

1. Let $V = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$. Find V^\perp .

2. Consider the vectors $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) Find the matrix of the orthogonal projection onto $V = \text{span}\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$.

(b) Find the orthogonal projection of $\vec{e}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ onto the subspace V .

3. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Write the matrix A as the product $A = Q \cdot R$, where the columns of the matrix Q are ortho-normal and R is an upper triangular matrix.

4. **Examples; True-False; Always-Sometimes-Never** *Some explanation is necessary!*

- (a) Give an example of a matrix A with columns which form a basis for \mathbb{R}^2 which is NOT orthonormal.
- (b) Give an example of a set of vectors which are orthogonal but not orthonormal.

T - F If A is a 1×4 matrix then $A^T A$ is a 4×4 matrix.

T - F Consider a system of 5 equations in 5 variables. let A be the matrix of coefficients. If the system has exactly one solution, then $\dim \text{Ker} A = 0$.

(A - S - N) If A is 1×5 matrix, then $\text{rank}(AA^T) \leq 1$.

(A - S - N) If A is 5×5 matrix, then $\text{rank}(A^T A) = 5$.

In the following problems, multiplication by matrix is always assumed to be $A\vec{x}$

(A - S - N) If multiplication by matrices A and B defines transformations $A : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ and $B : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^5$ then multiplication by a matrix BA defines a linear transformation $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^5$.

(A - S - N) If multiplication by a matrix A defines a linear transformation $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ then multiplication by AA^T defines a linear transformation $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.