Consider the following two matrices:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1) Describe the columnspace of each matrix, that is, the span of the columns of the matrix.

2) Consider the associated linear transformations  $T_A$  and  $T_B$ . Describe the domain, codomain, and range of these functions.

3) Describe  $T_A$  and  $T_B$  as functions: that is, if the input is, say,  $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$  then what is the output?

4) Let  $T_1 = T_A \circ T_B$ . Find  $[T_1]$ , the matrix associated to  $T_1$ . (Hint: use matrix multiplication. Use the domain and codomain of these functions to determine in which order to multiply)

- 5) Describe  $T_1$  as a function, as well as its domain, codomain, and range.
- 6) Let  $T_2 = T_B \circ T_A$ . Find  $[T_2]$ , the matrix associated to  $T_2$ .

7) Describe  $T_2$  as a function, as well as its domain, codomain, and range.

- 8) Are any of  $T_A$ ,  $T_B$ ,  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  one-to-one and/or onto?
- 9) Which of  $T_A$ ,  $T_B$ ,  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  are invertible?
- 10) For the  $T_i$  that are invertible, give its domain, codomain, and range.
- 11) For the  $T_i$  that are invertible, find  $[T_i]$ .
- 12) For the  $T_i$  that are invertible, verify that  $[T_i] \cdot [T_i]^{-1} = I_n$  and that  $[T_i]^{-1} \cdot [T_i] = I_n$ .
- 13) Find  $A^{-1} \cdot T_1 \cdot B \cdot T_2 \cdot A^{-1}$ , if it makes sense to do so.