

Quiz 2

September 12, 2013

1. Give a definition of a linear transformation from \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m .
 A linear transformation from \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m is a map $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ such that for all $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and all $k \in \mathbb{R}$
- 1) $T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = T(\vec{u}) + T(\vec{v})$
 - 2) $T(k\vec{u}) = kT(\vec{u})$

2. Let

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

State which of the following is defined and compute corresponding expressions.

(a) BA

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) A+B

Not Defined

(c) 2A

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Let T be a linear transformation defined by a matrix

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

pivot columns

(a) What is the domain of T ? = # of columns = \mathbb{R}^4

(b) What is the codomain of T ? = # of rows = \mathbb{R}^3

(c) Is T one-to-one? Explain.

No, because $\text{rank } C = 3 \neq 4 = \# \text{ of columns}$

(d) Is T onto? Explain.

Yes, because $\text{rank } C = 3 = \# \text{ of rows}$