

1) Answer TRUE or FALSE:

- a) If  $A$  is similar to  $B$  then  $A - 4I$  is similar to  $B - 4I$ .
- b) If  $A$  is similar to a singular matrix then  $A$  is also singular.
- c) If  $A$  represents a  $60^\circ$  rotation of  $R^2$  then  $A^6 = I$ .
- d) If  $A$  and  $B$  are row equivalent, they have the same column space.
- e) If  $A$  represents  $L : R^3 \rightarrow R^2$  then  $\text{Col}(A) = L(R^3)$ .

2) Find the transition matrix from  $[\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3]$  to  $[\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3]$  where:

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = (4, 6, 7)^T, \mathbf{v}_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T, \mathbf{v}_3 = (0, 1, 2)^T$$

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T, \mathbf{u}_2 = (1, 2, 2)^T, \mathbf{u}_3 = (2, 3, 4)^T$$

3) Choose ONE of these to prove (on the back of the page).

- a) If  $A$  and  $B$  are row equivalent, they have the same row space.
  - b) Suppose that  $L : V \rightarrow W$  is linear and  $S$  is a subspace of  $V$ . Prove that  $L(S)$  is a subspace of  $W$ .
  - c) The dimension of  $\text{Col}(A)$  equals the dimension of  $\text{Row}(A)$ .
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**Answers:** 1) TTTFT

2) This was a HW problem. Set  $S = U^{-1}V$  (maybe from an arrow diagram), which is easiest to get from  $[U|V] \rightarrow [I|S]$ .

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3) These proofs are in the textbook [though I think my proof of c) is clearer than the book's].