

# MML - Review for Exam 2

We will have our second exam this Friday, February 21. This review sheet is genuinely meant to help you succeed on that exam.

Generally, I will expect *solutions* to the problems, as opposed to just answers. So, for example, if the answer to an optimization problem is  $y = 5$ , then the solution will consist of a clear explanation with correctly written supporting computations indicating *why* the answer is  $y = 5$ .

## The problems

1. Let  $U$  and  $V$  be subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  defined by

$$U = \{\langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 2x + 3y = 0\}$$

and

$$V = \{\langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 2x + 3y = 5\}.$$

Which of these is a vector space? For the one that is not, explain clearly why.

2. Suppose that the matrix  $A$  and its reduced row echelon form  $R$  are

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a. Give a complete description of the column space of  $A$ .
  - b. Give a complete description of the null space of  $A$ .
  - c. Give a complete description of the range of  $A$ .
3. Show that the null space of a linear transformation is closed under linear combinations.
  4. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- a. Row reduce the augmented matrix  $[A|I]$ .

b. What is  $A^{-1}$ ?

5. Suppose that  $A$  and  $B$  are invertible matrices of the same size. Show that  $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ .

6. Find a value of  $t$  such that

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 2t \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

are perpendicular.

7. Let  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  denote the inner product on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  defined by

$$\langle [x_1 \ x_2]^T, [y_1 \ y_2]^T \rangle = 2x_1y_1 + 3x_2y_2.$$

Also let  $\mathbf{u} = [1 \ 2]^T$  and  $\mathbf{v} = [-2 \ 1]^T$ .

a. Compute  $\langle [1 \ 2]^T, [-2 \ 1]^T \rangle$ .

b. Are  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  orthogonal with respect to this inner product.

c. Show that this inner product is distributive over vector addition.

8. Find the projection  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{b}}\mathbf{x}$  of the vector  $\mathbf{x}$  onto  $\mathbf{b}$ , where

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

9. Find the least squares solution to the overdetermined linear system

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$