

Midterm 1

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME CLEARLY IN ALL CAPITAL LETTERS

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Section Number (e.g. A3, G2, etc.) _____ TA Name _____

Circle your instructor:

Prof Vilaca Da Rocha Prof Kafer Prof Barone Prof Wheeler
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Student Instructions

- **Show your work** and justify your answers for all questions unless stated otherwise.
- **Organize your work** in a reasonably neat and coherent way.
- **Simplify your answers** unless explicitly stated otherwise.
- **Fill in circles** completely. Do not use check marks, X's, or any other marks.
- Calculators, notes, cell phones, books are not allowed.
- Use dark and clear writing: your exam will be scanned into a digital system.
- Exam pages are double sided. Be sure to complete both sides.
- Leave a 1 inch border around the edges of exams.
- The last page is for scratch work. Please use it if you need extra space.
- This exam has 7 pages of questions.

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You do not need to justify your reasoning for questions on this page.

1. (a) (8 points) Suppose A is an $m \times n$ matrix and $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ unless otherwise stated. Select **true** if the statement is true for all choices of A and \vec{b} . Otherwise, select **false**.

true false

- If A has a pivot in every column then the system $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ has a unique solution. *could be inconsistent*
- Suppose A is a 6×4 matrix with 4 pivots, then there is b such that $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ has no solution. *spans a line*
- The sets $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$ and $\{\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2, -\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2\}$ have the same span. *rows w/ no pivot \rightarrow $\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$*
- If A and B are square $n \times n$ matrices, then $A^2 - B^2 = (A - B)(A + B)$.
- The matrix equation $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ is always consistent. *$\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ $AB \neq BA$*
- Suppose $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ are nonzero vectors in \mathbb{R}^n and the sets $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$, $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3\}$, and $\{\vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ are all linearly independent. Then, $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ is linearly independent. *e.g. $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$*
- If $A\vec{v} = 0$, $A\vec{u} = 0$ and $\vec{w} = 3\vec{v} - 2\vec{u}$, then $A\vec{w} = 0$.
- Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear transformation such that $T(\vec{x}) = \vec{b}$ has a solution for every $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$. Then T is one-to-one. *onto*

FYI (True if $m=n$)

- (b) (4 points) Indicate whether the following situations are possible or impossible.

possible impossible

- A 7×5 matrix A with linearly independent columns. *tall matrix*
- A linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ that is not onto and its standard matrix has linearly independent columns. *\Rightarrow range of $T = \mathbb{R}^3$*
- $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ that is onto and its standard matrix has exactly one non-pivotal column. *e.g. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$*
- Two non-zero matrices A, B of size 2×2 with $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

e.g. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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You do not need to justify your reasoning for questions on this page.

(c) (2 points) Let

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3h & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

be an augmented matrix of a system of linear equations. For which values of h does the system have a free variable? Choose the best option.

- 0 only
- $\frac{1}{3}$ only
- 1 only
- for all values of h
- for no values of h

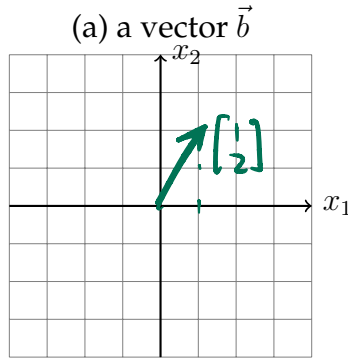
(d) (2 points) A linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ maps each of the standard unit vectors \vec{e}_1 , \vec{e}_2 and \vec{e}_3 to 1. Which of the following statements is TRUE? Select only one.

- T is one-to-one.
- T is not onto.
- The solution set of $T(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$ spans a plane in \mathbb{R}^3 .
- The range of T is $\{1\}$.

