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Math 1554 Linear Algebra Spring 2024

Midterm 1 (C) Make-up

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME CLEARLY IN ALL CAPITAL LETTERS

Name: Key GTID Number: _____

Student GT Email Address: _____@gatech.edu

Section Number (e.g. A3, G2, etc.) _____ TA Name _____

Circle your instructor:

Prof Barone Prof Belegradek Prof Kumar Prof Sun

Student Instructions

- **Show your work** and justify your answers for all questions unless stated otherwise.
- **Organize your work** in a reasonably neat and coherent way.
- **Simplify your answers** unless explicitly stated otherwise.
- **Fill in circles** completely. Do not use check marks, X's, or any other marks.
- Calculators, notes, cell phones, books are not allowed.
- Use dark and clear writing: your exam will be scanned into a digital system.
- Exam pages are double sided. Be sure to complete both sides.
- Leave a 1 inch border around the edges of exams.
- The last page is for scratch work. Please use it if you need extra space.
- This exam has 7 pages of questions.

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You do not need to justify your reasoning for questions on this page.

1. (a) (8 points) Suppose A is an $m \times n$ matrix and $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ unless otherwise stated. Select **true** if the statement is true for all choices of A and \vec{b} . Otherwise, select **false**.

true false

 If the last row of the RREF of a matrix A is all zeros, then $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ has infinitely many solutions.

 If $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ and $T(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$, then T is not one-to-one.

 If the linear transformation $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$ is one-to-one, then $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ has a unique solution.

 If A is a 2×2 matrix that represents a clockwise rotation by 180 degrees and I is the 2×2 identity matrix, then $A^2 = I$.

 If the linear system $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ is inconsistent, then its augmented matrix $[A \mid \vec{b}]$ has a pivot in each column in its echelon form.

 The set of solutions to the linear system below is a line in \mathbb{R}^4 .
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

 If \vec{v} is a solution to an inhomogeneous system $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$, then the vector $\vec{v} + \vec{v}$ is also a solution to $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$.

 If A, B are $n \times n$ matrices, then $B(A + I)B = B^2A + B^2$.

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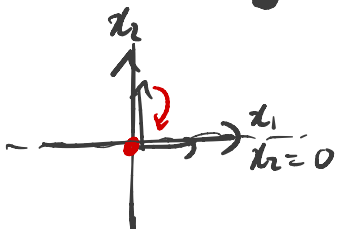
(b) (4 points) Indicate whether the following situations are possible or impossible.

possible impossible

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | The transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ defined by $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$ is one-to-one, but T is not onto. |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | A transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ that is one-to-one. |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | A homogeneous linear system which has solutions that are not the trivial solution. |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Nonzero vectors $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ such that $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ is linearly dependent and none of the vectors $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ are scalar multiples. |

(c) (2 points) Let T and S be linear transformations of \mathbb{R}^2 such that T is the projection onto the line $x_2 = 0$ and S is the projection onto the line $x_1 = 0$. Which of following accurately describes the transformation $S(T(\vec{x}))$? Select only one.

- Counterclockwise rotation by 180 degrees about the origin.
- Projection onto the line $x_1 = 0$.
- Projection onto the line $x_2 = 0$.
- The transformation that sends every vector to zero.

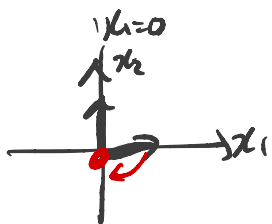


$$T(\vec{e}_1) = \vec{e}_1$$

$$T(\vec{e}_2) = \vec{0}$$

$$S(T(\vec{e}_1)) = S(\vec{e}_1) = \vec{0}$$

$$S(T(\vec{e}_2)) = S(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$$



$$S(\vec{e}_1) = \vec{0}$$

$$S(\vec{e}_2) = \vec{e}_2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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You do not need to justify your reasoning for questions on this page.

(d) (4 points) For the vectors

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Which of the following sets are linearly independent? Select all that apply.

