Tutorial 6: Review for the midterm exam

General comments:

- (i) Next week Friday (17th November) we will have the midterm exam. Content: Lecture 1-5.
- (ii) On the homepage you can now find the midterms + solutions of the last four years.
- (iii) For Homework 3, Exercise 1 the videos "Image of a non-linear map" and "When is a linear map surjective/injective" might be helpful. (On the homepage at "Additional materials")
- (iv) On Saturday 18th November we will have Lecture 6. You can choose if you want to do it faceto-face in the classroom or online in Zoom (which will be recorded). I will do a voting in the next Lecture.

Exercise 1. Consider the linear map

$$: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$
$$x \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} x.$$

- (i) Calculate im(F).
- (ii) Is F surjective and/or injective?
- (iii) Find all solutions to F(x) = 0.
- (iv) Find all $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $v \bullet x = 0$ for all $v \in im(F)$.

In (iv) the **dot product** • of $u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix}$, $v = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by $u \bullet v = u_1 v_1 + \dots + u_n v_n$.

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This will be introduced in Lecture 5 (Friday 10th November).

The solutions for Exercises 2-7 can be found in "Tutorial 6 2019" on the homepage.

Exercise 2. Give an example of a linear system which has

- (i) exactly one solution.
- (ii) infinitely many solutions.
- (iii) no solutions.

Exercise 3. Which of the following matrices are on row-reduced echelon form?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Exercise 4. Consider the following linear system

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 4x_2 + 7x_3 + 2x_4 = 1\\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 8x_3 + x_4 = 2\\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 + 10x_3 + x_4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

- (i) Find a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 4}$ and and a vector $b \in \mathbb{R}^3$, such that the solutions of the above linear system are given by the vectors $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4$ satisfying Ax = b.
- (ii) Calculate the row-reduced echelon form of $(A \mid b)$.
- (iii) Find all the solutions to the linear system.
- (iv) Calculate the rank of $(A \mid b)$ and A.

Exercise 5. Define for a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ the linear map

$$F_A: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$
$$x \longmapsto Ax.$$

Choose for A the matrices appearing in Exercise 2 & 3 and decide for each case if F_A is injective and/or surjective and calculate the image of F_A .

Exercise 6.

- (i) Determine all vectors that are orthogonal to the vector $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.
- (ii) Find a linear map $G : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$, such that the image of G is given by all the vectors which are orthogonal to v. (i.e. the image gives all the vectors you determined in i)).

Exercise 7. Let $u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and define the following four functions:

$$f_{1} : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2} \qquad \qquad f_{2} : \mathbb{R}^{2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2} \\ x \longmapsto \operatorname{rot}_{x}(u) , \qquad \qquad \qquad x \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} u \bullet x \\ (u \bullet u)(x \bullet u) \end{pmatrix} ,$$

$$f_{3} : \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2} \qquad \qquad f_{4} : \mathbb{R}^{2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3} \\ \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} , \qquad \qquad \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 2x_{2} - x_{1} \\ 2x_{1} \\ 4x_{1} + x_{2} \end{pmatrix} .$$

- (i) Give a geometric interpretation of the image of f_1 . Is f_1 injective and/or surjective?
- (ii) Which of the above functions f_1 , f_2 , f_3 , f_4 are linear maps? For each one that is linear, determine its matrix.