

1. (a) Quote the definition of the matrix of a linear operator $F: V \rightarrow V$ with respect to two bases, R and S of V .
(b) $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ scales every vector by 2. Find its matrix in bases $R = \{(1,1,1), (1,1,0), (1,0,0)\}$ and $S = \{(0,1,1), (1,0,1), (1,1,0)\}$.
2. (a) Quote the definition of a group.
(b) Verify if the set G of all complex solutions to equations of the form $z^n = 1$, for $n=3,4, \dots$ is a group with respect to multiplication. (To be more precise: $G = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : (\exists n > 2) z^n = 1\}$)
3. $J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find a matrix P such that $J = P^{-1}AP$. Hint: *it exists!*
4. Consider \mathbb{C} as a vector space over \mathbb{R} . Verify that $f(z) = \bar{z}$ is a linear operator. Find all eigenvalues of f , for each eigenvalue find an eigenvector.
5. Solve in complex numbers the equation $z^3 = \bar{z}$.