Mathematics 1553

Quiz 4

Prof. Margalit

Section E1/Arjun E2/Qianli E3/Kemi E4/Martin E5/Bharat (circle one!)
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1. What does it mean for vectors v_1, \ldots, v_k to be linearly independent? Give the definition.

The set {Vi,..., Vk} is linearly independent if the vector equation

CVI + -- + CKVK = 0

has only the trivial solution.

2. Which of the following sets of vectors are linearly independent? Hint: No calculations are required.

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 10\\20\\30 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \qquad \qquad \text{DEPENDENT} \qquad \text{INDEPENDENT}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \qquad \text{DEPENDENT} \qquad \boxed{\text{INDEPENDENT}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 9\\2\\3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 7\\1\\7 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2\\4\\6 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
 DEPENDENT INDEPENDENT

3. Suppose that A is a 3×2 matrix and that T is the linear transformation T(v) = Av.

What is the domain of T?

$$\mathbb{R}^2$$

Is it possible for T to be one-to-one?



NO

4. Write down the standard matrix for the linear transformation $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ that rotates clockwise by $\pi/2$ and then orthogonally projects to the x-axis.

$$T(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & 1 \\
0 & 0
\end{array}\right)$$