

We are nearly experts at typing by now. Though you are not required to type your homework, it's strongly encouraged. You can even download the `tex` file for this homework and type your answers below each problem. Using the `\begin{quote}` and `\end{quote}` environment will indent anything you type inbetween. Perfect for typing answers!

1. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ . Let  $\mathcal{C}$ ,  $\mathcal{R}$ , and  $\mathcal{N}$  be the column, row, and null spaces of  $A$ , respectively.
  - (a) Find a basis for  $\mathcal{C}$
  - (b) Find a basis for  $\mathcal{R}$ .
  - (c) Find a basis for  $\mathcal{N}$ .
  - (d) Find the dot product of each of your basis vectors for  $\mathcal{R}$  with each of your basis vectors for  $\mathcal{N}$ . What can you say geometrically about  $\mathcal{R}$  and  $\mathcal{N}$ ?
2. Let  $L$  be the line  $x = y = z$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
  - (a) Find a  $3 \times 3$  matrix  $B_1$  whose column space is the  $xy$ -plane and whose null space is  $L$ .
  - (b) Find a  $3 \times 3$  matrix  $B_2$  whose column space is the  $xz$ -plane and whose null space is  $L$ .
  - (c) Find the row space of  $B_1$  and the row space of  $B_2$ . How do they compare? Explain.
3. A linear transformation  $T$  has the following effects:
  - Along the line  $y = x$ , it “shrinks” everything by a factor of 2—points along this line move halfway to the origin.
  - Along the line  $y = -3x$ , it reflects everything over the origin—if  $\vec{v}$  is the position vector of a point on this line, then it moves to  $-\vec{v}$ .
  - (a) Find a matrix  $A$  such that  $T(\vec{v}) = A\vec{v}$  for all  $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .
  - (b) Find  $A^{-1}$ .
  - (c) What are the “stretch factors” and “stretch directions” of the transformation given by  $A^{-1}$ ?
4. Recall the “italicizing  $N$ ” matrix that you found in class:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ . Find all eigenvalues (“stretch factors”) and eigenvectors (“stretch directions”) of  $A$ .