

**MATH 1553-C**  
**MIDTERM EXAMINATION 2**

<b>Name</b>		<b>GT Email</b>	
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Please **read all instructions** carefully before beginning.

- Please leave your GT ID card on your desk until your TA scans your exam.
- 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 instructed otherwise.
- You may cite any theorem proved in class or in the sections we covered in the text.
- Good luck!

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

(This is a joke, not a hint.)

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## Problem 1.

[2 points each]

a) Which of the following are subspaces  $\mathbf{R}^3$ ? Circle all that apply.

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- (i) the solution set of  $\begin{cases} x - 2y = 0 \\ 2x - 4y = 0 \\ -x + 2y = 0 \end{cases}$       (ii)  $\text{Col} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$       (iii)  $\text{Nul} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$
- (iv)  $\text{Span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$       (v) the solution set of  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$
- (vi) the range of a linear transformation with codomain  $\mathbf{R}^3$
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In the following questions, circle **T** if the statement is necessarily true, and circle **F** otherwise.

- b)    **T**      **F**      There exists a  $3 \times 4$  matrix  $A$  such that  $\text{Col}A$  is a plane and  $\text{Nul}A$  is a line.
- c)    **T**      **F**      If  $T: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^4$  is a one-to-one linear transformation, then the set of vectors  $\{T(e_1), T(e_2), T(e_3)\}$  is a basis for the range of  $T$ .
- d)    **T**      **F**      The span of four vectors has dimension 4.
- e)    **T**      **F**      If  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix and  $Ae_1 = Ae_2$ , then  $\text{Col}A$  is not equal to  $\mathbf{R}^n$ .

[Scratch work for problem 1]

## Problem 2.

[2 points each]

In this problem, it is not necessary to show your work or justify your answers.

- a) Give an example of a linear transformation  $T : \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  that is not onto.
- b) Give a basis of the  $xy$ -plane in  $\mathbf{R}^3$  (the subspace consisting of all vectors with third coordinate equal to zero).
- c) Write a nonzero vector in  $\text{Nul}A$ , where  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ .
- d) Complete the following definition:  
*The dimension of a subspace  $V$  of  $\mathbf{R}^n$  is ...*
- e) Which of the following are one-to-one transformations? (Check all that apply.)
- ☐  $T : \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ , clockwise rotation by  $32^\circ$  around the  $z$ -axis
  - ☐  $T : \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ , projection onto the  $xy$ -plane (i.e. set the  $z$ -coordinate to 0)
  - ☐  $T : \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ ,  $T(x, y, z) = (x + y, x - z)$
  - ☐  $T : \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ ,  $T(x, y) = (x, y, y)$

[Scratch work for problem 2]

### Problem 3.

Consider the following vectors:

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the subspace  $V = \text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ .

- a) [4 points] Is  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  linearly independent? If so, explain why; if not, produce an equation of linear dependence.
- b) [3 points] Find a basis for  $V$ .
- c) [2 points] Find another basis for  $V$  that does not include a multiple of any of the vectors in your answer for (b).
- d) [1 points] What is  $\dim V$ ?

[Scratch work for problem 3]



## Problem 4.

In this problem we consider two linear transformations:

$T: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  is defined as follows: first it flips the plane over the  $x$ -axis, then rotates the plane counterclockwise by  $45^\circ$ , then stretches the  $x$ -direction by a factor of 2.

$U: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$  is defined by the formula  $U \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

a) [3 points] Compute the standard matrix for  $T$ .

b) [2 points] Compute the standard matrix for  $U$ .

c) [2 points] Compute the standard matrix for  $U \circ T$ .

d) [3 points] Which of the following transformations are onto? (Circle all that apply.)

$T$                        $U$                        $U \circ T$

[Scratch work for problem 4]

## Problem 5.

[10 points]

- a) Write a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A$  such that **the range of  $T(x) = Ax$  is a point**, and draw pictures of  $\text{Nul } A$  and  $\text{Col } A$ .

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

- b) Write a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $B$  such that  **$\text{Nul } B$  is a line**, and draw pictures of  $\text{Nul } B$  and  $\text{Col } B$ .

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

- c) Write a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $C$  with **linearly independent columns**, and draw pictures of  $\text{Nul } C$  and  $\text{Col } C$ .

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

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

[Scratch work for problem 5]

[Additional scratch work]

[Additional scratch work]