MTH-309T-F19-EX1-041-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

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5	0	2	1	0	1	8	7

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	PIAZZA	HILL	TOTAL	GRADE
18	10	10	20	16	7	3	2	--	86	B+

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 $w \in \text{Span}(v_1, v_2, v_3)$.

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

a. Span is all linear combinations of $c_1v_1 + c_2v_2 + c_3v_3$

$$c_1\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + c_2\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + c_3\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 - c_2 + c_3 \\ c_2 + 2c_3 \\ 2c_1 - 3c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$c_1 - c_2 + c_3 = -2$
$c_2 + 2c_3 = 2$

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

free

$c_1 = -3c_3$
$c_2 = 2 - 2c_3$
$c_3 = c_3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3c_3 - (2 - 2c_3) + c_3 \\ 2 - 2c_3 + 2c_3 \\ 2(-3c_3) - 3(2 - 2c_3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$b = -6$

$w \in \text{Span}(v_1, v_2, v_3)$ if $b = -6$ ✓

b. $x_1v_1 + x_2v_2 + x_3v_3 = 0$

$$x_1\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + x_2\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + x_3\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \cancel{0}\ -2 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cancel{2}\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cancel{1}\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \to \cancel{\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]}$$

the equation has one solution therefore the set $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is linearly independent

Right conclusion, but wrong row reduction

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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}.

$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$ where I is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right] \leftarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$A^T C = B$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array}\right] \to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -5 \end{array}\right] \to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -4 & -5 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -5 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -4 & -5 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 5 & 2 \end{array}\right] \to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 5 & 2 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -7 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 5 & 2 \end{array}\right]$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 0 \\ -7 & -3 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

Simpler: $C = (A^T)^{-1} \cdot B$

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

then use A^{-1} from problem 2.

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

standard matrix of T = A

a. A is 3x2 matrix where $A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 2x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 2x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

b. Find $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right] \checkmark \to \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right] \to \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \leftarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{array}\right] \leftarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{array}\right]$$

$x_1 = 7 \quad x_2 = 3$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

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

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 $T_A(\mathbf{v}) = A\mathbf{v}$ is one-to one or not. If T_A is not one-to-one, find two vectors $\mathbf{v}_1$ and $\mathbf{v}_2$ such that $T_A(\mathbf{v}_1) = T_A(\mathbf{v}_2)$.

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

$\downarrow$

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

Since after row reduction, matrix A has a pivot position in every row, it is one-to-one therefore T_A is one-to-one

✓

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

Since A does not have a pivot position in every row, T_A is not one-to-one ✓

$Av_1 = Av_2$

$A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ 2x_2 + 4x_3 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 \end{bmatrix}$

If $x_1 = x_2 = 1$ then $v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2+4x_3 \\ 7+2x_3 \end{bmatrix}$

Setting $x_3 = 0$ $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ Setting $x_3 = 1$ $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$

you can plug arbitrary values into free variables, not all variables.

$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$

$T_A(v_1) \neq T_A(v_2)$

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

True ✓

if $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then span(u, v) is all vectors of the form $\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ where c_1 and c_2 are any constants,

If $w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then $w + u = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ therefore w and $w + u$ are both in the Span(u, v)

An example does not prove that this always works...

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

If $x_1 u + x_2 v + x_3 w = 0$ has one solution, then $x_1 u + x_2 v$ also has to have one solution, therefore $\{u, v\}$ is also linearly independent ✓

$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $w = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$

$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then $x_1 = x_2 = 0$

☐ 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~~

?

If Au and Av are linearly dependent, then they have infinitely many solutions. Therefore u and V would have to also have infinitely many solutions

?

b) If $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ 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 ✓

Since u is in the span(v, w) taking the linear transformation of each vector is just taking the product of each vector with A. Therefore T(u) would still be in Span(T(v), T(w))

why?

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