

1. Let V , W_1 and W_2 be finite-dimensional vector spaces and let $T_1 : V \rightarrow W_1$, $T_2 : V \rightarrow W_2$ be linear maps. Prove that there exists a linear map $S : W_1 \rightarrow W_2$ such that $T_2 = ST_1$ if and only if $\text{null } T_1 \subset \text{null } T_2$.
2. (a) For any vector space V over a field \mathbb{F} , construct an isomorphism $S_V : V \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{F}, V)$ (don't forget to prove that this is an isomorphism indeed).
(b) Find an isomorphism $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{F}^n, V) \rightarrow V^n$.
3. Let U and V be subspaces of a vector space W . Prove that if $U + w = V$ for some vector $w \in W$, then $w \in U$ and $U = V$.
4. Following the proof of Theorem 4.8 from the textbook (page 121), prove the following Euclidean division theorem: For any positive integers p, s , there exist unique non-negative integers q, r such that $p = sq + r$ and $r < s$. What objects in your proof would replace $\mathcal{P}_n(\mathbb{F})$ and its dimension?
5. Let V , U and W be finite-dimensional vector spaces over a field \mathbb{F} and $p : V \rightarrow U$ and $q : V \rightarrow W$ be linear surjective maps such that $V = \text{null } p \oplus \text{null } q$.
 - (a) Prove that V is isomorphic to $U \times W$.
 - (b) Construct an isomorphism explicitly.
 - (c) Are the spaces V and $U \oplus W$ still isomorphic if they are not assumed to be finite-dimensional?