MTH-309T-F19-EX1-039-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Andrew Jank

UB Person Number:

5	0	2	3	8	3	1	6
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. **(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.

1a) $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & b \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{\text{row reduce}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2(b+4) \end{array}\right]$

$2b+4$ has to equal 0 or no solution

$$2b+8=0$$
$$-8 \quad -8$$
$$\frac{2b}{2} = \frac{-8}{2}$$
$$\boxed{b=-4}$$

1b) No since there is not a pivot column in every column when reduced
also there is a free variable w/ x_3 so infinite solutions and dependent.

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

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

Compute A^{-1}.

$$A^{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{\text{row reduction}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

pivot in each row and column so one-to-one and onto

A is invertible

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

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).

$\underbrace{3\times 3 \quad 3\times 3}$ C $\quad B = 3\times 3$

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

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

$\downarrow$ row reduction

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$A^T x = B$

$C = 3\times 3$

$$\underbrace{\underset{3\times 3}{A^T} \cdot \underset{3\times 3}{C}}_{\text{defined}}$$

$B = 3\times 3$ ✓

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

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

a) $\begin{bmatrix} T(e_1) & T(e_2) \end{bmatrix}$

standard matrix of T = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $T(u) = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right] \Rightarrow \text{row reduction} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$x_1 = 7$

$x_2 = 3$

$u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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 $T_A(\mathbf{v}) = A\mathbf{v}$ 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)

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

$\Downarrow$ row reduction

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

pivot in every column so one-to-one

b)

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

$\Downarrow$ row reduction

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

not one-to-one since pivot not in every column

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

$T_A(v_1) = T_A(v_2)$

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

$\boxed{v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}$

$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

False $w = \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}$ $v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$u = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ w is only in the Span(u,v)-u

$w+u \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}$

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 u,v,w is linearly independent the only solutoun is zero vector, and has a pivot ~~column~~ position in every column, u,v would be independent as well w/ pivot position in each column and only solution would be zero vector.

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, Au and Av have infinite solutions so u, and v will also be dependent as they will be scaler multiples of eachother.

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

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

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 combination of v, w. Tu is a linear combination of T(v), T(w). In homework problems $T(v) = T(w_1) + T(w_2) + T(w_3)$ meaning it is a linear combination.

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Pengfei Zhao

UB Person Number:

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

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

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

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.

a) $V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{reduced}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} \cancel{x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = -2} \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = 2 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 = b \end{cases}$$

$b = 0$

b. $V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\quad R(V) = 2.$

the number of ~~vv~~ V_1, V_2, V_3 is 3.

$R(V) = 2 < 3$

So. the set $\{V_1, V_2, V_3\}$ ~~[illegible]~~ linearly independent.

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

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

Compute A^{-1}.

$$\begin{array}{cc} A & A^{-1} \end{array}$$

$$A \mid I \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2-R_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3-2R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_1-2R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$A^T C C^{-1} = B C^{-1}$$
$$A^T E = B C^{-1}$$
$$B^{-1} A^T = B^{-1} B C^{-1}$$
$$B^{-1} A^T = E C^{-1}$$
$$C^{-1} = B^{-1} A^T$$

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

$$\Rightarrow B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} + 2\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} + 0 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 0 + 2\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & -4 & 2 \\ 17 & 10 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} C^{-1} \quad\quad\quad E \\ \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & -4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 17 & 10 & -7 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \quad & \quad & \quad \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$n = 3 = m = 3$

$T_A(v) = Av$ is not one-to one.

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

false

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

let set $\{u, v, w\}$ called $S = \{u, v, w\}$

$R(S) = 3 =$ the number of vectors

$\Rightarrow$ at least, one of $w = k_1 u + k_2 v + k_3 w \ldots\ldots$ is right.

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($\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$) then $T(\mathbf{u})$ must be in Span($T(\mathbf{v}), T(\mathbf{w})$).

