

- 1) Answer TRUE or FALSE:
 - a) If A and B are row equivalent, then $\text{Col}(A^T) = \text{Col}(B^T)$.
 - b) If A is similar to a nonsingular matrix, then A is nonsingular.
 - c) If A is similar to I , then $A = I$.
 - d) If A and B are row equivalent they have the same rank.
 - e) If A represents $L : R^3 \rightarrow R^2$ then $\text{Col}(A) = L(R^3)$.
- 2) Find the transition matrix representing the change in coordinates from $[1, x]$ to $[2x-1, 2x+1]$ in P_2 .
- 3) Choose ONE of these.
 - a) Suppose A and B are $n \times n$ and B is nonsingular. Prove that $\text{rank}(BA) = \text{rank}(A)$. [Hint: compare their nullspaces]
 - 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 $\text{Row}(A)$. [Explain each step, including a couple of sentences about dependency relations].

Remarks and Answers: The average was about 45/60.

1) TTTTT

2) The matrix U that goes back to the standard basis is easier to do 1st; then find its inverse any way you choose (I used the adjoint method).

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ so, the answer is } U^{-1} = \frac{1}{-4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3) See text.