

Homework 5 Due Friday, February 23, 2024 at 11:59pm on gradescope

Academic honesty expectations: Same as on previous homeworks. We remind you that internet searches are not permitted.

- Find 2×2 matrices A and B such that $AB = O$ but $BA \neq O$. Similarly, find linear transformations $U, T : F^2 \rightarrow F^2$ such that $UT = T_0$ (the zero transformation) but $TU \neq T_0$.
 - Let V be a vector space, and let $T : V \rightarrow V$ be linear. Prove that $T^2 = T_0$ if and only if $R(T) \subseteq N(T)$.
- Let V be a finite dimensional vector space and $T, U : V \rightarrow V$ be non-zero linear maps that satisfy $R(T) \cap R(U) = \{0_V\}$. Prove that T and U are linearly independent in $\mathcal{L}(V)$, the space of linear maps from V to V .
- Let V, W , and Z be vector spaces, and let $T : V \rightarrow W$ and $U : W \rightarrow Z$ be linear.
 - Prove that if UT is one-to-one, then T is one-to-one. Must U also be one-to-one?
 - Prove that if UT is onto, the U is onto. Must T also be onto?
 - Prove that if U and T are bijections, then UT is also. (A bijection is a transformation that is both one-to-one and onto.)
- Let $T : M_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_3(\mathbb{R})$ be given by

$$T \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \right) = (a + b) + dx + ax^2 + (c - b)x^3.$$

Find an ordered basis β for $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ and an ordered basis γ for $P_3(\mathbb{R})$ so that $[T]_{\beta}^{\gamma}$ is the identity matrix I_4 . Be sure to prove that the β and γ you choose are indeed bases.

- Let $V = \mathbb{R}^3$. Let $T_1 : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by $T_1(a, b, c) = (0, b, c)$. Let $T_2 : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by $T_2(a, b, c) = (0, a, b)$. Determine $[T_1]_{\beta}$ and $[T_2]_{\beta}$, where β is the standard ordered basis for \mathbb{R}^3 . Determine bases for $N(T_i)$ and $R(T_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$.
 - Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space and $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. If $\text{rank}(T) = \text{rank}(T^2)$, prove that $R(T) \cap N(T) = \mathbf{0}$. Deduce that $V = R(T) \oplus N(T)$. (Part (a) of this question is designed to help you think about part (b).)