

1. (45 pts.) For a 4×8 matrix A, we performed eliminations and got a reduced row echelon form R. For each of the following questions, give and justify your answer.

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

(1) (5 pts.) What is the rank of A?

(2) (5 pts.) What are the dimensions of C(A), N(A), $C(A^T)$, and $N(A^T)$?

(3) (5 pts.) For a given b, how many solutions does Ax = b have? Does it depend on b?

(4) (5 pts.) Is the set of rows of A linearly independent?

(5) (5 pts.) Does the set of columns 4, 5, 6, and 7 of A form a basis of \mathbf{R}^4 ?

(6) (5 pts.) Give a basis of N(A).

(7) (5 pts.) Give a basis of $N(A^T)$.

(8) (5 pts.) Give the reduced row echelon form of A^T .

(9) (5 pts.) Let R = EA. Is E invertible ? If so, give E^{-1} .

2. (30 pts.) The following information is known about an $m \times n$ matrix A. For each of the following questions, give and justify your answer.

$$A\begin{bmatrix}1\\-2\\0\\1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}2\\4\end{bmatrix}, A\begin{bmatrix}0\\2\\1\\3\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0\\0\end{bmatrix}, A\begin{bmatrix}2\\0\\0\\1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}5\\10\end{bmatrix}, A\begin{bmatrix}3\\2\\0\\0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1\\2\end{bmatrix}.$$
(1) (8 pts.) Prove that the set of four vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix}1\\-2\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}0\\2\\1\\3\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}0\\2\\1\\3\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}2\\0\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}3\\2\\0\\0\end{bmatrix} is a basis of \mathbf{R}^{4}.$$

(2) (8 pts.) Give a matrix C and a nonsingular matrix B such that $A = CB^{-1}$.

(3) (8 pts.) Find a basis for the null space of A^T .

(4) (6 pts.) What are m, n, and the rank of A?

3. (25 pts.) For each of the following statements, <u>write down</u> \mathbf{T} if it is true, or \mathbf{F} otherwise. And explain why by giving a short proof or a counter- example. (No reason, no credit)

(1) (5 pts.) If A is invertible, $C(A^{-1}) = C(A)$.

(2) (5 pts.) Suppose $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$, rank(A) = m < n. Then there exists a right inverse of A.

(3) (5 pts.) Let $A = uv^T$ where u, v are nonzero vectors in \mathbf{R}^n . Then rank(A) = 1.

(4) (5 pts.) If D = AB and A is invertible, then $C(D^T) = C(B^T)$.

(5) (5 pts.) For $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$, $N(A^T A) = N(A)$.