

1. (30%) Suppose

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) (7%) What is the rank of  $A$ ?
- (b) (7%) Find a basis for the column space of  $A$ .
- (c) (7%) Find a basis for the nullspace of  $A^T$ .
- (d) (9%) Find a 1 by 3 matrix  $B$  such that the column space of  $A$  equals the nullspace of  $B$ ,  $C(A) = N(B)$ . (Hint: how can you tell whether  $\mathbf{b}$  is in the column space of  $A$ ?)

2. (40%) Suppose the general solution to the equation  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$  is

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) (7%) What is the reduced row echelon form of  $A$ ?
- (b) (7%) What is the rank of the augmented matrix  $[A|\mathbf{b}]$ ?
- (c) (8%) Is the matrix  $A^T A$  invertible? Give a reason.

(d) (8%) Are you sure that the particular solution  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is in the row space of

$A$ ? Yes or no. Give a reason.

(e) (10%) Suppose  $B = A \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . Is  $B\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  solvable? If your answer

is yes, show the general solution; otherwise, give a reason.

3. (30%) True or false. Give a reason or counterexample.

Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are 4 by 3 matrices.

- (a) (10%) If  $A\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}$  only has the trivial solution  $\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}$ , then  $A$  has a left inverse, i.e., there exists a 3 by 4 matrix  $C$  such that  $CA = I$ .
- (b) (10%) If  $A$  and  $B$  have the same column space  $C(A)=C(B)$  and the same nullspace  $N(A)=N(B)$ , then  $A=B$ .
- (c) (10%) If  $A$  and  $B$  have the same reduced row echelon form, then they have the identical nullspaces and left nullspaces, i.e.,  $N(A)=N(B)$  and  $N(A^T)=N(B^T)$ .