

MATH 1553-A
MIDTERM EXAMINATION 2

Name		Section	
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Please **read all instructions** carefully before beginning.

- Each problem is worth 10 points. The maximum score on this exam is 50 points.
- You have 50 minutes to complete this exam.
- There are no aids of any kind (notes, text, calculator, etc.) allowed.
- Please show your work unless indicated otherwise.
- You may cite any theorem proved in class or in the sections we covered in the text.
- Good luck!

Hint: this is not worth full credit.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos 90^\circ & \sin 90^\circ \\ -\sin 90^\circ & \cos 90^\circ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scoring Page

Please do not write on this page.

1	2	3	4	5	Total

Problem 1.

[2 points each]

In the following problems, A is an $m \times n$ matrix (m rows, n columns).

Circle **T** if the statement is always true, and circle **F** otherwise. You do not need to explain your answer.

- a) **T** **F** If A has a pivot in every column, then $\text{Nul}A = \{0\}$.
- b) **T** **F** If $m > n$ and $T(x) = Ax$, then T is not one-to-one.
- c) **T** **F** A translate of a span is a subspace.
- d) **T** **F** There exists a 4×7 matrix A such that $\dim \text{Nul}A = 5$.
- e) **T** **F** If $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ is a basis for \mathbf{R}^4 , then $n = 4$.

Problem 2.

[2 points each]

Short answer questions: you need not explain your answers.

a) Write a nonzero vector in $\text{Col}A$, where $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

b) Complete the following definition:

The set $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\}$ is linearly dependent if...

c) Which of the following are onto transformations? (Check all that apply.)

$T: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$, reflection over the xy -plane

$T: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$, projection onto the xy -plane

$T: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$, project onto the xy -plane, forget the z -coordinate

$T: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$, scale the x -direction by 2

d) Give an example of a subspace of \mathbf{R}^3 . Be specific.

e) Let A be a square matrix and let $T(x) = Ax$. Which of the following guarantee that T is onto? (Check all that apply.)

T is one-to-one

$Ax = 0$ is consistent

$\text{Col}A = \mathbf{R}^n$

There is a transformation U such that $T \circ U(x) = x$ for all x

Problem 3.

For each of the following matrices, decide if it is invertible. If it is invertible, find the inverse.

a) [2 points]

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \square \text{ invertible?} \quad \text{Inverse} =$$

b) [2 points]

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \square \text{ invertible?} \quad \text{Inverse} =$$

c) [3 points]

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 \\ -2 & -13 & -4 \\ -3 & -23 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \quad \square \text{ invertible?} \quad \text{Inverse} =$$

d) [3 points]

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 \\ -2 & -13 & -4 \\ -3 & -23 & -13 \end{pmatrix} \quad \square \text{ invertible?} \quad \text{Inverse} =$$

Problem 4.

[5 points each]

Consider $T: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ defined by

$$T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x + 2y \\ 2x + y \\ x - y \end{pmatrix}$$

and $U: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ defined by first projecting onto the xy -plane (forgetting the z -coordinate), then rotating counterclockwise by 90° .

a) Compute the standard matrices A and B for T and U , respectively.

$A =$

$B =$

b) Compute the standard matrices for $T \circ U$ and $U \circ T$.

$T \circ U :$

$U \circ T :$

c) Circle all that apply:

$T \circ U$ is: one-to-one onto invertible

$U \circ T$ is: one-to-one onto invertible

Problem 5.

[10 points]

a) Write a 2×2 matrix A with **rank 2**, and draw pictures of $\text{Nul } A$ and $\text{Col } A$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Nul } A = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & \cdot & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{Col } A = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & \cdot & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b) Write a 2×2 matrix B with **rank 1**, and draw pictures of $\text{Nul } B$ and $\text{Col } B$.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Nul } B = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & \cdot & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{Col } B = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & \cdot & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c) Write a 2×2 matrix C with **rank 0**, and draw pictures of $\text{Nul } C$ and $\text{Col } C$.

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Nul } C = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & \cdot & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{Col } C = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & \cdot & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(In the grids, the dot is the origin.)

[Scratch work]