False

$n = m = 2$

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Paul Seungyeol Ko

UB Person Number:

5	0	1	3	9	3	6	3
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
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	GRADE

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

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) $C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2 + C_3 V_3 = W$

Aug mat

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & b \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{③-2①} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & b+4 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{③+②} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b+6 \end{array}\right]$$

$\boxed{b \neq -6}$

b)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row red}} \begin{array}{ccc} X_1 & X_2 & X_3 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$X_3 = \text{free}$
$X_1 = -3X_3$
$X_2 = -2X_3$

Equation $X_1 V_1 + X_2 V_2 + X_3 V_3 = 0$ has infinitely many solution

So $\boxed{\{V_1, V_2, V_3\} \text{ is linearly dependent}}$

2. (10 points) Consider the following matrix:

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

Compute A^{-1}. $A \mid I$

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{(2)+(3)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right] \quad I \mid A^{-1}$$

Check

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

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

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

Ans

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).

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ c_4 & c_5 & c_6 \\ c_7 & c_8 & c_9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a)

$$A\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 2x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$a_{11} = 1 \quad a_{12} = -2 \quad a_{21} = 1 \quad a_{22} = 1 \quad a_{31} = 1 \quad a_{32} = -3$

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

(b)

$$T(u) = Au = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 - 2u_2 \\ u_1 + u_2 \\ u_1 - 3u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{\text{row red}} \begin{array}{ccc} u_1 & u_2 & \\ \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$u_1 = 7$
$u_2 = 3$

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

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 $T_A(\mathbf{v}) = A\mathbf{v}$ 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) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row red}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Since $Nul(A) = \{0\}$

A is one to one

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row red}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$ $\quad x_1 - 2x_3 = 0$, $x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$ $\quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_3$

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

$\boxed{v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}$

$T_A(v_1) = 0$

$T_A(v_2) = 0$

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 $w + u = c_1 u + c_2 v$

$w = c_1 u + c_2 v - u = c_3 u + c_2 v$

Thus $w \in \text{Span}(u, v)$

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

if $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\{u, v\}$ has to be lin ind for $\{u, v, w\}$ to be lin ind

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 set of vectors have to be linearly dependent for Au, Av to be linearly dependent

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$(T(\mathbf{v}), T(\mathbf{w}))$.

$C_1 V + C_2 W = C_3 U$

Since linear Trans

$T(C_1 V) + T(C_2 W) = T(U) \Rightarrow C_1 T(V) + C_2 T(W) = T(U)$

Thus $T(u) \in \mathrm{Span}(T(v), T(w))$

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Lyra Schmidt

UB Person Number:

5	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
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. **(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) $C_1V_1 + C_2V_2 + C_3V_3 = W$

$$C_1\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + C_2\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + C_3\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$C_1 - C_2 + C_3 = -2$
$C_2 + 2C_3 = 2$
$2C_1 + C_2 = b$

$b = 2C_1 + C_2$

$C_1 = -3$, $C_2 = 0$, $C_3 = 1$

$C_1 = -\frac{3}{2}$, $C_2 = 1$, $C_3 = \frac{1}{2}$

$b = -5, -2$

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

No, there must be a pivot column in every column and have only one solution

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

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

Compute A^{-1}.

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

$R_1 = R_2 + R_1$

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

$R_1 = -R_3 + R_1$

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

$R_2 = R_3 + R_2$

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

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

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

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).

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

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3 = 2R_2 + R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 11 & 12 & 9 \end{array}\right] \quad R_2 = R_1 + R_2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -7 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 5 & 2 \end{array}\right] \xleftarrow{(-2)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 5 & 2 \end{array}\right] \leftarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 11 & 12 & 9 \end{array}\right] R_3 = R_3 - R_2$$

$$(-1) \downarrow$$

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

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

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 2x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Find the standard matrix of T.

