

## MATH 350: Homework #7

**Due: Thursday, November 1, 2018**

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Solve the below problems concerning coordinates, elementary matrices, and determinants. A (possibly improper) subset of them will be graded. All calculations should be done analytically.

1. Find the change of coordinate matrix that changes  $\beta'$ -coordinates into  $\beta$ -coordinates, where

$$\beta = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$
$$\beta' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

2. Let  $T$  be the linear operator on  $P_1(\mathbb{R})$  ( $T : P_1(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_1(\mathbb{R})$ ) defined by

$$T(f(x)) = f'(x).$$

Let  $\beta$  be the standard ordered basis for  $P_1(\mathbb{R})$ , and  $\beta' = \{1 - x, 1 + x\}$  another ordered basis. Use the change of coordinate matrix  $Q$  to find  $[T]_{\beta'}$ . *Note:* You will have to find the inverse of a  $2 \times 2$  matrix.

3. Write the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

as the product of elementary matrices.

4. **True or False:** Assume the  $A$  and  $B$  are matrices related by an elementary row operation.  $A$  and  $B$  may have different rank. Provide justification.
5. Consider the linear transformation  $T : P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_2(\mathbb{R})$  defined by

$$T(f(x)) = f''(x) + 2f'(x) - f(x).$$

Show that  $T$  is invertible. Using the standard basis for  $P_2(\mathbb{R})$ , find a representation for  $T^{-1}$ . *Note:* I am not asking you to find the a matrix representation for  $T^{-1}$ , but precisely  $T^{-1}(f(x))$ , for  $f(x) \in P_2(\mathbb{R})$ . Of course, to get this representation, you can use a matrix and theorems.

6. Prove that  $\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$  for any  $A, B \in M_{2 \times 2}(F)$ .
7. Find the value of  $k$  that satisfies the following equation:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} b_1 + c_1 & b_2 + c_2 & b_3 + c_3 \\ a_1 + c_1 & a_2 + c_2 & a_3 + c_3 \\ a_1 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 & a_3 + b_3 \end{pmatrix} = k \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$