

WORKSHEET #8, 9/20/07

MATH 54, FALL 2007

1. Find a basis of the image of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

2. Suppose the column vectors of a matrix A are (in order) $v_1, v_2,$ and v_3 . If $A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$, show that the column vectors are linearly dependent and exhibit a linear dependence (i.e. write one of them in terms of the others).

3. True or False? Justify your answer. If v_1, \dots, v_n is a basis of \mathbb{R}^n and A is an invertible $n \times n$ matrix, then Av_1, \dots, Av_n is also a basis of \mathbb{R}^n .

4. (Repeated from last worksheet.) (a) Let A be the 2×2 matrix for projection to the x -axis and let B be the 2×2 matrix for rotation counterclockwise by $\pi/2 = 90^\circ$. Write down A and B .

(b) If we first project to the x -axis and then rotate by 90° counterclockwise, describe what happens geometrically (i.e. draw a picture or say what happens to $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$).

(c) Repeat (b), but first rotate and then project. Did you get the same answer?

(d) Find AB and BA . Are they the same? Which one corresponds to (b) and which one corresponds to (c)?

(e) Find vector(s) which span the kernel of A . Do the same for $B, AB,$ and BA . Are some the same?

(f) Show that if we have two matrices C and D and D is invertible, then $\ker(DC) = \ker(C)$.

(g) Also show that $\ker(CD) = D^{-1}(\ker(C))$. (This last bit means “the set of all vectors of the form $D^{-1}\vec{v}$ for \vec{v} in $\ker(C)$.”) Check that this was the case for A and B and ponder this geometrically.

(h) Find vector(s) which span the image of A . Do the same for $B, AB,$ and BA . Are some the same?

(i) Again with C and D with D invertible, show: (1) $\text{im}(CD) = \text{im}(C)$ and (2) $\text{im}(DC) = D(\text{im}(C))$ (note that (2) doesn't require D invertible). Check that this was the case for A and B and ponder this geometrically.