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

a) $T\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 2x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 \end{bmatrix}$ ✓

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

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

$u_1 - 2u_2 = 1$
$u_1 + u_2 = 10$
$u_1 - 3u_2 = -2$

$u = \begin{bmatrix} \quad \end{bmatrix}$

Nul(A) = {0}

pivot position in every column

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) $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{\cdot\frac{1}{2}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3 = -3R_1 + R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_3 = -R_2 + R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right] R_1 = R_1 - R_2$

$\to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]$ $\therefore$ one-to-one

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

not one-to-one

$\begin{array}{ccc} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{array}$

$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] v_1 = T_A(v_1)$

$v_1 + v_2 = 0$

$v_2 + 2v_3 = 0$

$\therefore$ when $v_2 = 2$

$v_1 = -2$; $v_3 = -1$

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

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

when $v_2 = 4$

$v_1 = -4$ $v_2 = -2$

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, because $w + v = w'$ so

w has to be in $\text{Span}(u, v)$

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,

$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

because $x_1 u + x_2 v + x_3 w = 0$ has only

one solution, $x_1 u + x_2 v$ will only

have one solution as well

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

$A(u+v) = Au + Av$

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($T(\mathbf{v})$, $T(\mathbf{w})$).

False, $T(u)$ could not be in Span $(T(v), T(w))$

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Mingyang Liu

UB Person Number:

5	0	2	4	5	4	2	4
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. **(20 points)** Consider the following vectors in $\mathbb{R}^3$:

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

(a)

$$C_1V_1+C_2V_2+C_3V_3 = C_1\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + C_2\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + C_3\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ 0 \\ 2C_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -C_2 \\ C_2 \\ -3C_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C_3 \\ 2C_3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C_1-C_2+C_3 \\ C_2+2C_3 \\ 2C_1-3C_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$C_1-C_2+C_3=-2$

$C_2+2C_3=2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$C_1+3C_3=0$

$C_2+2C_3=2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3C_3 \\ 2-2C_3 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 2C_1-3C_2 = -6C_3-3(2-2C_3)$$

$$= -6C_3-6+6C_3 = -6$$

$b=-6$

(b).

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

infinote

no. it is dependent

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

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

Compute A^{-1}.

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

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

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 $A^T C = B$ (where A^T is the transpose of A).

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -7 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -7 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -8x_4 - 5x_5 \\ 3 + 7x_4 + 3x_5 \\ 2 - 6x_4 - 5x_5 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_3 + 6x_4 + 5x_5 = 2$

$x_2 - 7x_4 - 3x_5 = 3$

$x_1 + 8x_4 + 5x_5 = 0$

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

$$(A^T)^{-1} B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 0 \\ -7 & -3 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

a) $A = (T(e_1), T(e_2))$ $\quad T(e_1) = T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\quad T(e_2) = T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

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

b) $T(u) = Au = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 12 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & x_2 & \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes. it is one to one.

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

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

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

no. one to one.

$T_A(V_1) = AV_1 \quad T_A(V_2) = AV_2$

$AV_1 = AV_2$

$$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AV_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AV_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$T_A(V_1) = T_A(V_2)$

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} u & v & w \end{array}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \qquad u+w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathrm{Span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

True

$w + u \in \mathrm{Span}(u, v)$. suppose that $w + u = a\,u + bv$ a.b are sclar.

$w = (a-1)u + bv$

$w \in \mathrm{Span}(u\ v)$

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.

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

if it is linearly independent. True

they must have pivot in every column.

it also in $\mathbb{R}^3$. so the reduce form should be $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

so the set $\{u.v\}$ must be linerly independent.

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.

Au will be 2×1 Av will be 2×1.

so Au Av will be 2×2.

only infinate number or no solution will be dependent

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $Av = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 18 \\ 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ dependent.

$u = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ $Au = \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$

$u, v = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \to$ independe

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.

u can be represent by v and w.

$u = av + bw$ $\quad T(u) = Au = A(av + bw)$

$= aAv + bAw$

$= aT(v) + bT(w)$

so Tu must be in Span $(T(v), T(w))$

MTH-309T-F19-EX1-080-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Saumya Pandey

UB Person Number:

5	0	2	3	4	5	8	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. **(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) $x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 = w$

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

$$\cdot -2 \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \right. \Rightarrow \cdot 1 \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 4+b \end{bmatrix} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4+b \end{bmatrix} \qquad b \Rightarrow -4$$

b) From part a $\rightarrow$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

No, the set $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is not linearly independent because the solution would be a trivial solution if it were linearly independent. In this case, it leads to infinitely many solutions.

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

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

Compute A^{-1}.

