## Math 131, Fall 18 Discussion Section Worksheet 7

- 1. Let  $\beta = (e_1, \ldots, e_n)$  be the standard basis of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . For the following linear maps  $T : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ , compute the matrix  $[T]^{\beta}_{\beta}$ .
  - (a)  $T: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$  defined by  $T(a_1, a_2, \ldots) = (a_1, 2a_2, \ldots, na_n).$

(b) 
$$T : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$$
 defined by  $T(a_1, a_2, \ldots) = (a_n, a_{n-1}, \ldots, a_1).$ 

2. Recall the set of  $(m \times n)$ -matrices  $\operatorname{Mat}_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$  is a vector space under entry-wise addition and scalar multiplication. Consider the basis  $\alpha$  of  $\operatorname{Mat}_{2,2}(\mathbb{R})$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

and the basis  $\beta = (1, x, x^2)$  of  $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ . Define  $T : \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \to \operatorname{Mat}_{2,2}(\mathbb{R})$  by

$$T(p) = \begin{bmatrix} p'(0) & 2p(1) \\ 0 & p''(3) \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute  $[T]^{\alpha}_{\beta}$ .

3. Suppose V is n-dimensional, W is m-dimensional and  $T: V \to W$  is a linear map. Let  $\beta = (v_1, \ldots, v_n)$  be a basis of V. Show that if T is injective, then there is a basis  $\gamma$  of W such that  $[T]_{\beta}^{\gamma}$  is the  $m \times n$ -matrix of the form:

[1	0		0	
0	1		÷	
:		·	0	
0		0	1	
0		0	0	
:			:	
0		0	0	

4. Consider the linear transformation  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$  given in the standard basis by the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \operatorname{Mat}_{2,3}(\mathbb{R})$$

Find a basis  $\beta = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$  of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  such that with respect to the basis  $\beta$  of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and the standard basis  $\gamma = ((1, 0), (0, 1))$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , the matrix of T takes the form

$$[T]^{\gamma}_{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$