$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Math~320~Linear~Algebra} \\ {\rm Assignment~\#~5} \end{array}$

- 1. Let $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be defined by rotating every vector by $2\pi/3$ (120°) counter-clockwise. Find the standard matrix of this transformation.
- 2. Let:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -8 & -2 & -8 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 4 & 7/2 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & -5/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

and define $T: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ defined by $T(\vec{v}) = A\vec{v}$.

- (a) What are m and n?
- (b) Use the Gauss-Jordon algorithm to show that A reduces to:

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (c) Is T one-to-one?
- (d) Is T onto?
- (e) Find $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^4$ such that $\vec{b} \not\in \text{Im}(T)$.