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right] \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

Find inverse of A^T

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

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

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

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

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

3 x 3 3 x 3

C = 3x3 matrix

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

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

$-2 + 4 + 6 = 8$
$-4 + 5 + 4 = 5$
$-6 + 4 + 2 = 0$

$3 + (-4) + (-6) = -7$
$6 + (-5) + (-4) = -3$
$9 + (-4) + (-2) = 3$
$-1 + 4 + 3 = 6$
$-2 + 5 + 2 = 5$
$-3 + 4 + 1 = 2$

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) $e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ | $T(e_1) \Rightarrow T\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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

standard Matrix of T:

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

b) $AV = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right]$

$(1/3)\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{array}\right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{array}\right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

$$\begin{array}{cc} x_1 & x_2 \end{array}$$
$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 7 \\ x_2 = 3 \end{array}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow u$

MTH-309T-F19-EX1-080-P05

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

$\Downarrow$

$C(1/2)\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} C(1/2)$

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

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

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

one-to-one

b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot -3 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} C(1/2)$

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

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

Not one-to-one: pivot position not present in every row.

Find the null space $\Rightarrow$ set of vectors V such that $T_A(V) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{array}$$
$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$x_1 - 2x_3 = 0$

$x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$

$x_3 = x_3$

$x_1 = 2x_3$

$x_2 = -2x_3$

$x_3 = x_3$

$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

scalar: $2\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ to create $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

Null space: $\left\{ x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ span$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$

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 $\mathbf{w} \in \text{Span}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$.

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

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = w + u \in \text{span}\left(\overset{u}{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}, \overset{v}{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}} \right)$

It is true

is $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow w \in \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$?

$0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$0u + 1v = w$

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.

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

$\rightarrow$ set $\{u, v, w\}$

linearly independent $\Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

$$\text{set } \{u, v\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} x_1 & x_2 \end{array} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{array}$$

doesn't matter!

It is true. Since, linear independence means having a trivial sol. So by decreasing the set to $\{u, v\}$, it won't change to infinite amount of sol.

$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0 \; x_3 = 0$

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 $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}$ 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.

$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Linearly independent

It is false. You could have a linear independent vectors and by multiplying it by the matrix, end up ~~w/ a~~ linearly dependent.

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

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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)).

It is false. T(u) means A(u) which means multiplying by a matrix that could lead to no linear combinations for T(u).

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Eoghan McCarroll

UB Person Number:

5	0	2	2	7	3	4	2

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. **(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) -6 ?

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 6 \end{array}\right] \cdot -2 \qquad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & -12 \end{array}\right] \cdot -5 \qquad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 60 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 60 \end{array}\right]$$

free variable

b) No Because the set $\{V_1, V_2, V_3\}$ when ~~row redu~~ in reduced row echelon form dosent have a pivot column for every column and a pivot position in every row.

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

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

Compute A^{-1}.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] R_2 = -R_1 + R_2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] R_3 = 2R_2 + R_3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \cdot -1 \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] R_2 = R_3 + R_2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] R_1 = -R_3 + R_1$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \qquad \boxed{A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$

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).

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

$$\underbrace{3\times 3 \cdot 3\times 3}\ = 3\times 3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array}\right] R_2 = R_2 + R_1 \qquad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array}\right] R_3 = -2R_1 + R_3$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -5 \end{array}\right. \qquad \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \end{array} R_1 = -R_2 + R_1 \qquad \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \end{array} R_2 = -R_2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 7 \end{array} R_3 = \tfrac{1}{2} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/2 & 7/2 & 7/2 \end{array} R_2 = -R_3 + R_2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/2 & \frac{-11}{2} & \frac{-17}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{7}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{array} \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 8 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{11}{2} & -\frac{17}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & \frac{7}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$-\frac{4}{2} - \frac{7}{2}$$

-10

4. **(20 points)** Let $T\colon \overset{n}{\mathbb{R}^2} \to \overset{m}{\mathbb{R}^3}$ 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) $m \times n$ matrix

