

Name:

TA:

Section:

1. (39) Suppose a matrix A has an echelon form $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and B has an echelon

form $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Answer the following questions. If there is not enough information to give an answer, say so.

- How many pivots does A have? _____
- How many pivots does B have? _____
- How many solutions does $Ax = 0$ have? _____
- How many solutions does $Bx = 0$ have? _____
- How many solutions does $Ax = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 0]^T$ have? _____
- How many solutions does $Bx = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 0]^T$ have? _____
- Is the linear transformation $x \mapsto Ax$ one to one? _____
- Is the linear transformation $x \mapsto Bx$ one to one? _____
- Is the linear transformation $x \mapsto Ax$ onto? _____
- Is the linear transformation $x \mapsto Bx$ onto? _____
- Which of A or B is invertible? _____
- One solution of $Ax = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4]^T$ is $x = [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1]^T$. Find all solutions.
- One solution of $Bx = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4]^T$ is $x = [0 \ 1 \ 2 \ -1]^T$. Find all solutions.

HONOR PLEDGE: I pledge on my honor that I have not given or received any unauthorized assistance on this examination.

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Name:

TA:

Section:

2. (36)

- a) Suppose A , B , and C are invertible 4×4 matrices. Solve for the 4×4 matrices W , X , Y and Z .

$$\begin{bmatrix} X & Y \\ Z & W \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & C \end{bmatrix} = I_8$$

- b) Find $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & C \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$, with A , B , and C invertible.

- c) Suppose that $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is a linear transformation and also $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Find $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$. Also find the standard matrix of T .

Name:

TA:

Section:

3. (25) Let $\mathbf{v}_1 = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 1]^T$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = [1 \ 0 \ -1 \ 1]^T$, and $\mathbf{v}_3 = [1 \ 8 \ h \ 1]^T$.

a) Find all h so that $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$ is linearly dependent.

b) For each h you found in part a), determine if possible weights c_1 and c_2 so that $\mathbf{v}_3 = c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2$.

c) For each h you found in part a), determine whether or not \mathbf{v}_3 is in $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$.