

Theorem 5 from 2.2 could also make g. state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solution.

If *A* and *B* are square matrices, and, then by j. and k. both *A* and *B* are invertible with  and .

The Invertible Matrix Theorem essentially divides the set of all  matrices into two disjoint classes:

Invertible

Not Invertible

Use the Invertible Matrix Theorem to determine if the following are invertible.

Be careful, the Invertible Matrix Theorem only applies to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ matrices.

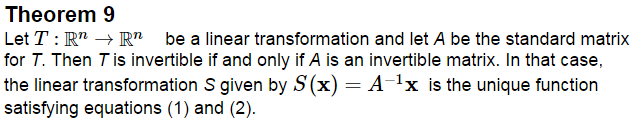
If A is invertible, we can also think about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in light of linear transformations.



In general, a Linear Transformation  is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if there exists a function  such that



We call *S* the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of *T* and write it as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



What can be said about a one-to-one linear transformation ?

**Practice Problems**

