

1. if  $A$  is a  $2 \times 3$  matrix then the domain of the transformation  $T_A$  is  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

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2. there is at least one linear transformation  $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  for which  $T(2x) = 4T(x)$  for some vector in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

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3. if  $T_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  and if  $T_A(x) = 0$  for every vector  $x$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  then  $A$  is the  $n \times n$  zero matrix.

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4. if  $T \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4X_1 \\ X_1 - X_2 \\ 3X_2 \end{bmatrix}$  then the standard matrix of  $T$  is  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

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5.  $T$  is a linear transformation from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with standard matrix  $A$ . If  $A$  is invertible then  $T^{-1}$  exists.

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