

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

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 .

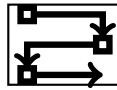
4. Is there a linear transformation \mathcal{Q} such that $\mathcal{Q}(w_i) = v_i$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$?
5. Is there a linear transformation \mathcal{P} such that $\mathcal{P}(v_i) = w_i$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$?

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{b}` and `\mathfrak{f}`, too.)

Reflection

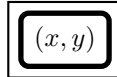
Turn the page and check off the icons for things you think you did well; circle the icons for things you would like feedback on.

Suggestions**Communication****Strengths**

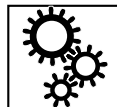
Show All Steps

Explain Why,
Not Just What

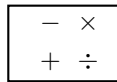
Avoid Pronouns

Use Correct
DefinitionsDefine Variables,
Units, etc.

Create Diagrams

Suggestions**Accuracy****Strengths**

Correct Setup



Accurate Calculations



Solve Multiple Ways



Answer Reasonable

Other
(Write Below)