$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ \end{array}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

free

b) $x_1 - 2x_2$
$x_1 + x_2$
$x_1 - 3x_2$

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

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) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot -3$ $\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix} \; 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2}$ $\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{matrix} \; \cdot 1/2$ $\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{matrix} \; \cdot 1/2$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \; -1$ $\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \; \cdot -1$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

T_A is One to one b/c there is a piv position in every column of A

b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} -3$ $\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \; \cdot -\frac{1}{2}$ $\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \; \cdot 1/2$ $\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \; \cdot 1$ $\begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ free

Not One to one

$X_1 = 0$
$X_2 = -2X_3$
$X_3 = X_3$

$X_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\underset{3\times 3}{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}} \cdot \underset{3\times 1}{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 10 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$

$V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

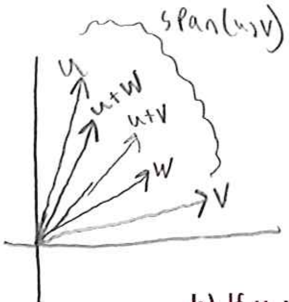
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 18 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$

7+6

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 span(u,v) is the "span" of all vectors "inbetween" vector u and vector v. In $\mathbb{R}^2$ the graph below explains this concept which still holds true for an extra dimension. To scale this problem up a dimension we could just make the 3rd row of values in u,v,w = 1



therefore if
w+u ∈ span(u,v)
then w ∈ 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 because in order for {u v w} to be linear independent every column must be a pivot column

therefore the subset {u, v} must also have every column be a pivot column.

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.

$$\cancel{\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix}}$$

False

linear dept

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} -4 \\ -4 \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftarrow \text{linear dependent}$$

But $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ = is not linear dep b/c $u \neq 0$

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($T(\mathbf{v})$, $T(\mathbf{w})$).

False

$$\{T(v_1), T(v_2)\} \neq T(v_1)\ T(v_2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} 8 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

MTH-309T-F19-EX1-069-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Dingchen Shen

UB Person Number:

5	0	2	1	7	1	3	6
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. (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. $b_1 V_1 + b_2 V_2 + b_3 V_3 = W$

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

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

③ - ② × 1

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

③ + ②

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

$b-2=0$

$\boxed{b=2}$

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

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

① × ② - ②

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

$2x_1 - 3x_2 = 0$ $\quad$ $2x_1 = 3x_2$

$x_2 - 2x_3 = 0$ $\quad$ $x_1 = \frac{3}{2} x_2$

$x_1 = \frac{3}{2} x_2$ $\quad$ $x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$

$x_2 = x_2$ $\quad$ $2x_3 = -x_2$

$x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} x_2$ $\quad$ $x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} x_2$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} x_2$$ → Infinity solutions

Set $\{v_1, v_2\ v_3\}$ not linear independent

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

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

Compute A^{-1}.

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

$R_2 = ② - ①$

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

$R_3 = ③ - ② \times 2$

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

$0 - -1 \times 2$
$= 0 + 2$

$R_2 = ② + ③$

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

$R_1 = ① - ③ \times 2$

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

$R_1 = ① + ②$

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

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

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & -9 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 7 & 7 & 7 \end{matrix} \qquad 5-14=-9$$

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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 $A^T C = B$ (where A^T is the transpose of A).

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

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

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

$R_2 = ② + ①$

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

$1-6=5$

$R_3 = ③ - ① \times 2$

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

$R_3 = ③ + ②$

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

$R_2 = R_2 - 2R_3$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -9 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_1 = R_1 - R_2$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 9 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{array}\right]$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & 0 \\ 9 & -3 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

b. $\begin{array}{c} ① \\ ② \\ ③ \end{array}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

② - ①

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

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

③ - ①

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

7-

③ x 2 - ①

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

$3x_2 = 9$

$x_2 = 3$

$x_1 - 2x_2 = 1$

$x_1 - 6 = 1$

$x_1 = 7$

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

$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

$R_3 = R_3 - 3R_1$

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

$R_3 = 2R_3 - R_2$

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

$X_3 = 4$

$X_2 = 2$

$X_1 = -2$

It is one to one

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

$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

$R_3 = R_3 - 3R_1$

$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

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

$X_1 = -X_2$

$X_2 = X_2$

$X_3 = -\frac{1}{2} X_2$

$X_2 + 2X_3 = 0$

$2X_3 = -X_2$

$X_3 = \frac{1}{2} x$

$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} X_2$

$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

It is not one to one

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 $\mathbf{w} \in \text{Span}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$.

