

Math320 : Practice problems
Spring 2014

Problem 1. Define the following notions:

- (1) row echelon form/reduced row echelon form
- (2) vector space
- (3) subspace
- (4) linearly dependent/independent set
- (5) basis
- (6) dimension
- (7) row space/column space/nullspace
- (8) linear transformation

Problem 2. Give an example of

- (1) a set in \mathbb{R}^3 that is linearly independent but not a basis of \mathbb{R}^3
- (2) a set in P_3 that is a spanning set for P_3 but not a basis of P_3
- (3) a basis in $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$
- (4) a linear transformation from \mathbb{R}^3 to \mathbb{R}^2
- (5) a map from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R}^3 that is not a linear transformation

Problem 3. Prove or disprove

- (1) $S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mid x + y = 3 \right\}$ is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 .
- (2) $T = \{p(x) \in P_3 \mid p'(3) = 0\}$ is a subspace of P_3 .

Problem 4. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) Find R , a matrix in reduced row echelon form that is row equivalent to A , and matrix P such that $R = PA$.
- (2) Find a basis for the row space of A . What is the dimension of the row space of A ?
- (3) Find a basis for the column space of A . What is the dimension of the column space of A ? Find the relations x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 have to satisfy for $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$ to be in the column space of A .

(4) Find a basis for the nullspace of A . What is the dimension of the nullspace of A ?

Problem 5. (15pts) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

a) Find the transition matrix S corresponding to the change of basis from $\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2\}$ to $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$.

b) If $\mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ find the coordinate representation of \mathbf{w} with respect to $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$.

Problem 6. Determine if $\{x^2 - x + 1, x + 3, x^2 - 5\}$ is

- (1) a spanning set for P_3
- (2) linearly independent
- (3) a basis of P_3

Problem 7. Let V be a vector space, $S \subset V$, $u \in S$ and $v \in V \setminus S$. Prove the following statements

- (1) If $W_1 < V$ and $W_2 < V$ then $W_1 \cap W_2 < V$.
- (2) If S is linearly independent then $S - \{u\}$ is linearly independent.
- (3) If S spans V then $S \cup \{v\}$ is linearly dependent.

Answers
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Problem 2.

- (1) $\{(1, 2, 3)\}$
- (2) $\{1, x, x^2, x + 1\}$
- (3) $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$
- (4) $L : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $L((x, y, z)) = (x + y, x - y)$
- (5) $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by $f((x, y)) = (x + 1, y^2, \cos x)$

Problem 3.

- (1) S is not a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 since $(0, 0) \notin S$.
- (2) T is a subspace of P_3 , since it is a nonempty set closed under linear combinations. Indeed, the zero polynomial belongs to T . Also if $p_1, p_2 \in T$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ then $(ap_1 + bp_2)'(3) = ap_1'(3) + bp_2'(3) = 0 + 0 = 0$, that is $ap_1 + bp_2 \in T$.

Problem 4.

- (1) $R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1/8 & 3/8 & 7/8 & 0 \\ 1/8 & 3/8 & -1/8 & 0 \\ 1/4 & -1/4 & -1/4 & 0 \\ -1/8 & 13/8 & 9/8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (P is not unique.)
- (2) $\{(1, -2, 0, -1, 0), (0, 0, 1, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 0, 1)\}$, $\dim(\text{RowSpace}) = 3$
- (3) $\{(1, 0, 1, -1), (1, 2, -1, -2), (3, -1, 0, 2)\}$, $\dim(\text{ColumnSpace}) = 3$; $-x_1 + 13x_2 + 9x_3 + 8x_4 = 0$
- (4) $\{(2, 1, 0, 0, 0), (1, 0, -1, 1, 0)\}$, $\dim(\text{Nullspace}) = 2$

Problem 5. a) $S = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 & 5/2 \\ -1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $[w]_{\{v_1, v_2\}} = (4, -1)$

Problem 6. $\{x^2 - x + 1, x + 3, x^2 - 5\}$ is a basis of P_3 . It is a linearly independent set, and it is a spanning set for P_3 .