

Remember that your work is graded on the quality of your writing and explanation as well as the validity of the mathematics.

- (1) (10 Points) Following is a matrix A and an echelon form of A , find bases for $NulA$, and state the rank of A .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 9 & -1 \\ 2 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

Answer:

By solving $Ax = 0$, we get the bases for $NulA$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Rank}(A) = \text{Rank}(B) = 2.$$

- (2) (10 Points) the vector \mathbf{x} is in a subspace H with a basis $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2\}$, Find the \mathcal{B} -coordinate vector of \mathbf{x} .

$$\mathbf{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix},$$

Answer: for the \mathcal{B} -coordinate vector

$$[\mathbf{x}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We have

$$\mathbf{x} = c_1 \mathbf{b}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{b}_2, \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

by solving the above equation, we get $c_1 = 1, c_2 = 2$.