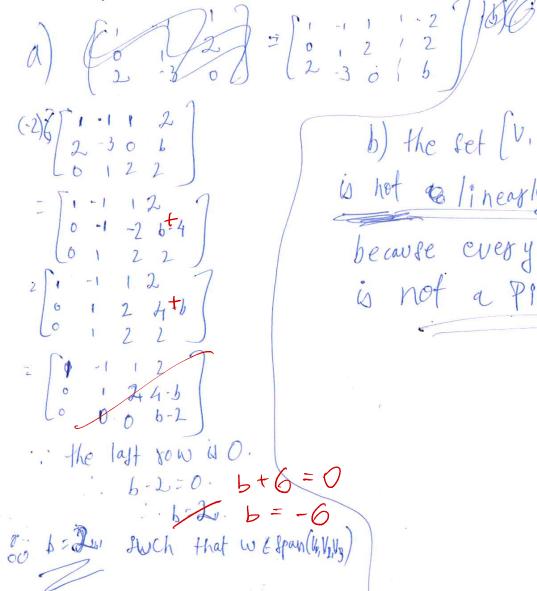
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	GRADE
								Gag.



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

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{array} \right], \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{array} \right], \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \quad \mathbf{w} = \left[\begin{array}{c} -2 \\ 2 \\ b \end{array} \right]$$

- a) Find all values of b such that $w \in \text{Span}(v_1, v_2, v_3)$.
- b) Is the set $\{v_1,v_2,v_3\}$ linearly independent? Justify your answer.



b) the fet [v, v2, v3] because every column is not a Pivot column



2. (10 points) Consider the following matrix:

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

Compute A^{-1} .



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

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

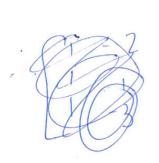
$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 2x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a) Find the standard matrix of T.
- b) Find all vectors u satisfying $T(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

a)
$$T(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$J$$
 . $T(U) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$





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

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

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

A) For A loke

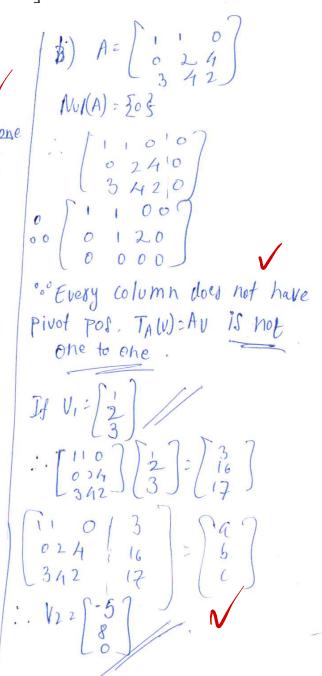
A =
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pivot Ios in every column.

A Th(v) to be one to one the Null (A) = 50

For $T_A(v)$ to be one to one the Null (A) = 50

There is a Null(A) = 5





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

$$T_{VU}$$
.

 $T_{(W+W)} = T_{(w)} + T_{(u)} = T_{(w)} + T_{(v)}$.

 $T_{(w)} = T_{(w)} + T_{(v)}$.

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

If were ; o c, u+czv+czw, & linearly independent it means = u,vq w = 0.? cotheset & u,v > has to be _ mm? linearly independent

because 90, u +162 V=0.



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 u, v are vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 such that Au, Av are linearly dependent then u, v also must be linearly dependent.

False.

An: A[n] + A[v]: n. W+ n2 V2

(on be linearly dependent of a No n. 4 n2 70.

Also Gut a Near also be a

Po Gut 62 V need befredinearly dependant because.

Not be

(itu + C2 V becomes linearly independent.

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

True $T(u) = T(c_1v + c_2w) = c_1T(v) + c_2T(w)$ T(v) = T(v + w)= T(u) + T(w)