

1. (1 point) Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -4 \\ -7 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Define the linear transformation  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  by  $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$ .

Find the images of  $\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$  under  $T$ .

$$T(\vec{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\vec{v}) = \begin{bmatrix} \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- -26
- $8a-3b-4c$

(correct)

2. (1 point) Consider a linear transformation  $T$  from  $\mathbb{R}^3$  to  $\mathbb{R}^3$  for which

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the matrix  $A$  of  $T$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \end{bmatrix}.$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- -5

(correct)

3. (1 point) Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$  be the linear transformation defined by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 5x-9y \\ 3y-7x \\ x-2y \\ 6y-4x \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find its standard matrix  $A$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 5

(correct)

4. (1 point)

Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the linear transformation that first reflects points through the  $x$ -axis and then reflects points through the line  $y = -x$ . Find the standard matrix  $A$  for  $T$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \end{bmatrix}.$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 0

(correct)

5. (1 point)

Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the linear transformation that first rotates points clockwise through  $120^\circ$  ( $2\pi/3$  radians) and then reflects points through the line  $y = x$ . Find the standard matrix  $A$  for  $T$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_ \end{bmatrix}.$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- $-(\sqrt{3})/2$

(correct)

6. (1 point) To every linear transformation  $T$  from  $\mathbb{R}^2$  to  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , there is an associated  $2 \times 2$  matrix. Match the following linear transformations with their associated matrix.

- \_\_\_ 1. Reflection about the line  $y=x$
- \_\_\_ 2. Clockwise rotation by  $\pi/2$  radians
- \_\_\_ 3. Reflection about the  $y$ -axis
- \_\_\_ 4. The projection onto the  $x$ -axis given by  $T(x,y)=(x,0)$
- \_\_\_ 5. Counter-clockwise rotation by  $\pi/2$  radians
- \_\_\_ 6. Reflection about the  $x$ -axis

A.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

B.  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

C.  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

D.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

E.  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

F.  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

G. None of the above

Answer(s) submitted:

- f
- e
- c
- d

- b
- a

(correct)

7. (1 point) Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the linear transformation defined by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -5x - 15y \\ 5x + 15y \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find a vector  $\vec{w}$  that is **not** in the range of  $T$ .

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 5

(correct)

8. (1 point) Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear transformation defined by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -2x - 2y \\ -4x - 4y \\ 3x - 4y \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find a vector  $\vec{w}$  that is **not** in the range of  $T$ .

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 1

(correct)

9. (1 point) Let  $T$  be an linear transformation from  $\mathbb{R}^r$  to  $\mathbb{R}^s$ . Let  $A$  be the matrix associated to  $T$ .

Fill in the correct answer for each of the following situations.

- \_\_\_1. The row-echelon form of  $A$  has a column corresponding to a free variable.

- \_\_\_2. Every column in the row-echelon form of  $A$  is a pivot column.
- \_\_\_3. The row-echelon form of  $A$  has no column corresponding to a free variable.
- \_\_\_4. Two columns in the row-echelon form of  $A$  are not pivot columns.

- A.  $T$  is not one-to-one
- B.  $T$  is one-to-one
- C. There is not enough information to tell.

Answer(s) submitted:

- a
- b
- b
- a

(correct)

10. (1 point) Let  $T$  be an linear transformation from  $\mathbb{R}^r$  to  $\mathbb{R}^s$ . Let  $A$  be the matrix associated to  $T$ .

Fill in the correct answer for each of the following situations.

- \_\_\_1. Every row in the row-echelon form of  $A$  has a pivot.
- \_\_\_2. Two rows in the row-echelon form of  $A$  do not have pivots.
- \_\_\_3. The row-echelon form of  $A$  has a pivot in every column.
- \_\_\_4. The row-echelon form of  $A$  has a row of zeros.

- A.  $T$  is onto
- B.  $T$  is not onto
- C. There is not enough information to tell.

Answer(s) submitted:

- a
- b
- c
- b

(correct)