

Read Hoffman and Kunze, Chapter 3, Section 7, and Chapter 4, Sections 1-3.

1. From Hoffman and Kunze, Chapter 3, do these problems:

Page 111, #1. Pages 115-116, #1-3, 7.

2. From Hoffman and Kunze, Chapter 4, do these problems:

Pages 122-123, #1(a), 4-6. Pages 126-127, #5, 6. [Hint for #6: what is  $L(1)$ ?  $L(x)$ ?]

3. a) Show that if  $T : V \rightarrow W$  is a surjective linear transformation of finite dimensional vector spaces with kernel  $N$ , then  $\dim(V/N) = \dim(V) - \dim(N)$ . [Hint: Consider  $\dim(W)$ .]

b) Illustrate this with the example  $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $W = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $T(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ .

4. Let  $T : V \rightarrow W$  and  $S : W \rightarrow Z$  be linear transformations of finite dimensional vector spaces.

a) Show that  $T^t = 0$  if and only if  $T = 0$ .

b) Show that  $(S \circ T)^t = T^t \circ S^t$ , and deduce that if  $S \circ T = 0$  then  $T^t \circ S^t = 0$ . [You can do this either using the linear transformations or the corresponding matrices.]

c) Show that if  $T$  is surjective then  $T^t$  is injective. [Hint: What is the kernel of  $T^t$ ?]

d) Show that if  $T$  is injective then  $T^t$  is surjective. [Hint: Pick a basis  $B$  of  $V$ , and show that  $T(B)$  extends to a basis of  $W$ .]

e) Conclude that  $T$  is an isomorphism if and only if  $T^t$  is an isomorphism.

5. Let  $F$  be a field.

a) What does the first isomorphism theorem for groups say about the trace map  $M_2(F) \rightarrow F$ ? (Here  $M_2(F)$  consists of the  $2 \times 2$  matrices over  $F$ , viewed as a group under addition.)

b) What does it say about the determinant map  $GL_2(F) \rightarrow F^\times$ ? (Caution: What are the operations on these groups?)