

Math 235 HW #9

Section ~~3.3~~ 3.3 #4, 10

Section 3.4 #1, 8ab, 21

3.3 #4

$$c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

coords are ~~[1, 2, -1]~~ [1, 2, -1]

3.3 #10

coords of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ wrt $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + c_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c_3 & c_1 - c_2 - c_3 + c_4 \\ c_1 & 3c_3 + c_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_3 = 1$$

$$c_1 - c_2 - c_3 + c_4 = -2$$

$$c_1 = 3$$

$$3c_3 + c_4 = 4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

so the coords are [3, 5, 1, 1]

3.4 #1 $T: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad T(f) = f(-4)$

$T(f+g) = (f+g)(-4) = f(-4) + g(-4)$

$T(f)+T(g) = f(-4) + g(-4)$ ✓ pres +

$T(kf) = (kf)(-4) = kf(-4)$

$kT(f) = kf(-4)$ ✓ pres. mult

it is linear.

3.4 #8 $T(e^{2x}) = x^2$, $T(e^{3x}) = \sin x$, $T(1) = \cos 5x$, T is linear.

a $T(e^{5x}) = ?$ not enough info since e^{5x} is not a lin. combo of $e^{2x}, e^{3x}, 1$.

(Don't say $T(e^{5x}) = T(e^{3x} \cdot e^{2x}) = T(e^{3x}) \cdot T(e^{2x})$, since T does not preserve multiplication of functions)

b $T(3 + 5e^{3x}) = 3T(1) + 5T(e^{3x})$
 $= 3 \cdot \cos 5x + 5 \cdot \sin x$

3.4 #21

$T(x^3) = 3x^2 \rightarrow [0, 3, 0, 0]$

$T(x^2) = 2x \rightarrow [0, 0, 2, 0]$

$T(x) = 1 \rightarrow [0, 0, 0, 1]$

$T(1) = 0 \rightarrow [0, 0, 0, 0]$

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

f. $T(4x^3 - 5x^2 + 10x - 13)$,

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ 10 \\ -13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 12 \\ -10 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$

so $T(4x^3 - 5x^2 + 10x - 13)$

$= 12x^2 - 10x + 10$