- $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$
- $\{\vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$
- $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3\}$
- $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2\}$

$$2\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2$$

$$\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3\vec{v}_1$$

2. (3 points) If possible, fill in the box with the missing element of the vector \vec{x} so that \vec{x} is in the set $\text{span}\{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3\}$. If it is not possible write NP in the space.

$$\vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ \boxed{2} \end{pmatrix} \nearrow a$$

$$[A|\vec{x}] \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 & -4 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & a \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2+a \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2+a \end{array} \right]$$

$$a = 2$$

else $A\vec{y} = \vec{x}$

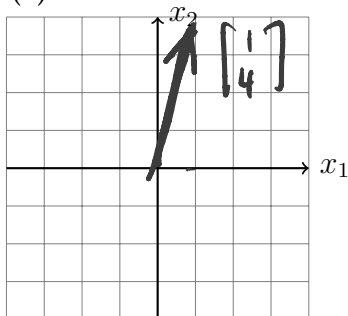
is inconsistent.

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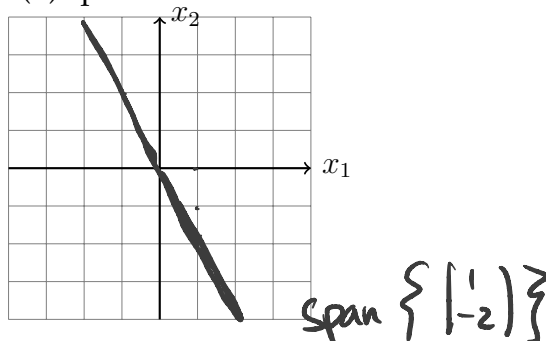
You do not need to justify your reasoning for questions on this page.

3. (4 points) Suppose $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 8 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ and sketch (a) a non-zero solution with integer entries to $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$, and (b) the span of the columns of A .

(a) non-zero solution



(b) span of columns



$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 8 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{x} = r \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (r=4) \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. (4 points) Consider the linear system in variables x_1, x_2, x_3 with unknown constants below.

$$a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 = b_1$$

$$a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 = b_2$$

Which of the following statements about the solution set of this system are possible?
Select all that apply.

- The solution set is empty. $b_1 \neq b_2$
- The solution set is a single point. two free vars
- The solution set is a line. $1 \rightarrow n$
- The solution set is a plane. $b_1 = b_2$

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5. (8 points) **Show your work for part (c) and put your answer in the boxes.**

Let T be the linear transformation defined by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 \\ x_1 - 2x_3 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) What are the domain and codomain of T ?

domain is \mathbb{R}^3

codomain is \mathbb{R}^3

(b) Find the matrix A such that $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$ for all \vec{x} .

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

(c) Find a vector \vec{x} such that $T(\vec{x}) = \vec{b}$, where $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + r \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (r=0) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(d) Is T one-to-one? yes no

(e) Is T onto? yes no

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6. (5 points) Show all work for problems on this page.

For what value(s) of h is the following set of vectors linearly dependent?

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} h \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ h^2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$h = \boxed{4, -1}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & h^2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -2h & h^2 - 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & h^2 - 3h - 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lin dependent cols if $\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}$ this is zero

$$h^2 - 3h - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (h-4)(h+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 4, -1$$

otherwise

3 pivots in
matrix A

\Rightarrow cols lin
independent.

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7. Show your work in the space below the first box and put your answers in the boxes.

(a) (6 points) Write the parametric vector form for the general solution to the inhomogeneous equation $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ given below.

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + x_2 - 7x_3 - 9x_4 = 2 \\ 5x_1 + x_2 - 4x_3 - 6x_4 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + r \begin{bmatrix} -1/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} 2/5 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 5 & 1 & -7 & -9 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & -4 & -6 & -1 \end{array} \right] &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 5 & 1 & -7 & -9 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & -3 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 5 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \\ &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1/5 & 0 & -2/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + r \begin{bmatrix} -1/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} 2/5 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(b) For the homogeneous system with the same coefficient matrix A as part (a) above, write down the parametric vector form of the general solution to $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$.
Hint: use your answer from part (a).

$$\vec{x} = r \begin{bmatrix} -1/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} 2/5 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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