

Math 1553 Worksheet §2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.9, 3.1

Solutions

1. If the statement is always true, circle TRUE. Otherwise, circle FALSE. Justify your answer.

a) Suppose $A = (v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3)$ and $A \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Must v_1, v_2, v_3 be linearly dependent? If yes, write a linear dependence relation for the vectors.

YES NO

b) If b is in $\text{Col}(A)$, then so is $5b$. TRUE FALSE

c) In the following, A is an $m \times n$ matrix.

(1) TRUE FALSE If A has linearly dependent columns, then $m < n$.

(2) TRUE FALSE If A has linearly independent columns, then $Ax = b$ must have at least one solution for each b in \mathbf{R}^m .

(3) TRUE FALSE If b is a vector in \mathbf{R}^m and $Ax = b$ has exactly one solution, then $m \geq n$.

Solution.

a) **YES.** By definition of matrix multiplication, $-3v_1 + 2v_2 + 7v_3 = 0$, so $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is linearly dependent and the equation gives a linear dependence relation.

b) **TRUE.** Let v be a solution to $Ax = b$, so $Av = b$. Then $A(5v) = 5Av = 5b$.

c) (1) **FALSE** For example $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

(Note that even though this part was false, there is a very similar-sounding statement that is true: if $m < n$, A must have linearly dependent columns.)

(2) **FALSE** For example $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. There is no solution for $Ax = b$.

(Note, however: if A has linearly independent columns, then the system $Ax = 0$ has no free variables, so $Ax = b$ is either inconsistent or has a unique solution.)

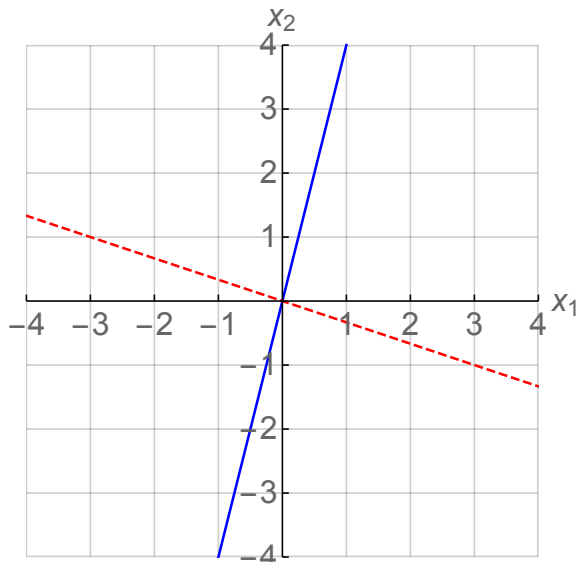
(3) **TRUE** If $Ax = b$ has a unique solution, then since it is a translation of the solution set to $Ax = 0$, this means that $Ax = 0$ has only the trivial solution (no free variables). Thus, A has a pivot in every column, which is impossible if $m < n$ (i.e. impossible if A has more columns than rows), so $m \geq n$.

2. Circle **TRUE** if the statement is always true, and circle **FALSE** otherwise.
- a) If A is a 3×10 matrix with 2 pivots, then $\dim(\text{Nul}A) = 8$ and $\text{rank}(A) = 2$.
TRUE **FALSE**
- b) If A is an $m \times n$ matrix and $Ax = 0$ has only the trivial solution, then the transformation $T(x) = Ax$ must have \mathbf{R}^m as its range.
TRUE **FALSE**
- c) If $\{a, b, c\}$ is a basis of a subspace V , then $\{a, a + b, b + c\}$ is a basis of V as well.
TRUE **FALSE**

Solution.

- a) True. Recall that when we say a matrix has two pivots, we mean that its RREF has two pivots. $\text{rank}(A)$ is the same as number of pivots in A . $\dim(\text{Nul}A)$ is the same as the number of free variables. Moreover by the Rank Theorem, $\text{rank}(A) + \dim(\text{Nul}A) = 10$, so $\dim(\text{Nul}A) = 10 - 2 = 8$.
- b) False. For example, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ has only the trivial solution for $Ax = 0$, but its column space is a 2-dimensional subspace of \mathbf{R}^3 .
- c) True. Because a and b are independent, $a + b$ and a are linearly independent, and furthermore a and b are in $\text{Span}\{a, a + b\}$. Next, c is independent from $\{a, b\}$, so $b + c$ is independent from $\{a, a + b\}$, meaning that $\{a, a + b, b + c\}$ is independent by the increasing span criterion. Since $a, a + b, b + c$ are all clearly in $\text{Span}\{a, b, c\}$, by the basis theorem $\{a, a + b, b + c\}$ also form a span for $\text{Span}\{a, b, c\} = V$. Alternatively, we could notice that a, b , and c are $\text{Span}\{a, a + b, b + c\}$, and since $V = \text{Span}\{a, b, c\}$ it is a three-dimensional space spanned by the set of three elements $\{a, a + b, b + c\}$, those three elements must form a basis, by the basis theorem.

3. Write a matrix A so that $\text{Col}(A)$ is the solid blue line and $\text{Nul}(A)$ is the dotted red line drawn below.



Solution.

We'd like to design an A with the prescribed column space $\text{Span}\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}\right\}$ and null space $\text{Span}\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right\}$.

We start with analyzing the null space. We can write parametric form of the null space:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{is the same as} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3x_2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Then this implies the RREF of A must be $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

Now we need to combine the information that column space is $\text{Span}\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}\right\}$. That means the second row must be 4 multiple of the first row. Therefore the second row must be $(4 \ 12)$. We conclude,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note any nonzero scalar multiple of the above matrix is also a solution.

4. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & 9 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, and let T be the matrix transformation associated to A , so $T(x) = Ax$.

- a) What is the domain of T ? What is the codomain of T ? Give an example of a vector in the range of T .
- b) The RREF of A is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.
- (i) Write bases for $\text{Col}(A)$ and $\text{Nul}(A)$.
- (ii) Is there a vector in the codomain of T which is not in the range of T ? Justify your answer.

Solution.

- a) The domain is \mathbf{R}^4 ; the codomain is \mathbf{R}^3 . The vector $0 = T(0)$ is contained in the range, as is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- b) (i) First, recall that the columns of A , which correspond to pivots in the RREF of A , form a basis for $\text{Col}(A)$. We note that the first and second column of the RREF of A contain pivots. Therefore, the first and second columns of A form a basis for $\text{Col}(A)$. That is,

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

Notice that the columns in the RREF of A do not form such basis themselves and in order to write a basis for $\text{Col}(A)$, we need to use the corresponding columns in the matrix A itself.

In order to write a basis for $\text{Nul}(A)$, we need to find the solution to the matrix equation $A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ in parametric vector form. Since x_3 and x_4 are free variables in this example. The parametric solution would be

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -3x_3 - x_4 \\ x_2 = -x_3 - x_4 \end{cases},$$

which in vector form can be written as

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore, a basis for $\text{Nul}(A)$ is given by

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

(ii) Yes. The range of T is the column span of A , and A only has two pivots, so its column span is a 2-dimensional subspace of \mathbf{R}^3 . Since $\dim(\mathbf{R}^3) = 3$, the range is not equal to \mathbf{R}^3 .