QUESTION 1. [2 marks] Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Is $x = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ an eigenvector to A corresponding to the eigenvalue $\lambda = -3$? Explain your answer.

Is $x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ an eigenvector to A corresponding to the eigenvalue $\lambda = -3$? Explain your answer.

QUESTION 2. [2 marks] Determine whether the set $\{(x,y) \mid x \ge 0 \text{ and } y \ge 0\}$ is a subspace of the vector space \mathbb{R}^2 with standard addition and scalar multiplication.

QUESTION 3. [8 marks] Prove the following. State which axiom of vector spaces is used at each step.

Let V be a vector space, and \vec{v} be a vector in V.

- 1. $0\vec{v} = \vec{0}$ (Hint: 0 + 0 = 0)
- 2. $\vec{v} + (-1)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$
- 3. The inverse of \vec{v} is unique.
- 4. $(-1)\vec{v} = -\vec{v}$

QUESTION 4. [4 marks]

Show that the set of all 2×2 matrices $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ such that a+b+c+d=0 is a subspace of M_2 .

QUESTION 5. [5 marks] Let V be a vector space, and $S = \{\overrightarrow{v_1}, \overrightarrow{v_2}, ..., \overrightarrow{v_n}\}$ a subset of V. Define the following terms.

- 1. S is a spanning set of V.
- 2. *S* is linearly independent.
- 3. S is a basis for V.
- 4. The dimension of V.

QUESTION 6. [6 marks] Let $S = \{(4, 3, 2), (0, 3, 2), (0, 0, 2)\}$, a subset of the vector space \mathbb{R}^3 .

- 1. Show that S is a basis for \mathbb{R}^3 .
- 2. Find the coordinates of $\vec{u}=(8,3,8)$ relative to S. That is, find $[\vec{u}]_S$.

QUESTION 7. [5 marks] Let V be a vector space with $\dim(V) = n$. We know that every subset of V containing more than n vectors is linearly dependent. Use this fact to prove the following.

(1) Let W be a subspace of V. Then $\dim(W) \leq \dim(V)$.

(2) Let S be the set of the row vectors of the matrix B below. Explain why S is a linearly dependent subset of \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 5 \\ 7 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

QUESTION 8. [8 marks] Let
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

- 1. Write down a vector which belongs to the rowspace of A.
- 2. Find a basis for the rowspace of A.
- 3. Find a basis for the columnspace of A.
- 4. Find rank(A).
- 5. Find the nullspace of A.
- 6. Find a basis for the nullspace of A.
- 7. Find the nullity of A.

Best of luck [☺] Daoud Siniora