MTH-309T-F19-EX1-071-P00

MTH 309T LINEAR ALGEBRA

EXAM 1

October 3, 2019

Name:

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UB Person Number:

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Instructions:

- Textbooks, calculators and any other electronic devices are not permitted. You may use one sheet of notes.
- For full credit solve each problem fully, showing all relevant work.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	GRADE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PIAZZA	HILL	TOTAL	GRADE
20	10	10	20	20	10	6	--	--	96	A

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).

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

$\downarrow$ infinate

no. it is dependent

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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

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

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

Compute A^{-1}.

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

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

$x_3 + 6x_4 + 5x_5 = 2$

$x_2 - 7x_4 - 3x_5 = 3$

$x_1 + 8x_4 + 5x_5 = 0$

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

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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

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

a) Find the standard matrix of T.

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

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

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

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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

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

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

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

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

Yes. it is one to one.

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

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

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

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

no. one to one.

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

$AV_1 = AV_2$

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

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

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

$T_A(V_1) = T_A(V_2)$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

6. (10 points) For each of the statements given below decide if it is true or false. If it is true explain why. If it is false give a counterexample.

a) If $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ are vectors in $\mathbb{R}^3$ such that $\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{u} \in \mathrm{Span}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ then $\mathbf{w} \in \mathrm{Span}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$.

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

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.

True

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

if it is linearly independent.
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. ✓

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

7. (10 points) For each of the statements given below decide if it is true or false. If it is true explain why. If it is false give a counterexample.

a) If A is a 2×2 matrix and $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}$ are vectors in $\mathbb{R}^2$ such that $A\mathbf{u}$, $A\mathbf{v}$ are linearly dependent then $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}$ also must be linearly dependent.

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.

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

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

This matrix preserves independence of vectors, so it does not help here.

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

True.

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$(T(v), T(w))$

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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10