$\begin{array}{c} Math \ 3280 \ {}_{\rm Linear \ Algebra} \\ Section \ A \end{array}$ 

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## Exam 2

Student Name:\_\_\_\_\_ Student ID#:\_\_\_\_\_

Each problem is worth 5 points. Give a  $\underline{\text{complete}}$  solution to receive the full credit!

1. Find a basis for the row space of the following matrix.

2. Decide if the vector  $(0, 0, 1)^T$  is in the column space of the matrix.

$$\left(\begin{array}{rrrrr}
1 & 3 & 1 \\
2 & 0 & 4 \\
1 & -3 & 3
\end{array}\right)$$

3. Is the vector 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ -3\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 in the set generated by  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2\\ 4\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 7\\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ .

4. Determine whether the vectors  $\{1 + x, 1 - 2x, x - x^3\}$  are linearly independent in  $\mathcal{P}_3$ .

5. Decide if the matrices are equivalent.

$$\left(\begin{array}{rrrr}1&1&3\\0&1&3\end{array}\right)\qquad \left(\begin{array}{rrrr}0&1&2\\1&-2&1\end{array}\right)$$

6. For a linear map from  $\mathcal{P}_2$  to  $\mathcal{P}_3$  that sends

$$1 \mapsto 1 + x, x \mapsto 1 - 2x$$
, and  $x^2 \mapsto x + x^3$ 

where does  $1 - 3x + 2x^2$  go?

7. For a linear map from  $\mathcal{P}_2$  to  $\mathcal{P}_3$  that sends

$$1 \mapsto 1 + x, x \mapsto 1 - 2x$$
, and  $x^2 \mapsto x + x^3$ 

find the matrix representation with respect to standard basis for vector spaces  $\mathcal{P}_2$  and  $\mathcal{P}_3$ .

8. Show that  $\vec{u}_1 = 1 + x$ ,  $\vec{u}_2 = 1 - 2x$ , and  $\vec{u}_3 = x^2$  is a base for  $\mathcal{P}_2$ .

9. Find the transition matrix corresponding to the change of basis from the standard basis of the vector space  $\mathcal{P}_2$  to  $\{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3\}$  defined in the previous problem. 10. For a linear map from  $\mathcal{P}_2$  to  $\mathcal{P}_3$  that sends

$$1 \mapsto 1 + x, x \mapsto 1 - 2x$$
, and  $x^2 \mapsto x + x^3$ 

find the matrix representation with respect to standard basis for vector spaces  $\mathcal{P}_3$  and the basis  $\vec{u}_1 = 1 + x$ ,  $\vec{u}_2 = 1 - 2x$ , and  $\vec{u}_3 = x^2$  of the space  $\mathcal{P}_2$ .