

HW5 True/False Solutions

1. $T \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is not linear FALSE

$$T(k \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}) = T \begin{bmatrix} kx \\ ky \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ky \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} ky \\ k \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = k T \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

2. A 2×2 upper triangular TRUE

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} \quad A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & ab+bd \\ 0 & d^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve $a^2 = 1 \quad a = \pm 1 \quad d^2 = 1 \quad d = \pm 1$

$$ab + bd = 1$$

$a = 1 \quad d = 1 \quad 2b = 1 \quad b = \frac{1}{2}$

$a = -1 \quad d = -1 \quad -2b = 1 \quad b = -\frac{1}{2}$

$a = 1 \quad d = -1 \quad b - b = 0 \neq 1$ no solution

$a = -1 \quad d = 1 \quad -b + b = 0 \neq 1$ no solution.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

3. $\begin{bmatrix} k & -2 \\ 5 & k-6 \end{bmatrix}$ invertible for all real k TRUE

matrix is invertible $\Leftrightarrow k(k-6) + 10 \neq 0$

$$= k^2 - 6k + 10 \neq 0 \Rightarrow k \neq \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 40}}{2}$$

But $\sqrt{-4}$ not real so $k^2 - 6k + 10 \neq 0$ for all real k !

4. $2 \times 3 A \quad 3 \times 2 B$ TRUE

$$AB = I_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 3×2 A 2×3 B $AB = I_3$ FALSE

If $AB = I_3$ Then $AB\vec{x} = I_3\vec{x} = \vec{x}$

So $AB\vec{x} = \vec{y}$ has a unique solution for each \vec{y} !

But Pick $\vec{y} = \vec{0}$ $AB\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

Consider $B\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ B is 2×3 , more variables than equations

$B\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ has ∞ # solutions ($\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ solution.)

So $AB\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ has ∞ # solutions.

So $AB = I_3$ Not true.

Long solution involves solving non linear equations.
Yuk.