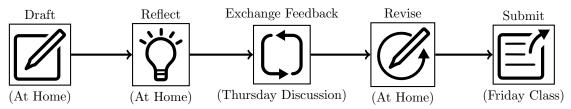
The PAR Process



Note: Your PAR (both initial and final drafts) must be typed in IATEX.

Problem Statement

- 1. Is there a linear transformation \mathcal{T} such that $\mathcal{T}(\langle 1,1\rangle) = \langle 1,2\rangle$ and $\mathcal{T}(\langle 3,2\rangle) = \langle 2,4\rangle$? Either give a matrix for such a transformation, or explain why there isn't one.
- 2. Is there a linear transformation \mathcal{R} such that $\mathcal{R}(\langle 1, 2 \rangle) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$, and $\mathcal{R}(\langle 2, 4 \rangle) = \langle 3, 2 \rangle$? Either give a matrix for such a transformation, or explain why there isn't one.
- 3. If you answered "yes" to either of the above questions, are there other linear transformations that do the same thing? Give an example, or explain why there aren't.

Suppose $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is a linearly independent set, and $\{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$ is a linearly dependent set in \mathbb{R}^3 .

- 4. Is there a linear transformation \mathcal{P} such that $\mathcal{P}(v_i) = w_i$ for i = 1, 2, 3?
- 5. Is there a linear transformation Q such that $Q(w_i) = v_i$ for i = 1, 2, 3?

For problems 4 and 5, PROVE your answer! (Hint: You will need to use the definition of a linear transformation.)

LATEX note: To make fancy script letters, add the line \usepackage{amsfonts} to your preamble, and use the command \mathcal{T}, for example. (Once you've loaded this package, you can play around with other fun fonts like \mathbb and \mathfrak, too.)

Feedback Provided By:_



Show All Steps



Explain Why, Not Just What



Avoid Pronouns



Use Correct Definitions



Define Variables, Units, etc.



Create Diagrams

Suggestions Accuracy Strengths



Correct Setup



Accurate Calculations



Solve Multiple Ways



Answer Reasonable



Other (Write Below)