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## LARSON—MATH 601—HOMEWORK WORKSHEET h10 Linear Transformations & Matrices.

Write up a careful, complete test review and turn it in before our Test 1 on Fri., Mar. 3. **Explain** everything.

- 1. Let T be a linear transformation from a vector space V to a vector space W. Show that T(0) = 0.
- 2. In class we proved: If T is an isomorphism from a vector space V to a vector space W then T is invertible and non-singular. This is true regardless of the dimensions of V and W (in particular do not assume that V and W are finite-dimensional). Write up a **nice proof**, including all necessary definitions.
- 3. Let T be an isomorphism from a vector space V to a vector space W. Let  $\{\alpha_i : i \in \mathcal{I}\}$  (where  $\mathcal{I}$  is a possibly infinite  $index\ set$ ) be a basis for V. Show that  $\{T(\alpha_i) : i \in \mathcal{I}\}$  is a basis for W.
- 4. Let T be an isomorphism from a vector space V to a vector space W with inverse  $T^{-1}$ . Let  $\{\beta_j : j \in \mathcal{J}\}$  (where  $\mathcal{J}$  is a possibly infinite index set) be a basis for W. Show that  $\{T^{-1}(\beta_j) : j \in \mathcal{J}\}$  is a basis for V.
- 5. Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$  defined by  $T(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, 0)$ . Let  $\mathcal{B} = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\} = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$  be the standard basis in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Let  $\mathcal{B}' = \{\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2\} = \{(1, 1), (2, 1)\}$  be another basis for  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .
  - (a) Find T(3, 5).
  - (b) Find  $[T(3,5)]_{B}$ .
  - (c) Find  $[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = [[T(\alpha_1)]_{\mathcal{B}}[T(\alpha_2)]_{\mathcal{B}}].$
  - (d) Check that  $[T(3,5)]_{\mathcal{B}} = [T]_{\mathcal{B}}[(3,5)]_{\mathcal{B}}$ .
  - (e) Show that  $\mathcal{B}'$  is a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .
  - (f) Find  $[T(3,5)]_{\mathcal{B}'}$ .
  - (g) Find  $[T]_{\mathcal{B}'} = [[T(\alpha'_1)]_{\mathcal{B}}[T(\alpha'_2)]_{\mathcal{B}'}].$
  - (h) Check that  $[T(3,5)]_{B'} = [T]_{B'}[(3,5)]_{B'}$ .

What is the relationship between  $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}$  and  $[T]_{\mathcal{B}'}$ ?

- (i) Find  $P = [[\alpha'_1]_{\mathcal{B}}[\alpha'_2]_{\mathcal{B}}].$
- (j) Find  $P^{-1}$ .
- (k) Check that  $[T]_{\mathcal{B}'} = P^{-1}[T]_{\mathcal{B}}P$ .
- (l) Find  $Q = [[\alpha_1]_{\mathcal{B}'}[\alpha_2]_{\mathcal{B}'}].$
- (m) Find  $Q^{-1}$ .
- (n) Check that  $[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = Q^{-1}[T]_{\mathcal{B}'}Q$ .