

Question 7

Monday, October 2, 2023 10:00 PM

7. In each of the following you are given a linear transformation (you don't need to prove that it is a linear transformation). Follow the following directions for each such transformation:

- Find a basis for the kernel and the image of this transformation.
- Find the dimension of the kernel and the image of this transformation. (Remark: This question will continue in the next HW, you may want to keep a copy of your solution to this part of the question).
- Determine whether the transformation is surjective. Explain your answer.
- Determine whether the transformation is injective. Explain your answer.

(a) For

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

consider the linear map

$$T_A : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$$

where the notation T_A was defined in class.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & 0 \end{array} \right] \text{ in RREF is}$$

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

dim = 1

$$x_1 + 0x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$0x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

$$T_A(x) = \vec{x}A$$

3?

$$\text{im } T_A = \left\{ y \mid y = \vec{x} A, x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \right\}$$

or any l.c. of columns A

$$\text{im } T_A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \dim = 2$$

Not injective since $\text{ker } T_A \neq \vec{0}$

Not surjective since $\text{Span}(\text{im } T_A) \notin \mathbb{R}^4$

(b)

$$S : M_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

given by

$$SA = A \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 3x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_2 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{ker } S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\dim(\text{ker}(S)) = 2$$

$$\text{im } S = \left\{ y \mid y = A \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, A \in M_2(\mathbb{R}) \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \cdot 3 + a_2 \cdot -2 \\ a_3 \cdot 3 + a_4 \cdot -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{im } S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \dim = 2$$

Not injective since $\ker(S) \neq \{0\}$

is Surjective since $\text{Span}(\text{Im}(S)) = \mathbb{R}^2$

(c)

$$L : \mathbb{R}_3[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

given by

$$Lp = \begin{pmatrix} p(2) - p(1) \\ p'(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 \quad P'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2$$

$$L(P(x)) = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 + 8a_3 & -(a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3) \\ a_1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + 3a_2 + 7a_3 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 7 \end{array} \right] \quad \left\{ 1, x^3 - \frac{7}{3}x^2 \right\}$$

$$\ker(S) \leftarrow a_1 = 0 \quad a_0 = s$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{7}{3}a_3 \rightarrow a_2 = -\frac{7}{3}t$$

$$a_3 = t$$

$$S = \left\{ S \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -7/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$\dim = 2$, Not injective
 $\ker(S) \neq \{\vec{0}\}$

$$\text{im}(S) = \left\{ y \mid y = \begin{pmatrix} P(2) - P(1) \\ P(0) \end{pmatrix}, P(x) \in \mathbb{R}_3[x] \right\}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + 3a_2 + 7a_3 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} y_1 &= a_1 + 3a_2 + 7a_3 \\ y_2 &= 3 + 3a_2 + 7a_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{im}(S) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \dim = 2$$

Surjective since $\text{Span}(\text{im}(S)) = \mathbb{R}^2$

(d)

$$\Phi : \mathbb{R}^3 \mapsto \mathbb{R}_3[x] \rightarrow$$

given by

$$\Phi \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = (a+b) + (a-2b+c)x + (b-3c)x^2 + (a+b+c)x^3$$

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

$$\text{Ref} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \ker(\Phi) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$\dim = 0$

injective since $\ker(\phi)$ is trivial

$$\text{im}(\phi) = \left\{ y \mid y = \dots, \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{crst} + a + b \\ \times a - 2b + c \\ \times^2 b - 3c \\ \times^3 a + b + c \end{array}$$

$$y = a + b + ax - 2bx + cx + bx^2 - 3cx^2 + ax^3 + bx^3 + cx^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -a(1+x+x^3) + \\ & -b(1-2x+x^2+x^3) + \\ & -c(x-3x^2+x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{im}(\phi) = \left\{ 1 + x + x^3, 1 - 2x + x^2 + x^3, x - 3x^2 + x^3 \right\}$$

$\text{Dim} = 3$

Not Surjective $\text{Bc } \text{Span}(\text{im}(\phi)) \neq \mathbb{R}_3[x]$