

## HOMEWORK DUE MONDAY 12/11

MATH 615

Homework: #3-#5. Numbers #1-#2 optional, depending on if you need more work with change of basis problems.

- (1) Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the linear map given in standard coordinates by the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let  $B = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$  and  $B' = \{(-2, 1), (2, 1)\}$ .

- (a) Find the change of basis matrices  $P_{BB'}$  and  $P_{B'B}$  and use these to compute the matrix of  $T$  relative to  $B'$  (i.e. the above matrix is  $T_{BB}$ , and use  $P_{BB'}$  and  $P_{B'B}$  to find  $T_{B'B'}$ ).
- (b) Use  $T_{B'B'}$  to find the kernel and image of  $T$ .
- (2) Let  $T : \mathbb{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be given by

$$T(p) = \begin{bmatrix} p(0) \\ p(2) \end{bmatrix}$$

(e.g. if  $p = a + bx$ , then  $p(4) = a + b(4) = a + 4b$ .)

- (a) Find the matrix of  $T$  relative to the standard bases  $B = \{1, x, x^2\}$  of  $\mathbb{P}_2$ , and  $C = \{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2\}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .
- (b) Find the matrix of  $T$  relative to the basis  $A = \{1, 1+x, 1+x+x^2\}$  of  $\mathbb{P}_2$  and  $D = \{(1, 1), (1, -1)\}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .
- (3) Suppose that  $T : \mathbb{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$  satisfies

$$T(1+x) = 3(x+x^2), \quad T(x+x^2) = -(x^2+1), \quad T(x^2+1) = 2(x+x^2) + (x+x^2).$$

Calculate  $\text{Ker } T$  and  $\text{Im } T$ .

(Hint: Find the matrix of  $T$  relative to the basis  $\{1+x, x+x^2, x^2+1\}$ , calculate kernel and image relative to that basis, then rewrite the kernel and image as polynomials.)

- (4) Suppose  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  satisfies

$$T(3, 1) = 5(3, 1), \quad T(0, 2) = -1(0, 2).$$

Find the matrix of  $T$  relative to the standard basis of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

- (5) Suppose that a matrix  $A, B \in \mathcal{M}_{n \times n}$  is diagonal; i.e. the entry in the  $i$ -th row,  $j$ -th column

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} a_i & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad B_{ij} = \begin{cases} b_i & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}.$$

Prove that  $AB$  is diagonal with  $(AB)_{ii} = a_i b_i$ .