

This exam consists of 2 sections. You do not have to show any work for the problems in **Part I**. Solutions to problems in **Part II**, however, must show work to earn full credit. Pledge your exam before turning it in. Good luck!

**Part I:** No justification is necessary for the following questions.

1. Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

- (a) What is the dimension of the column space of  $A$ ?
- (b) What is the dimension of the row space of  $A$ ?
2. What is the definition of a linear transformation?
3. Let  $\varphi : V \rightarrow W$  be a linear transformation between finite dimensional vector spaces. What is the formula relating
- the dimension of the kernel of  $\varphi$ ,
  - the dimension of the image space of  $\varphi$ ,
  - the dimension of  $V$ .
4. Let  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 : V \rightarrow W$  be linear transformations. Is the map  $\varphi : V \rightarrow W$  defined by  $\varphi(v) := \varphi_1(v) + \varphi_2(v)$  necessarily a linear transformation?
5. Let  $B = \{v_1; v_2; v_3\}$  be an ordered basis for a vector space  $V$ . Determine  $c_B(v_1)$ ,  $c_B(0)$  and  $c_B(v_3 - v_2)$ .
6. Let  $v_1, \dots, v_k$  be linearly independent vectors in a  $k$ -dimensional vector space  $V$ . Is  $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$  necessarily a basis for  $V$ ?
7. Let  $B := \{v_1, v_2\}$  be an ordered basis for  $V$  and let  $\tilde{B} := \{v_1 + v_2; v_2\}$ . What is the matrix  $A$  such that  $c_B(v) = Ac_{\tilde{B}}(v)$  for all  $v$ ?

**Part II on reverse**

**Part II:**

1. Consider

$$v_1 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, v_3 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, v_4 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Among  $v_1, \dots, v_4$  find a basis for  $\text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_4)$ .

2. Let  $V$  be the vector space of all polynomials of degree at most four. Determine whether  $f_1 := 1 - t, f_2 := 1 + 2t^2, f_3 := t + 2t^2$  are linearly independent or not.
3. Let  $V$  be the vector space of all polynomials of degree less or equal than two. Let  $B$  be the ordered basis  $\{1; t; t^2\}$ . Consider the linear transformation  $\varphi : V \rightarrow V$  given by  $\varphi(p(t)) = p(2) \cdot (t + 2)$ . Which matrix represents  $\varphi$  with respect to the basis  $B$ ?
4. Let  $V$  be the vector space of all polynomials of degree less or equal than 27.
- (a) Show that the map  $\varphi : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by  $\varphi(p(t)) := \int_0^1 p(t) dt$  is a linear transformation.
- (b) Show that  $\varphi$  is onto, i.e. show that the image space of  $\varphi$  is  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- (c) Determine the dimension of the kernel of  $\varphi$ .