

1. Let $Id : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the identity linear transformation. For the ordered bases \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{B} , compute the matrix representation $[Id]_{\mathcal{A}}^{\mathcal{B}}$. (To be clear, the bases are ordered by reading from left to right.) (2 pts each)

a) $\mathcal{A} = \{2e_2, e_3 - e_1, e_1\}$ and $\mathcal{B} = \{e_1, 2e_2, e_3 - e_1\}$.

b) $\mathcal{A} = \{e_1, e_1 + e_2, e_1 + e_2 + e_3\}$ and $\mathcal{B} = \{2e_1 - 3e_2, e_3 + e_2, 4e_2\}$.

2. Prove: If F is a field, V is an F -vector space of dimension n , and \mathcal{A} is any ordered basis of V , then the matrix representation $[Id]_{\mathcal{A}}^{\mathcal{A}}$ of the identity linear transformation is the $n \times n$ -identity matrix I_n . (4 pts)

3. Prove: Let F be a field and let V be an F -vector space of dimension n . Suppose $T : V \rightarrow V$ is a linear transformation of rank n . Then there are ordered bases \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} of V such that $[T]_{\mathcal{A}}^{\mathcal{B}} = I_n$ is the $n \times n$ -identity matrix. (4 pts)

4. Let F be a field and let V and W be F -vector spaces. Suppose $v \in V$. Prove that the map $E_v : \mathcal{L}(V, W) \rightarrow W$ defined by $E_v(T) = T(v)$ is a linear transformation. Moreover, show that E_v is onto provided $v \neq 0$. (You may assume that V has finite dimension.) (4 pts)

5. Let F be a field and V an F -vector space. The vector space $\mathcal{L}(V, F)$ is called the *dual vector space* of V and also written V^* . Prove that $\dim_F(V) = \dim_F(V^*)$ if V is finite dimensional. (4 pts)