

## Exam 2

December 5, 2014

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

This is a closed book exam. Show all significant work and explain the reasoning for all your assertions. Use your own paper and/or the paper provided by the instructor. You have 50 minutes to work on the following 4 problems. Relax.

1. Complete the following definitions:

- (a) A function  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  is linear iff ...
- (b) A scalar,  $\lambda$ , is an eigenvalue of a linear transformation  $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  iff ...
- (c) The null space,  $\mathcal{N}_T$ , of a linear transformation  $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  is defined to be ...

2. Let  $\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, v_2\}$  be made up of the vectors

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

let  $\mathcal{B}' = \{w_1, w_2\}$  be made up of the vectors

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

and  $\mathcal{E} = \{e_1, e_2\}$  be the standard basis in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

Let  $id: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  denote the identity map in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

- (a) Compute the change of basis matrices  $[id]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{E}}$  and  $[id]_{\mathcal{B}'}^{\mathcal{E}}$ .
- (b) Use your results from part (a) to compute the change of basis matrices  $[id]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{B}}$  and  $[id]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{B}'}$ .
- (c) Use your results from parts (a) and (b) to compute the change of basis matrix  $[id]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}'}$ .

3. Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be a linear transformation satisfying

$$T(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad T(e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$  is the standard basis in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

- (a) Give the matrix representation of  $T$  relative to the standard basis in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
  - (b) Given that  $\lambda = 1$  is an eigenvalue of the transformation  $T$ , compute the eigenspace,  $E_T(1)$ , corresponding to this eigenvalue. What is  $\dim(E_T(1))$ ?
4. Let  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  denote a unit vector in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that are orthogonal to each other; i.e.,  $\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = 0$ , where  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  denotes the Euclidean inner product in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
- (a) Define  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  by  $f(v) = \langle v, u_1 \rangle u_1 + \langle v, u_2 \rangle u_2$  for all  $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$ . Verify that  $f$  is linear.
  - (b) Verify that the set  $\mathcal{B} = \{u_1, u_2\}$  is a basis for the image,  $\mathcal{I}_f$ , of  $f$ .