Ture

u. v are in span

w+u is span

w in ∈ span

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

$u \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} v \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} w \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

u v w are linearly independ

But u v are linear dependent.

$x_1 u + x_2 v_2 + x_3 w = 0$ has solution of 0

$x_1 u + x_2 v_2$ will have solution.

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.

Ture

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot u + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} v.$

$X_1 U_1 + X_2 V_2$ are linearly dependent

$U_1 V_2$ are also linear dependent.

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$(T(\mathbf{v}), T(\mathbf{w}))$.

Ture

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

$AV = AW = AU$

MTH-309T-F19-EX1-082-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Wu Ping Luo

UB Person Number:

5	0	2	8	6	2	2	7
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. **(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)

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 4b \end{array}\right] \times 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2+4b \end{array}\right]$$

$$\Downarrow$$

If $w \in \mathrm{Span}(v_1, v_2, v_3)$

$2+4b = 0$

~~$b = \frac{1}{2}$~~

$b = -\frac{1}{2}$

(b) $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is not linearly independent, because there is not every column of matrix is 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}.

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot B^{-1} \qquad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right].$$

$$=$$

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

$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$0 - 2 = -2$

$0 - 3 = -3$

(a) $T(e_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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

standard matrix of T : $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $u = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$T(u) = T\left(\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 - 2a_2 \\ a_1 + a_2 \\ a_1 - 3a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$a_1 - 2a_2 = 1$

$a_1 + a_2 = 10$

$3a_2 = 9$ $a_2 = 3$

$a_1 = 7$

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

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

$\downarrow$

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

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

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \times \frac{1}{2}$

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

Matrix ~~have~~ has pivot column in every column.

It's one to one.

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \times -3$

$\downarrow$

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

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

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

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

It's not one to one.

$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_3 \end{array}\right]$

$x_1 + x_2 = a_1$

$x_2 + 2x_3 = a_2$

$a_3 = 0$

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 $\mathbf{w} \in \text{Span}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$.

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.~~ True. $\{u, v, w\}$ is linearly independent which means every column of matrix is pivot column. If cancel w vector, ~~It~~ the matrix still ~~have~~ has columns that are pivot column.

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. Au, Av are linearly dependent which means they have free variables, but u, v can be having one solution or no solution.

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.

~~False.~~ 皆因 $[v, w \mid u]$ has a solution

$T(u) = \cancel{T(u)}\ Au$ $\qquad [T(v), T(w) \mid T(u)]$

$T(v) = \cancel{T(v)}\ Av$ $\qquad [Av, Aw \mid Au]$ has a solution.

$T(w) = Aw$

MTH-309T-F19-EX1-018-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Brandon Statz

UB Person Number:

5	0	2	2	8	5	6	7
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. **(20 points)** Consider the following vectors in $\mathbb{R}^3$:

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

(a) $x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 = w$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & b \end{array}\right] (-2) \to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 4+b \end{array}\right] (1) \to \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6+b \end{array}\right] (1)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6+b \end{array}\right]$$

$w \in \text{Span}(v_1, v_2, v_3)$ as long as $\underline{b = -6}$.

(b)

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & & \uparrow & \\ & & \text{free} & \end{array}$$

Since the homogeneous equation $x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 = 0$ has infinitely many solutions due to a free variable, the set $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is <u>NOT</u> linearly independent.

