## Linear Algebra Standards

How can	we solve systems of linear equations?
□ □ <b>E.1</b>	Systems as matrices. I can translate back and forth between a system of linear equations and the corresponding augmented matrix.
$\square$ $\square$ E.2	Row reduction. I can put a matrix in reduced row echelon form.
□ □ <b>E.3</b>	Systems of linear equations. I can solve a system of linear equations.
□ □ <b>E.4</b>	${f Homogeneous\ systems}.\ {f I}$ can find a basis for the solution set of a homogeneous system of equations.
What is	a vector space?
□ □ <b>V.1</b>	Vector space. I can determine if a set with given operations forms a vector space.
□ □ <b>V.2</b>	<b>Linear combinations</b> . I can determine if a vector can be written as a linear combination of a given set of vectors.
$\square$ $\square$ $\mathbf{V.3}$	Spanning sets. I can determine if a set of vectors spans a vector space.
$\square \square \mathbf{V.4}$	Subspaces. I can determine if a subset of a vector space is a subspace or not.
What sti	ructure do vector spaces have?
$\square$ $\square$ S.1	<b>Linear independence</b> . I can determine if a set of vectors is linearly dependent or independent.
$\square$ $\square$ S.2	Basis verification. I can determine if a set of vectors is a basis of a vector space.
$\square$ $\square$ S.3	Basis construction. I can compute a basis for the subspace spanned by a given set of vectors.
$\square \square \mathbf{S.4}$	<b>Dimension</b> . I can compute the dimension of a vector space.
How can	we understand linear maps algebraically?
□ □ <b>A.1</b>	<b>Linear maps as matrices</b> . I can write the matrix (with respect to the standard bases) corresponding to a linear transformation between Euclidean spaces.
$\square$ $\square$ A.2	Linear map verification. I can determine if a map between vector spaces is linear or not.
$\square$ $\square$ A.3	$\textbf{Injectivity and surjectivity}. \ I \ can \ determine \ if \ a \ given \ linear \ map \ is \ injective \ and/or \ surjective.$
$\square \square A.4$	$\textbf{Kernel and Image}. \ I \ can \ compute \ the \ kernel \ and \ image \ of \ a \ linear \ map, \ including \ finding \ bases.$
What alg	gebraic structure do matrices have?
□ □ <b>M.1</b>	Matrix Multiplication. I can multiply matrices.
$\square \square \mathbf{M.2}$	Invertible Matrices. I can determine if a square matrix is invertible or not.
□ □ <b>M.3</b>	Matrix inverses. I can compute the inverse matrix of an invertible matrix.
How can	we understand linear maps geometrically?
□ <b>□ G.1</b>	<b>Determinants</b> . I can compute the determinant of a square matrix.
□ □ <b>G.2</b>	$\textbf{Eigenvalues}. \ I \ can \ find \ the \ eigenvalues \ of \ a \ square \ matrix, \ along \ with \ their \ algebraic \ multiplicities.$
□ □ <b>G.3</b>	Eigenvectors. I can find the eigenspace of a square matrix associated to a given eigenvalue.
□ □ <b>G.4</b>	<b>Geometric multiplicity</b> . I can compute the geometric multiplicity of an eigenvalue of a square matrix.