V1.1 Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (2x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

. Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.

V1.2 Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (4x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

. Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.

V1.3 Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (4x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

. Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.

V1.4 Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 3y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

. Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.

V1.5 Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 1y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

. Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.

V1.6 Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (2x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

. Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.

V1.7 Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (4x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 3y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

. Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.

V1.8 Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (4x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 3y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

. Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.

V1.9 Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (4x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 3y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

. Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.

V1.10 Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 1y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.11** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (4x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.12** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.13** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.14** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (2x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 3y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.15** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (2x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 1y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.16** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (4x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 3y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.17** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.18** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.19** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (4x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.20** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 3y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.21** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.22** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (2x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 1y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.23** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (2x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 2y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

Show that scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, i.e.

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.24** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (2x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 1y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

- . Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.
- **V1.25** Let V be the set of all pairs of numbers $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ together with the operations

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, y_1 + 3y_2)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1, cy_1)$

$$c\odot((x_1,y_1)\oplus(x_2,y_2))=c\odot(x_1,y_1)\oplus c\odot(x_2,y_2).$$

. Show that V nonetheless is not a vector space.

V2.1 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

V2.2 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and

V2.3 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -13 \\ -17 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$, a

V2.4 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

V2.5 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -6 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

V2.6 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$.

V2.7 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -8 \\ -12 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and

V2.8 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ -5 \\ -15 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and

V2.9 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} -24 \\ -2 \\ 13 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, a

V2.10 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

V2.11 Explain why the vector
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\10\\2\\-2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is or is not a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -1\\-1\\-5\\2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -4\\-2\\-1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1\\-3\\4\\-1 \end{bmatrix}$, and

V2.23 Explain why the vector	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is or is not a linear combination of the vecto	$\operatorname{rs} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$
${f V2.24}$ Explain why the vector	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ is or is not a linear combination of the vecto	$\operatorname{rs} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}.$
V2.25 Explain why the vector	$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ is or is not a linear combination of the vecto	$\operatorname{rs} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

V3.1 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -6 \\ 5 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.2 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ -4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.3 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.4 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -6 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -5 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.5 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.6 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.7 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.8 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 0 \\ -12 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 0 \\ 24 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.9 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 10 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.10 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.11 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.12 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.13 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 9 \\ -18 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.14 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -5 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.15 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

$$\textbf{V3.16} \text{ Explain why the vectors } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -5 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ span or don't span } \mathbb{R}^4.$$

V3.17 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -8 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V3.18 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -10 \\ -8 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

$$\textbf{V3.19} \text{ Explain why the vectors } \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 19 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ span or don't span } \mathbb{R}^4.$$

V3.20 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ -3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

- **V3.21** Explain why the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .
- **V3.22** Explain why the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .
- **V3.23** Explain why the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .
- **V3.24** Explain why the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 8 \\ -11 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ -4 \\ 28 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .
- **V3.25** Explain why the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ span or don't span \mathbb{R}^4 .

V5.1 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

$$\textbf{V5.2 Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ -1\\ -6\\ 5\\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -5\\ -5\\ -4\\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4\\ -3\\ -2\\ 5\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 12\\ 8\\ -2\\ 18\\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 19\\ 22\\ 34\\ -22\\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$

V5.3 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ -6 \\ -5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

V5.4 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -10 \\ 7 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ -14 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

$$\textbf{V5.5} \text{ Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$

$$\textbf{V5.6} \text{ Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$

V5.7 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -6 \\ 1 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ -6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

V5.8 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -6 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \\ -5 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

$$\textbf{V5.9 Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -6 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 10 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$

V5.10 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

V5.11 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent

or linearly independent.

V5.12 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -9 \\ -3 \\ 5 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

$$\textbf{V5.13} \text{ Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -9 \\ -1 \\ -10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -21 \\ -11 \\ -14 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$

$$\textbf{V5.14} \text{ Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 18 \\ -9 \\ 15 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$

V5.15 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -5\\4\\-4\\-1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -3\\3\\2\\-4\\1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 16\\-13\\3\\2\\1 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

V5.16 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ -5 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

V5.17 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ 3 \\ -6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 7 \\ -6 \\ 9 \\ -14 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

V5.18 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1\\-1\\4\\-1\\2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -4\\4\\-6\\-4\\4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 5\\-2\\-4\\-2\\3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -19\\11\\0\\-5\\4 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

$$\textbf{V5.19} \text{ Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ -15 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ -4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$

$$\textbf{V5.20} \text{ Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$

$$\textbf{V5.21} \ \text{Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \text{and} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ -4 \\ -7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$
 independent.

