MTH-309T-F19-EX1-011-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

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Name:

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UB Person Number:

5	0	2	8	6	2	3	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

16	8	7	9	8	10	7	65	nan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	GRADE

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

$$\mathrm{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathrm{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathrm{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathrm{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ b \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{matrix}$$

a) Find all values of b such that $\mathrm{w} \in \mathrm{Span}(\mathrm{v}_1, \mathrm{v}_2, \mathrm{v}_3)$.

b) Is the set $\{\mathrm{v}_1, \mathrm{v}_2, \mathrm{v}_3\}$ linearly independent? Justify your answer.

b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot -2$

$\begin{matrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$

$\downarrow$

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

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 1/2 \end{matrix}$

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

$\downarrow$

$\boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is linearly independant because each part of the matrix has a pivot point$}$

2. **(10 points)** Consider the following matrix:

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

Compute A^{-1}.

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & C & \\ & & \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \begin{matrix} \cdot 1 \\ \\ \cdot -2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -6 \\ 13 & -13 & 13 \\ 12 & -12 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = C$$

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

$$\boxed{C = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -6 \\ 13 & -13 & 13 \\ 12 & -12 & 6 \end{bmatrix}}$$

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

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

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

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

b) $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right]$ $\cdot(-1)$, $\cdot(-1)$

$\downarrow$

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

$\downarrow$

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

$\downarrow$

$$\begin{array}{cc} x_1 & x_2 \end{array}$$
$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 + 1 \\ x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$

$\downarrow$

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

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

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) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot -3 \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 1/2 \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot -1 \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot -1 \;\; \cdot 1/2 \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot -1 \to \boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}$

is one to one

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

free

$x_1 = 2x_3$

$x_2 = -2x_3$

$x_3 = x_3$

1

3

Not one to one

b

Two vectors

$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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

False,

Counter example

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u + w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \in \operatorname{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \notin \operatorname{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

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 because in order to be independent there must be no dependency on another vector, so if a vector were to leave the group that vector would still be independent.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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.

False

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(v, w) then T(u) must be in Span(T(v), T(w)).

False

$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $w = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $T = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10