

To receive any credit, you must show your work!

1. Find bases for the four fundamental subspaces of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Recall } N(A) = \{ \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid A\underline{x} = \underline{0} \}$$

$$(a) N(A): \quad A \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_2 \rightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 - 3R_2 \rightarrow R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

To solve $A\underline{x} = \underline{0}$, let $x_3 = s$ be free variable.

$$\text{Then } A\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 4x_3 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 4s \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = -4s \\ x_2 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{So } \underline{x} = s \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ A basis for } N(A) \text{ is } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

$$(b) N(A^T): \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{4R_1 - R_3 \rightarrow R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_2 \rightarrow R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ So } A^T \underline{x} = \underline{0} \text{ iff } \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore $N(A^T) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which has basis $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$.

(Also acceptable answers: Basis = \emptyset or "no basis".) \leftarrow (depends on conventions used.)

(c) $R(A)$:

$R(A)$ = "col space" of A or "range" of $A = \{ A\underline{x} \mid \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ as in part (a). This allows}$$

us to identify the 1st two cols of A as basis vectors

for the column space. So a basis for $R(A)$ is $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$.

(Note, however, that in this example the col space is all of \mathbb{R}^2 , so any pair of linearly indep. vectors of length 2 is also a basis.)

(d) $R(A^T)$: $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ as in part (b), so a basis for the column space of A^T is $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$.

Remarks:

Note that here we can only use the RREF of A^T to identify which columns of A^T serve as basis vectors for the column space of A^T . It is incorrect to conclude that a basis for $R(A^T)$ is $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$. Notice that the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ is not in $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, so certainly $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ cannot be a basis for $R(A^T)$.

2. Let $T: R^3 \rightarrow R^3$ be a linear transformation such that

$$T(1, 0, 0) = (1, 2, 4), \quad T(0, 1, 0) = (3, 2, 1), \quad T(0, 0, 1) = (0, 2, 2).$$

Compute $T(1, 0, 3)$. (Hint: First write $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ as a linear combination of basis vectors.)
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 typo!

Write $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, as suggested in the hint.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, since } T \text{ is linear, } T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}\right) &= 1 \cdot T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + 0 \cdot T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + 3 \cdot T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Answer: } T(1, 0, 3) = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}}} \text{ or } \underline{\underline{(1, 8, 10)}}$$

"On my honor as a student I, _____, have neither given nor received unauthorized aid on this quiz." (print name clearly)

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Score: