

QUIZ SOLUTIONS

- (a) NO (1)
 (b) 2 (1)
 (c) $(-4, -1, 4) = 2(1, 1, 2) - 3(2, 1, 0)$ (1)

(d) 1 (1)
 $x_3 = \lambda$

(e) $x_1 = -2\lambda$
 $x_2 = 3\lambda$
 $x_3 = \lambda$
 $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (2)
 ↑ basis

(f) These vectors are in the row space, which has ^(from B) dim. 2. ∴ Not independent.

$A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$
 (g) $T(1, 2, 3) = (-7, 0, 14)$ (1)
 Basis = 1st 2 cols of A: $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ (1)

2 (a) $C \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$ No! (1)

(b) $\det(C - \lambda I) = -\lambda(\lambda - 9)^2$
 $\therefore \lambda = 0, \lambda = 9$ (mult'ly 2) (2)

(c) $\underline{\lambda = 9}$: $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & 2 \\ -4 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{matrix} -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$ $x_1 = -M_1 + \frac{1}{2}M_2$ $\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$x_2 = M_1$
 $x_3 = M_2$ $\therefore \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ (3)

$\underline{\lambda = 0}$ $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ (1)

(d) Apply G-S to first basis:
 $\underline{u}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1, 0)$ (1) $\underline{u}_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 2)$ (2)

Normalise vector for $\lambda = 0$:

$\frac{1}{3}(-2, -2, 1)$ (1)

$\therefore Q = \begin{bmatrix} -2/3 & -1/\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2}/6 \\ -2/3 & 1/\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2}/6 \\ 1/3 & 0 & \sqrt{8}/3 \end{bmatrix}$

↑ $\lambda = 0$ $\lambda = 9$