

Do not use any unapproved aids while taking this assessment. Read each question carefully and be sure to show all work in the space provided.

1. Let V be the set of all pairs (x, y) of real numbers together with the following operations:

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1x_2, y_1y_2)$$

$$c \odot (x, y) = (x^c, y^c).$$

- (a) Show that there exists an additive identity element, that is:

$$\text{There exists } (w, z) \in V \text{ such that } (x, y) \oplus (w, z) = (x, y).$$

- (b) Explain why V nonetheless is not a vector space.

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2. Consider each of these claims about a vector equation.

(a) “ $\begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ 10 \\ -6 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$.”

- i. Write a statement involving the solutions of a vector equation that's equivalent to this claim.
- ii. Determine if the statement you wrote is true or false.

iii. If your statement was true, describe a linear combination of $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$

that equals $\begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ 10 \\ -6 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$.

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3. (a) Write a statement involving the solutions of a vector equation that's equivalent to each claim:

i. "The set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ **spans** \mathbb{R}^4 ."

ii. "The set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ does **not** span \mathbb{R}^4 ."

- (b) Explain how to determine which of these statements is true.

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4. Consider the following two sets of Euclidean vectors:

$$U = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \middle| 2x + 5y = 5z \right\} \quad W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \middle| 3x^3y + 4z = 0 \right\}$$

Explain why one of these sets is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 and one is not.

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5. (a) Write a statement involving the solutions of a vector equation that's equivalent to each claim:

i. "The set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ -3 \\ 9 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly **independent**."

ii. "The set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ -3 \\ 9 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly **dependent**."

- (b) Explain how to determine which of these statements is true.

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6. (a) Write a statement involving the solutions of a vector equation that's equivalent to each claim:

i. "The set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a **basis** for \mathbb{R}^4 ."

ii. "The set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is **not** a basis for \mathbb{R}^4 ."

- (b) Explain how to determine which of these statements is true.

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7. Consider the following subspace W of \mathbb{R}^4 :

$$W = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ -9 \\ -9 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \\ -1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 1 \\ -7 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

- (a) Explain and demonstrate how to find a basis of W .
- (b) Explain and demonstrate how to find the dimension of W .

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8. (a) Write a statement involving the solutions to a polynomial equation that's equivalent to each claim about the following set of polynomials:

$$\{-2x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1, -4x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x - 2, x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x - 1, 4x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x + 2, 2x^3 - x^2 + 3\}$$

- i. "The set of polynomials **spans** \mathcal{P}_3 . "
 - ii. "The set of polynomials does **not** span \mathcal{P}_3 . "
- (b) Explain how to determine which of these statements is true.

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9. Consider the following maps of polynomials $S : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ and $T : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ defined by

$$S(h(x)) = -x^2 - 3h(x^2) \quad \text{and} \quad T(h(x)) = -4h(5) + 3h'(x)$$

Explain why one these maps is a linear transformation and why the other map is not.

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10. (a) Find the standard matrix for the linear transformation $S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ given by

$$S \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 5x_1 - 8x_2 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 \\ -2x_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (b) Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear transformation given by the standard matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Compute $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$.

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11. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 12x_4 \\ -2x_1 + 6x_2 + 5x_3 + 21x_4 \\ -5x_3 - 15x_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Explain and demonstrate how to find the image of T and the kernel of T .
- (b) Explain and demonstrate how to find a basis of the image of T and a basis of the kernel of T .
- (c) Explain and demonstrate how to the rank and nullity of T , and why the rank-nullity theorem holds for T .

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12. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear transformation given by the standard matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 & 8 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$.

- (a) Explain and demonstrate why T is or is not injective.
- (b) Explain and demonstrate why T is or is not surjective.

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13. Let A be a 4×4 matrix.

- (a) Give a 4×4 matrix Q that may be used to perform the row operation $R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$.
- (b) Give a 4×4 matrix P that may be used to perform the row operation $R_2 + 5R_4 \rightarrow R_2$.
- (c) Use matrix multiplication to describe the matrix obtained by applying $R_2 + 5R_4 \rightarrow R_2$ and then $R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$ to A (note the order).

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14. Consider each of the following matrices.

(a)

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & 2 & 8 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 2 & -4 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- i. Explain why this matrix is or is not invertible by discussing its corresponding linear transformation.
- ii. If the matrix is invertible, explain how to find its inverse.

(b)

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15. Let A be a 4×4 matrix with determinant -2 .

- (a) Let B be the matrix obtained from A by applying the row operation $R_4 \leftrightarrow R_1$. What is $\det B$?
- (b) Let P be the matrix obtained from A by applying the row operation $-3R_2 \rightarrow R_2$. What is $\det P$?
- (c) Let Q be the matrix obtained from A by applying the row operation $R_2 + 2R_3 \rightarrow R_2$. What is $\det Q$?

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16. Show how to compute the determinant of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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17. Explain and demonstrate how to find the eigenvalues of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

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18. Explain how to find a basis for the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue -1 in the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & -6 & -4 \\ 3 & -9 & 8 & 6 \\ -5 & 15 & -15 & -11 \end{bmatrix}.$$