MTH-309T-F19-EX1-052-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

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UB Person Number:

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

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	GRADE
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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.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b: $v_3 - v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$2v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$

b: $\{-2, -6\}$

the set $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is linearly independent because there is only one solution to $x_1v_1 + x_2v_2 + x_3v_3 = 0$

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}.

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

$$(A^T)^{-1} A^T C = B (A^T)^{-1}$$

$$I C = B (A^{-1})^T$$

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

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} (-2+6-3) & (1-2+3) & (2-4+3) \\ (-8+15-4) & (4-5+4) & (8-10+4) \\ (-6+6-1) & (3-2+1) & (6-4+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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

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

$$A = [T(e_1) \; T(e_2)]$$

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad u = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

one to one

b/c $\mathrm{Nul}(A) = \{0\}$

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

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

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

$\mathrm{Nul}(A) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Not one to one

$x_1 = 2x_3$

$x_2 = -2x_3$

$x_3 = x_3$

$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

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 $\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{u} \in \mathrm{Span}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ then $\mathbf{w} \in \mathrm{Span}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$.

True because if $w + 1(u)$ is a linear combo of span(u,v), then $w + 0(u)$ is also a linear combo of span(u,v) $\Rightarrow$ therefore w is an element of 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.

True

$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

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

because the only way for 2 vectors to be linearly dependent is if they are scalar multiples of one another, but if 2 of the 3 vectors are scalar multiples $Ax = 0$ will have a free variable therefore it is not linearly independent

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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.

True because $T(cv) = cT(v)$

if $u = cv$ then $T(u) = cT(v)$

$T(u) = T(cv)$

$T(u) = T(u)$

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

if u is a linear combo of v & w

$u = v + w$

then $T(u) = T(v+w)$

$T(u) = T(v) + T(w)$

$T(u)$ is a linear combo of

$T(v)$ & $T(w)$

therefore

$T(u) \in \text{span}(T(v), T(w))$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10