

- PRINT NAME \_\_\_\_\_
- Write version on your blue book and hand in this exam inside your blue book. VERSION A
- There are a total of 50 points possible.
- ONE PAGE of notes is allowed. No calculators are allowed.
- **You must show your work to receive credit.**

1. (6 pts) Find a matrix  $T$  so that, if  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  has coordinates  $\mathbf{c}$  in the basis

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

then it has coordinates  $T\mathbf{c}$  in the standard basis  $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}$  for  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

2. (24 pts) A linear transformation from  $\mathbb{R}^3$  to  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is given by  $L(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ .
- (a) What is the kernel of  $L$ ?
  - (b) Find a set of vectors that span the range of  $L$ . (They need not be a basis.)
  - (c) Find a matrix  $A$  such that  $L(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x}$ .
  - (d) What is the dimension of the range of  $L$ ? Give a reason for your answer.
3. (10 pts) Suppose that  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  are nonsingular and that  $A$  and  $B$  are similar. Prove that  $A^{-1}$  and  $B^{-1}$  are similar.
4. (10 pts) Suppose  $U$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $V$  is a subspace of  $U$ . Prove that  $U^\perp$  is contained in  $V^\perp$ .

**WARNING: The final exam will probably not be in this room.**