MATH 33A Worksheet Week 4

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Exercise 1. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) Compute A^{-1}.

(b) Use the inverse to find all solutions to $A\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, and all solutions to $A\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Exercise 2. Show that the following subsets are *not* subspaces of $\mathbb{R}^2$:

(a) $V = \{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\}$

(b) $V = \{\begin{bmatrix} 3s+1 \\ 2-s \end{bmatrix} \mid s \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Show that the following subsets *are* subspaces of $\mathbb{R}^2$:

(c) $V = \{\begin{bmatrix} t \\ 3s \end{bmatrix} \mid s, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

(d) $V = \{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\}$

Exercise 3. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation of projection onto the line $y = x$. Is T invertible? Argue both (1) geometrically, and (2) by finding the matrix representation for T and computing its determinant.

Exercise 4. Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix, and let B be an **invertible** $n \times n$ matrix.

(a) Suppose that for all $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $Ax = \vec{b}$ has a solution. What does this tell you about the image of A?

(b) How many solutions are there to $Bx = \vec{b}$ for any $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$?

(c) What is the image of B (hint: does $Bx = \vec{b}$ always have a solution?)

(d) **(Challenge)** If B is invertible, what is $\operatorname{Im}(AB)$ in terms of the images of B, A? If C is an invertible $m \times m$ matrix, can you answer the same question for $\operatorname{Im}(CA)$?

Exercise 5. Find the inverse of the following matrix (in terms of $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Verify your answer with matrix multiplication: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & c & c^3 \\ 0 & 1 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
