(1) Let W be a subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 given by

$$W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} : x - 2y + z + w = 0 \right\}.$$

Find a basis of W. What is the dimension of W? Can you realize W as the null space of a linear transformation?

(2) Consider the map $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ given by T(X) = AX, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e & \pi \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -e & \pi \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Is the map surjective? What does this say about solutions to AX = B for arbitrary $B \in \mathbb{R}^3$?

(b) Is the map injective? What does this say about the uniqueness of the solutions to AX = B?

(3) Find a basis for the column space of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(4) Define $T: P_4(\mathbb{R}) \to P_4(\mathbb{R})$ by

$$T(p)(x) = xp'(x)$$

for all x. Find all eigenvalues and eigenvectors of T.

(5) Find the eigenvalues for the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find the eigenspace of each eigenvalue.

- (6) Let A and B be $n \times n$ matrices. Show that the rank $(AB) \leq \operatorname{rank}(A)$
- (7) Fins a 2 × 2 matrix A that has an eigenvalue $\lambda_1 = 1$ with eigenvector
 - $v_1 = (1 \ 2)^t$ and an eigenvalue $\lambda_2 = -1$ with eigenvector $v_2 = (2 \ 1)^t$.