

Linear Algebra MA233

1. Let V be a vector space (over \mathbb{R}) and suppose v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5 are vectors in V . Know definition of all vector space concepts, definitions and axioms and be able to give definitions and answer true false questions with supportive reasons.
2. Let $T: \mathbb{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear transformation. Let $T(v_1) = u_1, T(v_2) = u_2, T(v_3) = u_3, T(v_4) = u_4, T(v_5) = u_5, T(v_6) = u_6$. Prove that if

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then } \{v_1, v_2, v_3\} \text{ is independent.}$$

3. Let $T: \mathbb{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be a linear transformation. Let $T(v_1) = u_1, T(v_2) = u_2, T(v_3) = u_3, T(v_4) = u_4, T(v_5) = u_5, T(v_6) = u_6$. Prove that if

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, u_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then the null space of } T \text{ must have dimension at least 3.}$$

4. Let $T: \mathbb{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear transformation. Let $T(v_1) = u_1, T(v_2) = u_2, T(v_3) = u_3, T(v_4) = u_4, T(v_5) = u_5, T(v_6) = u_6$. Prove or provide counter example:

If v_1, v_2, v_3 are independent, then u_1, u_2, u_3 are independent.

5. Let $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^5$ be a linear transformation. Let $T(v_1) = u_1, T(v_2) = u_2, T(v_3) = u_3$. Prove that if

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } T \text{ is one-to-one.}$$

6. Let $T: \mathbb{R}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear transformation. Let $T(v_1) = u_1, T(v_2) = u_2, T(v_3) = u_3, T(v_4) = u_4,$
 $T(v_5) = u_5.$

$$\text{Let } v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Let } u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, u_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, u_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) What is the matrix representation of T ?

(b) What is $T(2,3,0,-2,7)$?

(c) Give a basis for the null space of T .

(d) Give a basis for the column space (range) of T .

7. Let $T: (\mathbb{Z}_3)^5 \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_3)^5$ be a linear transformation. Let $T(v_1) = u_1$, $T(v_2) = u_2$, $T(v_3) = u_3$, $T(v_4) = u_4$, $T(v_5) = u_5$.

$$\text{Let } v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $u_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $u_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(a) What is the matrix representation of T ?

(b) What is $T(2,1,0,1,1)$?

(c) Give a basis for the null space of T .

(d) How many vectors are there in the null space of T ?

(e) Give three distinct non zero vectors in the null space and indicate how you found them.

(f) Give a basis for the column space of T (range of T).

(g) Give the entire column space (range of T).