The following two matrices have the same determinant.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

For how many values of x is the following matrix singular?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-x & 4 \\ 8 & 8-x \end{pmatrix}$$

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) Infinitely many

- 3. Let A_{θ} be the matrix representing the linear map $h_{\theta}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ that rotates vectors counterclockwise by an angle θ . For how many values of θ is A_{θ} singular?
- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) Infinitely many

4. What is the area of the box formed by the following vectors?

$$\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

- (A) 1
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 7

5. By what factor does the following transformation change the size of boxes?

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 3x - y \\ -2x + y \end{pmatrix}$$

- (A) 1/2
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 4

Suppose $B = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$ is a list of vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 such that none of the vectors is a scalar multiple of one of the others. Then B is a basis for \mathbb{R}^3 .

Every list of 5 vectors in \mathcal{P}_3 is linearly dependent.

There exists a single vector \vec{v} that spans the vector space

$$V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x + y \\ x + y \\ x + z \end{pmatrix} : x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$