1. Let $T_1 : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$, $T_1(a_1, a_2) = (a_1 + a_2, a_1 - a_2)$. Let $\beta = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$ and $\gamma = \{(1, 2), (1, 1)\}$. Compute $[T]_{\beta}^{\gamma}$.

2. Let $T_2 : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$, $T_2(a_1, a_2) = (2a_1 + 4a_2, -a_1 - a_2)$. Let $\beta = \{(1, 2), (-1, 1)\}$ and $\gamma = \{(2, 1), (2, 0)\}$. Compute $[T]^{\gamma}_{\beta}$.

- 3. Section 2.2, Problem 10
- 4. Section 2.2, Problem 15
- 5. Section 2.3, Problem 1

6. Let T_1, T_2 be as above. Let $\alpha = \{(1, 1), (0, 1)\}, \beta = \{(1, 2), (-1, 1)\}, \gamma = \{(0, 1), (2, 1)\}$. Verify explicitly that $[T_2 \circ T_1]^{\gamma}_{\alpha} = [T_2]^{\gamma}_{\beta} [T_1]^{\beta}_{\alpha}$. (This is of course assured by Theorem 2.11.)

- 7. Section 2.4, Problem 1
- 8. Section 2.4, Problem 7
- 9. Let A be the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 13 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Find A^{-1} .

- 10. Section 2.5, Problem 2
- 11. (extra credit) Section 2.4, Problem 16