V5.22 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 6 \\ -10 \\ -14 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

$$\textbf{V5.23} \text{ Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \\ -4 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$

V5.24 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -5 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -12 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 23 \\ -15 \\ -18 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.

$$\textbf{V5.25} \text{ Explain why the vectors} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ -6 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are linearly dependent or linearly independent.}$$

V6.1 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of \mathbb{R}^3

V6.2 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 11 \\ 25 \\ -6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -9 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of

 \mathbb{R}^5

V6.3 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ -5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of

 \mathbb{R}^5

V6.4 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of \mathbb{R}^4

V6.5 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of \mathbb{R}^4

V6.6 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of \mathbb{R}^3

V6.7 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ -5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of

 \mathbb{R}^5

V6.8 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of

 \mathbb{R}^5

V6.9 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ 5 \\ 15 \\ -9 \\ -14 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis

of \mathbb{R}^5

V6.10 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of \mathbb{R}^4

V6.11 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^5$$
V6.12 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^4$$
V6.13 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^4$$
V6.14 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -14 \\ 4 \\ -14 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^3$$
V6.15 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 12 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^3$$
V6.16 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 12 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^3$$
V6.17 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^4$$
V6.18 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^4$$
V6.19 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^4$$
V6.20 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^4$$
V6.21 Explain why the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are or are not a basis of } \mathbb{R}^4$$

- **V6.22** Explain why the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of \mathbb{R}^3
- **V6.23** Explain why the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of \mathbb{R}^3
- **V6.24** Explain why the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of \mathbb{R}^3
- **V6.25** Explain why the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ are or are not a basis of \mathbb{R}^4

V7.1 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.2 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 17 \\ -19 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.3 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 18 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.4 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2\\2\\-1\\2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2\\1\\-3\\3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\2\\0\\-2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -10\\-8\\2\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3\\-2\\7\\-10 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.5 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -14 \\ -18 \\ -12 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.6 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.7 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V7.8 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ -5 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.9 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.10 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2\\0\\-2\\-3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1\\0\\3\\2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4\\0\\-12\\-8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2\\0\\3\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\10\\9 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.11 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 15 \\ -8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -20 \\ -41 \\ 13 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.12 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \\ -9 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.13 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 11 \\ -11 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ -7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.14 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -17 \\ 16 \\ -6 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V7.15 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3\\3\\-3\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\-2\\2\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -12\\6\\-6\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 30\\-16\\16\\3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.16 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -1 \\ 11 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -14 \\ 4 \\ -12 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -18 \\ -1 \\ -17 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.17 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ -6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ -8 \\ 19 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.18 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -6 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.19 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.20 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3\\3\\0\\-2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2\\1\\-1\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7\\10\\-1\\-7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1\\5\\-2\\-4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -6\\-6\\0\\4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.21 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 8 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V7.22 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 13 \\ 2 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.23 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.24 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 8 \\ -1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V7.25 Find a basis for the subspace

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V8.1 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -8 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -8 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.2 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ -8 \\ -8 \\ -12 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -16 \\ -12 \\ -16 \\ -12 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.3 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ -20 \\ 4 \\ -5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 17 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.4 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2\\2\\-1\\2\\2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\-3\\3\\3\\2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -8\\8\\-10\\-16\\-12 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -11\\17\\-19\\-25\\-18 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2\\3\\-3\\0\\-2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.5 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.6 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.7 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -14 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -16 \\ 18 \\ 4 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -26 \\ 10 \\ 24 \\ -10 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.8 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -6 \\ 3 \\ -19 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ -7 \\ -6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -20 \\ 16 \\ -14 \\ 50 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.9 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.10 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2\\0\\-2\\-3\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\3\\2\\1\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\-2\\0\\3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\3\\-2\\1\\6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\-3\\-4\\1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.11 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ -11 \\ 31 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ -12 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 13 \\ 16 \\ -8 \\ 41 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.12 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.13 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 10 \\ -6 \\ 10 \\ -10 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -27 \\ 1 \\ -12 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.14 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -15 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 13 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.15 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3\\3\\-3\\-1\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2\\2\\1\\-3\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2\\-2\\-2\\-3\\2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2\\3\\3\\1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.16 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 13 \\ -7 \\ 0 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.17 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \\ 6 \\ -8 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ -2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.18 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ -4 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.19 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2\\0\\-2\\3\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\-3\\-4\\2\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\-1\\0\\-2\\3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\11\\18\\-11\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4\\3\\1\\-3\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4\\-3\\-4\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.20 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3\\3\\0\\-2\\-2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\-1\\-1\\3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\3\\0\\-2\\-2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2\\2\\2\\2\\-6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\2\\1\\0\\2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.21 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\2\\2\\-4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3\\3\\0\\2\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4\\-3\\2\\0\\-5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3\\-3\\2\\2\\-4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -19\\9\\-11\\2\\16 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.22 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \\ -5 \\ -8 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.23 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.24 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V8.25 Explain how to find the dimension of

