## Linear Algebra Standards

How can we solve systems of linear equations?			Basis of solution space. I can find a ba-	
□ □ <b>E1.</b>	Systems as matrices. I can translate back and forth between a system of linear equations and the corresponding augmented matrix.	sis for the solution set of a homogeneous system of equations.		
		How car braically	${f n}$ we understand linear maps alge-	
□ □ <b>E2</b> .	Row reduction. I can put a matrix in reduced row echelon form.	□ <b>□ A1.</b>	□ <b>A1. Linear maps and matrices</b> . I can translate back and forth between a linear transformation of Euclidean spaces and its standard matrix, and perform related computations.	
□ <b>□ E3.</b>	<b>Systems of linear equations</b> . I can compute the solution set for a system of linear equations.			
What is	a vector space?	$\Box \Box \mathbf{A2}.$	Linear map verification. I can deter-	
	Vector property verification. I can show why an example satisfies a given vec- tor space property, but does not satisfy an- other given property.		mine if a map between vector spaces of polynomials is linear or not.	
		□ <b>□ A3.</b>	<b>Injectivity and surjectivity</b> . I can determine if a given linear map is injective	
□ □ V2.	Vector space identification. I can list all eight properties of a vector space, infer which of these properties a given example satisfies, and thus determine if the example is a vector space.		and/or surjective.	
		□ <b>□ A4.</b>	<b>Kernel and Image</b> . I can compute a basis for the kernel and a basis for the image of a linear map.	
□ □ <b>V3.</b>	<b>Linear combinations</b> . I can determine if a Euclidean vector can be written as a linear combination of a given set of Euclidean vectors.	What algebraic structure do matrices have?		
		□ □ M1.	Matrix Multiplication. I can multiply matrices.	
□ □ <b>V</b> 4.	<b>Spanning sets</b> . I can determine if a set of Euclidean vectors spans $\mathbb{R}^n$ .	□ □ M2.	<b>Invertible Matrices</b> . I can determine if a square matrix is invertible or not.	
□ □ <b>V</b> 5.	<b>Subspaces</b> . I can determine if a subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ is a subspace or not.	□ □ <b>M3</b> .	Matrix inverses. I can compute the inverse matrix of an invertible matrix.	
What structure do vector spaces have? Ho			How can we understand linear maps geomet-	
	<b>Linear independence</b> . I can determine if a set of Euclidean vectors is linearly dependent or independent.	rically?		
		□ □ <b>G</b> 1.	Row operations. I can represent a row operation as matrix multiplication, and compute how the operation affects the determinant.	
□ □ <b>S2.</b>	<b>Basis verification</b> . I can determine if a set of Euclidean vectors is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$ .			
□ □ S3.	Basis computation. I can compute a basis for the subspace spanned by a given set of Euclidean vectors.	□ □ <b>G2</b> .	<b>Determinants</b> . I can compute the determinant of a square matrix.	
□ □ <b>S4.</b>	<b>Dimension</b> . I can compute the dimension of a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$ .	□ □ <b>G3.</b>	<b>Eigenvalues</b> . I can find the eigenvalues of a $2 \times 2$ matrix.	
□ □ <b>S</b> 5.	Abstract vector spaces. I can solve exercises related to standards V3-S4 when posed in terms of polynomials or matrices.	□ □ G4.	<b>Eigenvectors</b> . I can find a basis for the eigenspace of a square matrix associated with a given eigenvalue.	