

Math 240 Tutorial Questions

June 20

Question 1. Show the following for \mathbf{R}^n .

- (a) Show that scalar multiplication is a linear transformation.
- (b) When is this linear map invertible?
- (c) Is its inverse a linear transformation?
- (d) Fix an element $a \in \mathbf{R}^n$. What is the matrix corresponding to the linear transformation $\vec{v} \mapsto a\vec{v}$?

Question 2. Construct the standard matrix for the transformation that rotates the vectors of \mathbf{R}^2 by $-\pi/6$ radians.

Question 3. Define $T : \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^4$ by

$$T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 - x_3, x_1 + x_2, x_3 - x_2, x_1 - 2x_2).$$

- (a) Is T linear?
- (b) What is $T(1, -2, 3)$?
- (c) Find a vector $\vec{x} \in \mathbf{R}^3$ such that $T(\vec{x}) = (8, 9, -, 10)$.
- (d) What is the standard basis for T ?

Question 4. Calculate the following determinants.

(a)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 9 & 39 & 49 \\ 5 & 7 & 32 & 37 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(b)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 17 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(c)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 3 & -8 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 7 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Question 5. Solve the following equation for x .

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 7 & 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & -8 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 27 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & x & 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Question 6. Let M be the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & -1 & 8 \\ 5 & 7 & 6 & 10 \\ 5 & 7 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The following hold.

- (a) $\det M$ can be expressed as the constant 5 times the determinant of

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & & \\ 3 & & \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (b) The determinant of the 3×3 is part (a) can be expressed as the constant 3 times the determinant of

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 2 & \end{pmatrix}.$$

The determinant of the 2×2 matrix in part (b) is what? Thus the determinant of M is what?

Question 7. Consider again the vector space \mathbf{P}_3 , and let $Q \subseteq \mathbf{P}_3$ be the subset of polynomials of degree at most 3 that vanish when $x = 3$. Is Q a subspace? If it is, give a spanning set of Q .