

Exam 2

Linear Algebra, Dave Bayer, March 29, 2001

Name: _____

ID: _____ School: _____

[1] (6 pts)	[2] (6 pts)	[3] (6 pts)	[4] (6 pts)	[5] (6 pts)	TOTAL

Please work only one problem per page, starting with the pages provided, and identify all continuations clearly.

[1] Let A be the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Compute the row space and column space of A .

[2] Let

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, 1, 0, -1), \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = (1, 0, 1, -1), \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = (0, 1, 1, -1), \quad \mathbf{v}_4 = (1, -1, 0, 0).$$

Find a basis for the subspace $V \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ spanned by \mathbf{v}_1 , \mathbf{v}_2 , \mathbf{v}_3 , and \mathbf{v}_4 .

[3] Let V be the vector space of all polynomials $f(x)$ of degree ≤ 3 . Let $W \subset V$ be the set of all polynomials f in V which satisfy $f'(1) = 1$. Is W a subspace of V ? Why or why not?

[4] Let $\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, 2)$ and $\mathbf{v}_2 = (1, 3)$. Let $L : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation such that

$$L(\mathbf{v}_1) = \mathbf{v}_1, \quad L(\mathbf{v}_2) = \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2.$$

Find a matrix that represents L with respect to the usual basis $\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 0)$, $\mathbf{e}_2 = (0, 1)$.

[5] Let $L : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear transformation such that $L(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v}$ for all \mathbf{v} belonging to the subspace $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by $x + y = z$, and $L(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}$ for all \mathbf{v} belonging to the subspace $W \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by $x = y = z$. Find a matrix that represents L with respect to the usual basis

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0), \quad \mathbf{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0), \quad \mathbf{e}_3 = (0, 0, 1).$$

Problem: _____