Instructions: Show all work. Use exact answers unless otherwise asked to round.

- 1. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -5 \\ 7 & -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  and define  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$  by  $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$ .
  - a. Find the image under T of  $\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}$ .

b. Find a vector whose image under T is  $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix}$ . Is it unique?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -5 \\ 7 & -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -5 \\ 7 & -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{ The } \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 25/7 & 1 & -60/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 20/7 & 1 & -48/7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_1 = -25/7 \chi_3 - 60/7 \qquad \qquad \chi_3 = 1 \qquad \qquad \chi_2 = -20/7 \chi_3 - 48/7$$

$$\chi_3 = \chi_3$$
2. Show that the transformation  $T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x_2 - 4x_3 \\ 1 - x_1^2 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ . Determine if the transformation is

linear. If it is not, explain why not. If it is, prove it. Is the transformation one-to-one, onto, both, or neither? Explain.

it is not linear (it fails all tests that in particular)  $T(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 3(0) - 4(0) \\ 1 - (0)^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$