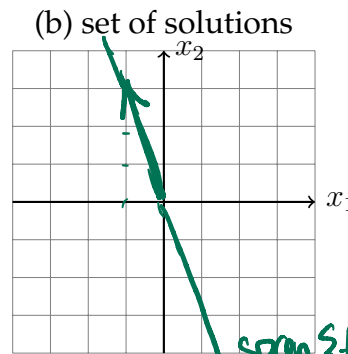
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2. (4 points) Suppose $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and sketch (a) a vector \vec{b} such that $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ is consistent, and (b) the set of solutions to $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$.



$$A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



span $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

$$Ax = 0 \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x = s \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \leftarrow \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. (2 points) Consider the linear system in variables x_1, x_2, x_3 with unknown constants below.

$$a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 = b_1$$

$$c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + c_3x_3 = b_2$$

Which of the following statements about the solution set of this system are possible?
Select all that apply.

- The solution set is empty. ✓ inconsistent
 - The solution set is a single point. ✗
 - The solution set is a line. ✓
 - The solution set is a plane. ✓
- $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & | & b_1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & | & b_2 \end{bmatrix}$
 1 free var
 2 free var

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4. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) (3 points) Let A be a coefficient matrix of size 2×2 and B be a coefficient matrix of size 3×2 . Construct an example of two augmented matrices $[A|\vec{b}]$ and $[B|\vec{d}]$ which are both in RREF and such that the systems $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ and $B\vec{x} = \vec{d}$ each have the exact same unique solution $x_1 = 3$ and $x_2 = 6$. If this is not possible write NP in each box.

$$[A|\vec{b}] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$[B|\vec{d}] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

- (b) (2 points) Let $\vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, and $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Find c_1, c_2 such that $\vec{b} = c_1\vec{u}_1 + c_2\vec{u}_2$.

$$c_1 = \boxed{1} \quad c_2 = \boxed{3}$$

$$c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Check,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

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5. (8 points) Let T be a linear transformation that maps \vec{v}_1 to $T(\vec{v}_1)$ and \vec{v}_2 to $T(\vec{v}_2)$, where

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T(\vec{v}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T(\vec{v}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(i) What is domain and codomain of T ?

domain is \mathbb{R}^2
 codomain is \mathbb{R}^4

(ii) Is it true that $\mathbb{R}^2 = \text{span}\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$? yes no

(iii) Write $\vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ as linear combinations of \vec{v}_1 and \vec{v}_2 .

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\vec{e}_1 = v_1 + v_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = v_1 + 2v_2$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

(iv) What is the standard matrix of T ?

$$T(\vec{e}_1) = T(v_1) + T(v_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\vec{e}_2) = T(v_2) + 2T(v_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(v) Is T one-to-one? yes no

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matrix A
have 2
pivots.

6. Show all work for problems on this page.

(a) (3 points) For what value of k will the columns of A span a plane in \mathbb{R}^3 ?

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k = \boxed{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & k \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 3-k \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) (4 points) Find b and c such that $AB = BA$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \boxed{4} \quad c = \boxed{1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+4c & 3b \\ 1+2c & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3+b & 4+2b \\ 3c & 4c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1+2c = 3c \Rightarrow \boxed{c=1} \quad b = 4c \stackrel{(c=1)}{\Rightarrow} \boxed{b=4}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2s \\ -3t \\ s \\ t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = s \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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7. (4 points) Show your work for problems on this page.

Write down the parametric vector form for solutions to the homogeneous equation $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = s \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

REF \rightarrow

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_1 - 2x_3 = 0$
 $x_2 + 3x_4 = 0$
 $x_3 = \text{free}$
 $x_4 = \text{free}$
 $x_5 = 0$

$x_1 = 2s$
 $x_2 = -3t$
 $x_3 = s$ (free)
 $x_4 = t$ (free)
 $x_5 = 0$

8. (4 points) Determine whether the set of vectors $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ is linearly independent. Justify your answer in the space below.

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

linearly independent linearly dependent

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

pivot in every column of the matrix
 $A = [\vec{v}_1 \ \vec{v}_2 \ \vec{v}_3] \Rightarrow$ cols lin ind.

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