

Spring 2022 Math 208 M Midterm 2

NAME (First,Last) :

STUDENT ID

UW email

- Please use the same name that appears in Canvas.
- **IMPORTANT:** Your exam will be scanned: **DO NOT** write within 1 cm of the edge. Make sure your writing is clear and dark enough.
- Write your NAME (first, last) on top of every odd page page of this exam.
- If you run out of space, continue your work on the back of the last page and indicate clearly on the problem page that you have done so.
- Unless stated otherwise, you **MUST** show your work and justify your answers.
- Your work needs to be neat and legible.

Problem 1 Let A be a 4×4 matrix with columns c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 . Suppose that by performing a sequence of elementary operations you can reduce A to

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. Find the rank of A . No justification necessary.
2. Find a basis for $\text{row}(A)$, the row space of A .
3. Find a basis for $\text{Null}(A)$, the null space of A . Show your work.

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4. Is c_1, c_2, c_4 a basis for $\text{col}(A)$, the column space of A ? Justify your answer.

Consider $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$, $T(\vec{v}) = A\vec{v}$, where A is the matrix from the previous page.

1. Is T onto ? Justify your answer.

2. Is T one to one ? Justify your answer.

Problem 2 This problem has two unrelated parts.

Find the matrices for 2 different linear transformations T_1 and $T_2: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ both having the values $T_1((1, 0, 0)) = T_2((1, 0, 0)) = (2, -1)$ and $T_1((0, 1, 1)) = T_2((0, 1, 1)) = (1, 0)$ or explain why this is not possible.

Find the matrix of the linear transformation $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ that rotates a vector (x, y) 180 degrees. Show your work to explain how you found this matrix..

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Problem 3 This problem has two unrelated parts.

1. Give an example of a 3×3 matrix A such that $\text{Null}(A) = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, and

$\text{col}(A) = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, or explain why this is not possible.

2. Give an example of a 3×3 invertible matrix A such that $\text{col}(A) = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, or explain why this is not possible.