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_ transformation

zero

[MTH212] Let U and V be vector spaces over a field F, and let $(T:U\to V)$ be a one-one and onto linear transformation. The T is called Isomorphism

[MTH212] Consider the function $(T:R^{2} \to R^{2}:) (T = x,y = x,y)$ (T) (T) (T) (T) (x,y) (T) (x,y) (

reflection

[MTH212] Let~\(T:R^{2}\to R^{2}\)~be the transformation~ \(T\left(x_{1},x_{2}\right) = \left(x_{1},0\right)). The null space (or kernel)~~of~\(T\)~is \(\left(0,x_{2}\right)))

[MTH212] Let $(T: U \setminus V)$ be defined by T(u) = u for all $(u \setminus u)$. Then T is a transformation

Identity

[MTH212] Let $(F:R^{4}\to R^{3})$ defined by $(F\left(x,y,z,t\right)=\left(x-y+z+t, x+2z-t, x+y+3z-3t\right)$ (1,-1,-3)

[MTH212] Consider the function $(p:R^{3}\to R^{2}:) (p\left(x,y,z\right)) + \left(R^{3}\right))$ is a _____ from (R^{3}) on to the xy-plane projection

[MTH212] Let $(L:R^{3}\to R)$ be the map given by (L(x,y,z) = x + y + z). What is nullity (L)?

[MTH212] Consider the linear transformation defined by $(F\left(x,y,z\right))=\left(y, x^{2}\right), (12,4)$

 $\label{eq:constraint} $$ MTH212] Let (F:R^{3}to R^{2}) and (G:R^{3}to R^{2}) be defined by (F\left(x,y,z\right)) = left(2x,y+z\right)) and (F\left(x,y,z\right)) = left(x-z,y\right)), determine F+G (left(3x-z,2y+z\right)) $$ Models and (F left(x,y,z\right)) = left(x-z,y\right)), determine F+G (left(3x-z,2y+z\right)) $$ Models and (F left(x,y,z\right)) = left(x-z,y\right)), $$ Models and (F left(x,y,z\right)) = left(x-z,y\right), $$ Models and (F left(x,y,z\right)), $$

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