

1. (2+2+1 pts.) Let  $\mathbb{W} = \{a + bx + cx^2 \in \mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) : a + b = c\}$ .

- (a) Show that  $\mathbb{W}$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ .
- (b) Find a basis for  $\mathbb{W}$ .
- (c) What is the dimension of  $\mathbb{W}$ ?

2. (2+3 pts.)

- (a) If  $\beta = \{x, y\}$  is a basis for a vector space  $\mathbb{H}$ , show that  $\gamma = \{ax, x + y\}$  is also a basis for  $\mathbb{H}$  for any nonzero scalar  $a$ .
- (b) Show that if  $\mathbb{W}_1$  and  $\mathbb{W}_2$  are two subspaces of a vector space  $\mathbb{V}$ , then so is  $\mathbb{W}_1 \cap \mathbb{W}_2$ .

3. (2+3 pts.)

- (a) Let  $\mathbf{T} : \mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$  be a linear for which  $\mathbf{T}(x+1) = x^2 - 1$  and  $\mathbf{T}(x-1) = x^2 + x$ . Evaluate  $\mathbf{T}(5x - 1)$ .
- (b) Let  $\mathbf{L} : \mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$  be a linear defined by

$$\mathbf{L}(f(x)) = \begin{pmatrix} f(2) - f(1) & 1 \\ 0 & f(0) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Find a basis for the range of  $\mathbf{L}$ .

4. (2+2+1 pts.) Let  $\mathbf{T} : \mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a linear defined by  $\mathbf{T}(a + bx) = (a + b, 3b - a)$ .

- (a) Find a matrix representation for  $\mathbf{T}$ .
- (b) Determine whether  $\mathbf{T}$  is one-to-one and onto.
- (c) Evaluate  $\mathbf{T}(3x + 1)$ .

5. (2+3 pts.) Let  $\mathbf{T} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a linear defined by

$$\mathbf{T}(x, y) = (x, x + 2y).$$

Let  $\beta = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$  and  $\gamma = \{(1, 2), (1, -1)\}$  be two ordered bases for  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

- (a) Find the change of coordinate matrix  $\mathbf{Q}$ , that changes  $\gamma$ -coordinates into  $\beta$ -coordinates.
- (b) Evaluate  $[\mathbf{T}]_\gamma$ .