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -7 \\ -4 \\ 4 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

V9.1 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \text{span } \left\{ -3x^3 - 6x^2 - 5, -6x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x, 4x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 3, 0, 3x^3 + 4x^2 + 4 \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.2 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{cc} 5 & 2 \\ -5 & -5 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -3 & -2 \\ 5 & 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -8 & -5 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -5 & -4 \\ -1 & -4 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -6 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.3 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \text{span } \left\{ -6\,x^3 - 5\,x^2 - 3\,x + 1, -2\,x^3 - 5\,x^2 - x + 5, -2\,x^3 - 5\,x^2 - x + 5, 4\,x^3 + 5\,x^2 + 2\,x - 3, 24\,x^3 + 25\,x^2 + 12\,x - 11, 24\,x^3 + 25\,x^4 + 2$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.4 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \text{span} \left\{ -7x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 7,9x^3 - 7x^2 - 10x - 5, -4x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 3, -3x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x - 3, -x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x - 1 \right\}$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.5 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \text{span} \left\{ 8x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 7, -5x^2 - 3x + 1, -4x^3 - 6x + 4, -4x^3 - x^2 - x - 2, -4x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 1 \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.6 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 \\ 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -18 \\ -2 & -16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.7 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W = \operatorname{span} \ \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{cc} 10 & 6 \\ -2 & -2 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 6 \\ -4 & -7 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.8 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \mathrm{span} \; \left\{ -2\,x^3 + 5\,x^2 - x + 4, -30\,x^3 + 30\,x^2 - 18\,x + 12, 5\,x^3 + 3\,x + 3, 3\,x^2 + 3, 5\,x^3 - 9\,x^2 + 3\,x - 6 \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.9 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W = \operatorname{span} \ \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{cc} -6 & -6 \\ -1 & -7 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -6 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 4 \\ 1 & -5 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -5 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 5 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.10 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 11 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -15 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

V9.11 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \mathrm{span} \, \left\{ -x^3 - 4\,x^2 - 5\,x + 4,9\,x^3 + 13\,x^2 + 17\,x - 17,17\,x^3 + 22\,x^2 + 29\,x - 30, -6\,x^3 - x^2 - 2\,x + 5, -3\,x^3 + 11\,x^2 + 13\,x^2 + 17\,x - 17,17\,x^3 + 22\,x^2 + 29\,x - 30, -6\,x^3 - x^2 - 2\,x + 5, -3\,x^3 + 11\,x^2 + 13\,x^3 + 12\,x^3 + 12\,x^3$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.12 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ -2\,x^3 - 2\,x^2 - x - 4, -6\,x^3 + x^2 - 6\,x - 2, -13\,x^3 + 3\,x^2 - 3\,x + 1, -5\,x^3 - 5\,x^2 - x - 1, -2\,x^3 - 3\,x^2 - 5\,x - 3 \right\}$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.13 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ 4\,x^3 - 3\,x^2 + 4\,x - 2, -15\,x^3 + 16\,x^2 - 7\,x + 13, 3\,x^3 + 2\,x^2 + 4\,x + 2, 3\,x^3 - x^2 + x - 1, 3\,x^3 - 4\,x^2 + 2\,x - 6 \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.14 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W = \operatorname{span} \ \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{cc} -5 & -2 \\ -6 & -1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -4 & 5 \\ 3 & -5 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -4 & 4 \\ -5 & 2 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 4 & -16 \\ -7 & -6 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.15 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \text{span} \left\{ 4x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x - 2, -4x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x - 6, 5x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x + 13, 3x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 1, 4x^3 + 5x^2 + 5x + 3 \right\}$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.16 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W = \operatorname{span} \ \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{cc} -3 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -1 & -14 \\ -2 & -4 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.17 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W = \operatorname{span} \; \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & -3 \\ -6 & 5 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -6 & 4 \\ -6 & -5 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -1 & 0 \\ -6 & 3 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 6 \\ 12 & -10 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 3 \\ -4 & 1 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.18 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \mathrm{span} \, \left\{ 4\,x^3 - 4\,x^2 + 2\,x - 1, 5\,x^3 + 4\,x^2 - 4\,x - 6, 4\,x^3 - x^2 - x - 1, x^3 + 2\,x^2 + 4\,x - 6, 3\,x^3 - 2\,x^2 - 4\,x - 2 \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.19 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ 14\,x^3 - 14\,x^2 - 7\,x, -4\,x^3 + 3\,x^2 + 2\,x - 3, -5\,x^3 + 2\,x^2 - x + 5, -x^3 + 4\,x^2 + 4\,x - 5, -3\,x^3 - 2\,x + 5 \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.20 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W = \operatorname{span} \ \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{cc} -1 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -4 & 10 \\ 10 & 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -2 & 5 \\ 5 & 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -4 & 10 \\ 10 & 0 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