2. (10 points) Consider the following matrix:

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

Compute A^{-1}.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \begin{array}{l} (-1) \\ + \\ \end{array} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \begin{array}{l} \\ (-2) \\ + \end{array}$$

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\longleftarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right] \begin{array}{l} + \\ \\ (-2) \end{array}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right] \begin{array}{l} + \\ (1) \\ \end{array} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \underbrace{\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}}_{\text{identity matrix}} & \underbrace{\begin{matrix} -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{matrix}}_{A^{-1}} \end{array}\right]$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$A^T C = B$$

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

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

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

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

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

(a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} T(e_1) & T(e_2) \end{bmatrix}$

$$T(e_1) = T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1-0 \\ 1+0 \\ 1-0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

(b) $T(u) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\qquad Au = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{(-1)} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 12 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{(\frac{1}{4})} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right]$$

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

$u_1 = 7$

$u_2 = 3$

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

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 $T_A(\mathbf{v}) = A\mathbf{v}$ 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 $T_A(\mathbf{v}_1) = T_A(\mathbf{v}_2)$.

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

(a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} (\tfrac{1}{2}) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} (-3) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} (-1) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} (-1)$

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

T_A is one-to-one because $Nul(A) = \{0\}$.

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

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

T_A is not one-to-one because $Nul(A) \neq \{0\}$.

$T_A(v_1) = T_A(v_2)$

$T_A(v_1) - T_A(v_2) = 0$

$T_A(v_1) - T_A(v_2) = T_A(x)$

$T_A(v_1 - v_2) = T_A(x)$

$v_1 - v_2 = x$

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

$$\boxed{v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$T_A(x) = Ax = 0$

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

$x_1 = 2x_3$

$x_2 = -2x_3$

$x_3 = x_3$

$x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_3$

Let $x_3 = 1$

$x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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 $w + u \in \text{Span}(u, v)$

$w + \cancel{u} = x_1 u + x_2 V$

$\quad - \cancel{u} \quad - u$

$W = (x_1 - 1) u + x_2 V$

Let $x_1 - 1 = c_1$, $x_2 = c_2$

$W = c_1 u + c_2 V$

Therefore $w \in \text{Span}(u, v)$

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 $x_1 u + x_2 V + x_3 W = 0$

Linear independence states that $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$

Let u, v, and w be standard basis vectors.

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

$c_1 u + c_2 V = 0$

$$c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$ also only has the trivial solution

$c_1 = 0, c_2 = 0$.

Therefore, the set $\{u, v\}$ must also be linearly independent.

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

$Au = T_A(u) \qquad Av = T_A(v)$

$x_1 T_A(u) + x_2 T_A(v) = 0$

$T_A(x_1 u + x_2 v) = 0$

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

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

$u = x_1 v + x_2 w$

$T(u) = T(x_1 v + x_2 w)$

$T(u) = T(x_1 v) + T(x_2 w)$

$T(u) = x_1 T(v) + x_2 T(w)$

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

MTH-309T-F19-EX1-026-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

Luke Baldy

UB Person Number:

5	0	2	7	9	9	8	7
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. **(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.

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

b) The set is linearly independent

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 & b+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & b-6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{b-6}{-12} \end{matrix}$$

$c_3 = \frac{b-6}{-12}$

$c_2 = 2 - 2c_3$

$c_1 = -2 + c_2 - c_3$

$0 = \frac{(b-6)}{-12}$

$0 = b-6$

$6 = b$

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

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

Compute A^{-1}.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$-8 + 15 - 4$ $\quad \begin{matrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -11 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \qquad x_1 - x_2$$

$cT(x) = T(u)$

$c_1(x) = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$

$c_1 = 1 + 2c_2 = 7$

$c_2 = 3$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}\right] \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{matrix}$$

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

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

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

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

$T(V_1) = T(V_2$

$T(V_1) - T(V_2) = 0$

$T(V_1 - V_2) = 0$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

$\left[\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}\middle|\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}\right]$

$x_1 = -x_2$ $\quad$ $x_1 = 2$

$x_2 = -2x_3$ $\quad$ $x_2 = -2$

$x_3 = x_3$ $\quad$ $x_3 = 1$

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

a) One-to-one

b) not one-to-one

$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 + w_1 \\ u_2 \ w_2 \\ u_3 \ w_3 \end{bmatrix}$$ True

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

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 $T(\mathbf{u})$ must be in Span($T(\mathbf{v})$, $T(\mathbf{w})$).

True

$C_1 V + C_2 W = u$

$C_1 T(v) + C_2 T(w) = T(u)$