Quiz 5 (Version 5)

CAS CS 132: Geometric Algorithms

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> You will have approximately 30 minutes to complete this exam.

▶ Your final solution must appear in the solution boxes for each problem. **Only include your final solution in the solution box.** You must show your work outside of the solution box. You will not recieve credit it you don't show your work.

1 Column Space and Null Space

Determine bases for the column space and the null space of the following matrix. Note that you are given its RREF.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 & \mathbf{a}_2 & \mathbf{a}_3 & \mathbf{a}_4 & \mathbf{a}_5 & \mathbf{a}_6 & \mathbf{a}_7 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 5 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 = -5 \times_2 + 4 \times_3 - 6 \times_6 + \times_7 \\ \times_2 & \text{is free} \\ \times_3 & \text{is free} \\ \times_4 = -5 \times_6 + 5 \times_7 \\ \times_5 = 2 \times_6 + 5 \times_7 \\ \times_6 & \text{is free} \\ \times_7 & \text{is free} \end{array}$$

Solution.

Col(A) = span
$$\{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_4, \vec{a}_5\}$$

Nul(A) = span $\{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_4, \vec{a}_5\}$

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2 Coordinate Vectors

Determine the coordinate vector $[\mathbf{u}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ where \mathbf{u} and \mathcal{B} are defined below.

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 9 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3 Eigenbases

For the following matrix, determine all eigenvalues and bases for the corresponding eigenspaces.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda + 6)(\lambda - 9) + 50 = \lambda^{2} - 3\lambda - 54 + 50 = \lambda^{2} - 3\lambda - 4 = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -10 & -5 \\ 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -5 \\ 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution.
$$\lambda_1 = 4 \qquad \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \qquad \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$