

1. (1 point) Let

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 11 & -14 \\ 7 & -1 & 5 \\ -5 & -9 & 10 \\ -3 & 4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Find the reduced row echelon form of the matrix  $B$ . To help with the row reduction, you can use a tool like the **Linear Algebra Toolkit**.

$$\text{rref}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} \_ & \_ & \_ \\ \_ & \_ & \_ \\ \_ & \_ & \_ \\ \_ & \_ & \_ \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) How many pivot columns does  $B$  have?

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(c) Do the vectors in the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 7 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -1 \\ -9 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -14 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

span  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ? Be sure you can explain and justify your answer.

- choose
- the vectors span  $\mathbb{R}^4$
- the vectors do not span  $\mathbb{R}^4$

(d) Are the vectors in the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 7 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -1 \\ -9 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -14 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

linearly independent? Be sure you can explain and justify your answer.

- choose
- linearly dependent
- linearly independent

2. (1 point) Let

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 7 & 3 & -1 \\ -26 & -17 & -8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Find the reduced row echelon form of the matrix  $B$ . To help with the row reduction, you can use a tool like the **Linear Algebra Toolkit**.

$$\text{rref}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} \_ & \_ & \_ & \_ \\ \_ & \_ & \_ & \_ \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) How many pivot columns does  $B$  have?

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(c) Do the vectors in the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -26 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -17 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  span  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ? Be sure you can explain and justify your answer.

- choose
- the vectors span  $\mathbb{R}^2$
- the vectors do not span  $\mathbb{R}^2$

(d) Are the vectors in the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -26 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -17 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  linearly independent? Be sure you can explain and justify your answer.

- choose
- linearly dependent
- linearly independent

3. (1 point) Let

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & -4 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Find the reduced row echelon form of the matrix  $B$ . To help with the row reduction, you can use a tool like the **Linear Algebra Toolkit**.

$$\text{rref}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} \_ & \_ & \_ \\ \_ & \_ & \_ \\ \_ & \_ & \_ \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) How many pivot columns does  $B$  have?

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(c) Do the vectors in the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  span  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ? Be sure you can explain and justify your answer.

- choose
- the vectors span  $\mathbb{R}^3$
- the vectors do not span  $\mathbb{R}^3$

(d) Are the vectors in the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  linearly independent? Be sure you can explain and justify your answer.

- choose
- linearly dependent
- linearly independent

4. (1 point)

Let  $W_1$  be the set:  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Determine if  $W_1$  is a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and check the correct answer(s) below.

- A.  $W_1$  is not a basis because it does not span  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
- B.  $W_1$  is not a basis because it is linearly dependent.
- C.  $W_1$  is a basis.

Let  $W_2$  be the set:  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Determine if  $W_2$  is a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and check the correct answer(s) below.

- A.  $W_2$  is not a basis because it is linearly dependent.
- B.  $W_2$  is not a basis because it does not span  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
- C.  $W_2$  is a basis.

5. (1 point)

Let  $W_1$  be the set:  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 9 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Determine if  $W_1$  is a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and check the correct answer(s) below.

- A.  $W_1$  is not a basis because it is linearly dependent.
- B.  $W_1$  is a basis.
- C.  $W_1$  is not a basis because it does not span  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Let  $W_2$  be the set:  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Determine if  $W_2$  is a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and check the correct answer(s) below.

- A.  $W_2$  is not a basis because it does not span  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
- B.  $W_2$  is a basis.
- C.  $W_2$  is not a basis because it is linearly dependent.

6. (1 point) The vectors

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ k \end{bmatrix}$$

form a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$  if and only if  $k \neq \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

7. (1 point) Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 & -4 & -6 \\ 3 & -9 & -6 & -9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find a basis for the null space of  $A$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

8. (1 point) Find a basis for the column space of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 & -10 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Basis} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

9. (1 point) Find bases for the column space and the null space of matrix  $A$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 15 & -1 & 6 \\ 4 & 22 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Basis for the column space of } A = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Basis for the null space of } A = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

10. (1 point) Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 & -4 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & -1 & -5 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Give a non-zero vector  $\vec{x}$  in the null space of  $A$ .

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \\ \_ \end{bmatrix}.$$

11. (1 point) Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & -8 & 16 & -12 \\ 6 & -4 & -8 & -6 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 18 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find a non-zero vector in the column space of  $A$ .

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{bmatrix}$$

**12.** (1 point) Determine the dimensions of the subspaces below by first finding a basis for each.

A. The dimension of  $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is \_\_\_\_.

B. The dimension of  $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -16 \\ 27 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is \_\_\_\_.

C. The dimension of  $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is \_\_\_\_.

D. The dimension of  $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is \_\_\_\_.

E. The dimension of  $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is \_\_\_\_.