

The *trace* of a square matrix is defined to be the sum of its diagonal entries. For example,

$$\text{trace} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 5.$$

1. True or False?

The function $\text{trace} : \mathcal{M}_{3 \times 3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is linear.

The *trace* of a square matrix is defined to be the sum of its diagonal entries. For example,

$$\text{trace} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 5.$$

1. True or False?

The function $\text{trace} : \mathcal{M}_{3 \times 3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is linear.

Follow-up. What is the dimension of the null space of this linear map?

2. True or False?

Consider the map $d/dx : \mathcal{P}_3 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_3$, and let A be the matrix representation of this linear map with respect to the standard basis $\langle 1, x, x^2, x^3 \rangle$ of \mathcal{P}_3 . Then $A^4 = 0$.

3. True or False?

Let B denote the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^2 , $\pi_x : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is projection onto the x -axis and $\pi_y : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is projection onto the y -axis. Then

$$\text{Rep}_{B,B}(\pi_x) \text{Rep}_{B,B}(\pi_y) = 0.$$

4. True or False?

The only 2×2 matrices A such that $A^2 = I$ are the following:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. True or False?

The matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

has no left inverse.