

1. Assume that T is a linear transformation. Find the standard matrix of T .
 $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 $T(e_1) = (2, 3, 1), T(e_2) = (-1, 2, 3)$.

2. Assume that T is a linear transformation. Find the standard matrix of T , Where
 $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ rotates points (about the origin) through $5\pi/6$ radians.

3. Assume that T is a linear transformation. Find the standard matrix of T .
That transform the parallelogram with vertices $(0,0), (2,0), (1,2)$ and $(3,2)$, to a square with edges $(0,0), (1,0), (0,1)$ and $(1,1)$ Verify your answer by mapping the four vertices of the rectangle to the vertices of the square.

4. Assume that T is a linear transformation. Find the standard matrix of T .
 $T : \mathfrak{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}^3$ is a vertical shear transformation that maps \mathbf{e}_1 into $\mathbf{e}_1 - 18\mathbf{e}_2$ but leaves the vector \mathbf{e}_2 unchanged.
5. Assume that T is a linear transformation. Find the standard matrix of T .
 $T : \mathfrak{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}^3$ first reflects points through the horizontal x_1 -axis and then reflects points through the origin.
6. Assume that T is a linear transformation. Find the standard matrix of T .
 $T : R^3 \rightarrow R^3$, rotates the vectors in R^3 about the x axis by an angle θ . Verify your answer by rotating $(1,0,0)$, $(1,1,1)$, $(1,1,-1)$ by an angle $\pi/2$.