

NAME (Printed): \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Math 304-5,6    Linear Algebra    Fall 2018    Quiz 4    Feingold

INSTRUCTIONS: Show all calculations needed to justify your answers.

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } W = \left\{ B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}_2^2 \mid AB = 0_2^2 \right\}.$$

(1) (4 Pts) Show that  $W$  is a subspace of  $\mathbf{R}_2^2$ .

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(2) (3 Pts) Find exactly what vectors  $B$  of  $\mathbf{R}_2^2$  are in  $W$  by solving a linear system.

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(1) (4 Pts) Show that  $W$  is a subspace of  $\mathbf{R}_2^2$ .

SOLUTION: First show  $W$  is closed under addition. Let  $B_1, B_2 \in W$ , so  $AB_1 = 0_2^2$  and  $AB_2 = 0_2^2$ . Then  $A(B_1 + B_2) = AB_1 + AB_2 = 0_2^2 + 0_2^2 = 0_2^2$  means  $B_1 + B_2 \in W$ .

Next show  $W$  is closed under scalar multiplication. Let  $B \in W$  so  $AB = 0_2^2$ , and let  $r \in \mathbf{R}$ . Then  $A(rB) = r(AB) = r0_2^2 = 0_2^2$  means  $rB \in W$ .

Finally,  $0_2^2 \in W$  since  $A0_2^2 = 0_2^2$ .

(2) (3 Pts) Find exactly what vectors  $B$  of  $\mathbf{R}_2^2$  are in  $W$  by solving a linear system.

SOLUTION: To find exactly what vectors  $B \in \mathbf{R}_2^2$  are in  $W$ , we write the condition  $AB = 0_2^2$  as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (a+2c) & (b+2d) \\ (2a+4c) & (2b+4d) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

This gives us four equations in four variables which we solve by row reduction as follows:

$$\text{Row reduce } \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \text{ to } \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \text{ so } \begin{array}{l} a = -2c \\ b = -2d \\ c \in \mathbf{R} \text{ free} \\ d \in \mathbf{R} \text{ free} \end{array}$$

$$\text{so } W = \left\{ B = \begin{bmatrix} -2c & -2d \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}_2^2 \mid c, d \in \mathbf{R} \right\}.$$