

MATH 1231 Mathematics 1B Algebra S2 2008  
Test 2 Version 2B (Yellow)

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1. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ x_2 + y_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ -3(x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2) \\ 2(x_2 + y_2) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ -3x_1 + x_2 \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ -3y_1 + y_2 \\ 2y_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + T \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T \left( \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ -3\lambda x_1 + \lambda x_2 \\ 2\lambda x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ -3x_1 + x_2 \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \lambda T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  and so the matrix is

$$A_T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & -1 & -4 & -1 \\ -2 & 7 & 3 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

rank  $A =$  no. of leading columns  $= 2$

nullity  $A =$  no. of non-leading columns  $= 3$

Bases for the image  $=$  first two columns of  $A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ .

3.  $\det \begin{pmatrix} 5 - \lambda & 3 \\ 2 & 6 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = (5 - \lambda)(6 - \lambda) - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 8, 3$ . We need to find the kernel of  $A - 8I$  and  $A - 3I$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A - 8I &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

So  $\lambda = 8$  is an eigenvalue with eigenvectors  $t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  for  $t \neq 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A - 3I &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

So  $\lambda = 3$  is an eigenvalue with eigenvector  $t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  for  $t \neq 0$ .