

Let α be the basis $\{(1, 2), (3, 4)\}$ of $\mathbb{R}_{1 \times 2}$. Let $\tau: \mathbb{R}_{1 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{1 \times 2}$ be the linear transformation $\tau(a, b) = (b, 2a)$.

- 1) Find $Mtx_{\alpha, \alpha}(\tau)$.

$\tau(1, 2) = (2, 2) = -(1, 2) + (3, 4)$ so the first column is $(-1 \ 1)^T$.

$\tau(3, 4) = (4, 6) = (1, 2) + (3, 4)$ so the second column is $(1 \ 1)^T$.

So $Mtx_{\alpha, \alpha}(\tau) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- 2) Determine whether or not τ is one to one (and give sufficient reasons).

τ is one to one since $Mtx_{\alpha, \alpha}(\tau)$ has rank 2 = the number of columns.

Another reason is that the columns of $Mtx_{\alpha, \alpha}(\tau)$ are linearly independent.

Many more reasons are possible.

- 3) Determine whether or not τ is onto (and give sufficient reasons).

τ is onto since $Mtx_{\alpha, \alpha}(\tau)$ has rank 2 = the number of rows. Many more reasons are possible.