| Print Your Name | Student ID $\#$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|                 |                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| Problem | Total Points | Score |
|---------|--------------|-------|
| 1       | 8            |       |
| 2       | 6            |       |
| 3       | 12           |       |
| 4       | 8            |       |
| 5       | 6            |       |
| 6       | 6            |       |
| Total   | 46           |       |

## Directions

- Please check that your exam contains a total of 7 pages.
- Write complete solutions or you may not receive credit.
- This exam is closed book. You may use one  $8.5 \times 11$  sheet of notes and a calculator.
- You may not share notes or calculators. You may not use a graphing calculator or any electronic device other than a calculator.
- If you need more room, use the backs of the pages and indicate to the reader that you have done so.
- Raise your hand if you have a question.

**Signature.** Please sign below to indicate that you have not and will not give or receive any unauthorized assistance on this exam.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

1. (8 points) Suppose that the following two matrices row reduce as follows:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 8 & -4 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 12 & 6 & 9 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{RREF}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 0 \\ -4 & 8 & 12 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{RREF}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(a) Find a basis for Span 
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

(b) Find a basis for the row space of B.

(c) Find a basis for the null space of A.

(d) Fill in the following table.

|   | rank | nullity |
|---|------|---------|
| A |      |         |
| В |      |         |

- 2. (6 points) Let  $W = \text{Span}\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$ 
  - (a) Find an orthogonal basis for W.

(b) Now find an orthonormal basis for W.

- 3. (12 points)
  - (a) If T is a linear transformation and  $T\left(\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix}1\\1\end{bmatrix}$  and  $T\left(\begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix}0\\2\end{bmatrix}$ , what is  $T\left(\begin{bmatrix}1\\2\end{bmatrix}\right)$ ?

(b) Suppose that W is a subspace of  $R^7$  that is spanned by  $\{\vec{\mathbf{w}}_1, \vec{\mathbf{w}}_2, \vec{\mathbf{w}}_3, \vec{\mathbf{w}}_4, \vec{\mathbf{w}}_5, \vec{\mathbf{w}}_6\}$  and  $\{\vec{\mathbf{w}}_1, \vec{\mathbf{w}}_2, \vec{\mathbf{w}}_3\}$  is a linearly independent set. What are all the possibilities for the dimension of W?

(c) Suppose that the nullity of A is 2, the rank of A is 3, and the nullity of  $A^T$  is 1. What are the dimensions of A? (Express your answer in the form rows × columns.)

(d) Suppose that V is a 2-dimensional subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_4$  are four vectors that satisfy  $\mathbf{v}_1 = 10\mathbf{v}_3$  and  $\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3 = 0$ . Find a basis for V.

4. (8 points) Let 
$$W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} : x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \right\}$$
. This is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

(a) Show that W is closed under addition (i.e. satisfies property (s2) of Theorem 2).

(b) Find a basis for W.

5. (6 points) Find a least squares linear fit for the following data. In other words, find an equation y = a + bx that best approximates the data.

- 6. (6 points) Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{\mathbf{v}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $\vec{\mathbf{v}}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .
  - (a) Show that  $\vec{\mathbf{v}}_1$  and  $\vec{\mathbf{v}}_2$  are in  $\mathcal{N}(A)$ .

(b) Prove that  $\{\vec{\mathbf{v}}_1, \vec{\mathbf{v}}_2\}$  is a basis for  $\mathcal{N}(A)$ .