

Practice for the 2nd Mid-term exam — MATH 304 — Fall 2023
— No Due Date —

1. Determine if the following vectors are linear independent:
 - a. $v_1 := (1, 2, 3)^T, v_2 := (2, 3, 4), v_3 := (3, 4, 5)$.
 - b. $v_1 := (0, 1, 0, 1), v_2 := (1, 0, 1, 0), v_3 := (2, 0, 2, 0), v_4 := (0, 2, 0, 2)$.
 - c. $v_1 := (-1, 1, -1, 1), v_2 := (1, -1, 1, -1), v_3 := (-1, 1, 1, -1), v_4 := (1, 1, 1, 1)$.
2. Determine if the following vectors in the vector space of smooth functions in $[0, 1]$ are linear independent
 - a. $p_1(x) := x^2, p_2(x) := x^3, p_3(x) := x^{99}$.
 - b. $f_1(x) := e^x, f_2(x) := e^{3x}, f_3(x) := e^{5x}, f_4(x) := e^{7x}$.
 - c. $f_1(x) := \cos x, f_2(x) := \sin x, f_3(x) = x$.
3. Find a basis for the row space, column space and null space for the following matrices:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

4. Let
$$u_1 := (1, 0, 2)^T, u_2 := (-1, 1, 0)^T, u_3 := (1, 0, 1)^T \text{ and } v_1 := (1, 1, -1)^T, v_2 := (-1, 0, 0)^T, v_3 := (-1, 1, 1)^T.$$
 - a. Find the transition matrix corresponding to the change of basis from $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ to $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$.
 - b. Find the transition matrix corresponding to the change of basis from $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ to $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$.
 - c. Find the transition matrix from $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ to $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$.
 - d. Let $x = 1v_1 + 0v_2 - v_3$. Find the coordinates of x with respect to $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$.
 - e. Verify your answer to previous one, by computing the coordinates in each case with respect to the standard basis.
5. For each of the following choices of A, b , determine whether b is in the column space of A and state whether the system $Ax = b$ is consistent or not.

- a. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}. \\ \text{c. } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

6. Let

$$u_1 := (1, 1, 0)^T, \quad u_2 := (1, 0, 1)^T, \quad u_3 := (0, 0, 1)^T$$

be a basis of \mathbb{R}^3 . Define $L : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ as

$$L(x) := x_1 u_1 + x_2 u_2 + (x_1 + x_2) u_3.$$

Find a matrix A representing L with respect to the ordered basis e_1, e_2 and u_1, u_2, u_3 .

7. For each of the following transformations, find a matrix A such that $L(x) = Ax$.

- $L((x_1, x_2)^T) = (x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_1, x_1)^T$
- $L((x_1, x_2, x_3)^T) = (x_3, x_2, x_1)^T$
- $L((x_1, x_2, x_3)) = (x_1)$.
- $L : P_3 \rightarrow P_3, P(a + bx + cx^2) = (c + bx + ax^2)$. (Consider the standard basis).

8. Determine which of the follow sentences are true or false

- If $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ are linearly dependent, then at least one of them can be written as a linear combination of the rest.
- If $L : V \rightarrow W$ is a linear map then maps 0_V to 0_W .
- Let S be a subspace of V and $\dim(S) = n = \dim(V)$. Then $S = V$.
- If $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \subseteq V$ are linearly independent and $\dim(V) = n + 1$, then one can always find a v_{n+1} such that $\{v_1, \dots, v_{n+1}\}$ form a basis for V .
- The only linear maps $L : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are of the form $f(x) = ax$ for some $a \in \mathbb{R}$.
- The map that reflect a point through the origin is a linear map.
- The are vector spaces with infinite dimensions.
- The every vector space has either only 1 element of infinite many.
- If 0 is inside a subset S of V then S is a subspace.
- If S is a subspace then 0 is inside S .
- If $L : V \rightarrow W$ is a linear map then $2L$ is also a linear map.
- If $L : V \rightarrow W$ is a linear map then $L + 2$ is also a linear map.

13. If A is a singular 3×3 matrix then the map $L(x) = A(x)$ is a linear map.
14. If $Ax = b$ has a solution then b lies inside the row space of A .
15. If A^T is row equivalent with B^T , then A, B have the same column space.

The exam will be in class: Tuesday October 31. The exam will be on Chapters 3 and 4 of the book.