1. [20pts] Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ and $U : \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformations defined by T(x,y) = (x-y, x, 2x+y) and U(x, y, z) = (z-2y, x-2y+z).

(a) Prove that UT is an isomorphism of \mathbb{R}^2 onto itself. Is TU one-one? Is it onto? Justify your answer.

(b) Let B be the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^2 and $B' = \{(1,1,0), (0,1,1), (2,2,3)\}$. Find $[T]_B^{B'}$.

(c) Let $\{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n\}$ be a basis for a vector space V and let $g: V \longrightarrow W$ be a linear transformation. Prove that $\{g(\alpha_1), \ldots, g(\alpha_n)\}$ is a linearly independent subset of W if and only if g is one-one.

2. [12pts] Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space over a field F.

(a) Prove that if S is a nonempty subset of V, then $S^0 = (\text{span}(S))^0$.

(b) Let W be the subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 spanned by the vectors v = (1, 0, -1, 2) and w = (2, 3, 1, 1). Find all linear functionals $f: (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \longmapsto c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + c_3 x_3 + c_4 x_4$ that are in W^0 .

3. [20pts] Let V, W be finite-dimensional vector spaces over a field F.

(a) Prove that if $T \in L(V, W)$ then $\ker(T^t) = (\operatorname{Im} T)^0$. Deduce that T is onto if and only if T^t is one-one.

(b) Prove that if T^t is onto then T is one-one.

(c) Prove that if T is an isomorphism then T^t is also an isomorphism.