V9.21 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \mathrm{span} \, \left\{ 4 \, x^3 + 2 \, x^2 + 4 \, x + 1, 4 \, x^3 - 5 \, x^2 - 4 \, x - 4, 3 \, x^3 + x^2 + x - 2, 4 \, x^3 - 4 \, x^2 - 5 \, x + 3, -3 \, x^2 - 5 \, x + 2 \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.22 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W=\operatorname{span}\ \left\{\left[\begin{array}{cc}-4 & -6\\-4 & 1\end{array}\right],\left[\begin{array}{cc}5 & 3\\-2 & -5\end{array}\right],\left[\begin{array}{cc}-4 & -1\\-1 & 4\end{array}\right],\left[\begin{array}{cc}21 & 16\\14 & -8\end{array}\right],\left[\begin{array}{cc}5 & -3\\1 & -1\end{array}\right]\right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.23 Find a basis for the subspace of $M_{2,2}$

$$W = \operatorname{span} \ \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{cc} 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -3 & -1 \\ -5 & -5 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -11 & -5 \\ -11 & -15 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & -3 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.24 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \mathrm{span} \, \left\{ 20 \, x^3 + 5 \, x^2 + 20 \, x - 7, -6 \, x^3 - 5 \, x + 4, -3 \, x^3 + 4 \, x^2 - x + 1, -4 \, x^3 + 2 \, x^2 + 5 \, x - 2, -2 \, x^3 - 5 \, x^2 - 5 \, x - 5 \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V9.25 Find a basis for the subspace of \mathcal{P}^3

$$W = \operatorname{span} \left\{ 3\,x^3 + 23\,x^2 - 2\,x - 12, 2\,x^3 - 4\,x^2 - 4\,x + 4, -3\,x^2 + 4\,x - 2, 5\,x^2 + 4\,x - 6, -x^3 - 3\,x^2 - 2\,x + 4 \right\}.$$

Be sure to explain why your result is a basis.

V10.1 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-4x_1 - 4x_2 = 0$$

$$-10x_1 + 2x_2 - 6x_3 = 0$$

$$-12x_1 - 6x_2 - 3x_3 = 0$$

$$4x_1 + 4x_2 = 0$$

V10.2 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-1x_1 + 1x_2 - 4x_3 - 8x_4 + 2x_5 = 0$$

$$-4x_1 - 1x_2 + 10x_3 + 17x_4 - 5x_5 = 0$$

$$-3x_1 - 6x_2 + 10x_3 + 27x_4 - 5x_5 = 0$$

$$-2x_1 + 5x_2 + 10x_3 + 5x_4 - 5x_5 = 0$$

V10.3 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-3x_1 - 1x_2 + 1x_3 + 2x_4 + 3x_5 = 0$$
$$-5x_2 + 5x_3 + 5x_4 + 15x_5 = 0$$
$$-6x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 + 6x_5 = 0$$
$$18x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 + 9x_5 = 0$$

V10.4 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 + 4x_3 + 3x_4 = 0$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$

$$-3x_1 - 1x_2 - 1x_3 - 4x_4 = 0$$

$$-5x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 5x_4 = 0$$

V10.5 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-4x_1 - 6x_2 + 1x_3 - 3x_4 = 0$$

$$-2x_1 + 4x_3 - 5x_4 = 0$$

$$-1x_1 - 4x_2 + 1x_3 = 0$$

$$-1x_1 - 4x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 = 0$$

V10.6 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-3x_1 + 9x_2 = 0$$

$$-1x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 = 0$$

$$-3x_1 + 9x_2 - 2x_3 = 0$$

$$-3x_1 + 9x_2 = 0$$

V10.7 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-4x_1 - 8x_2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4 + 4x_5 = 0$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 0$$

$$8x_1 + 1x_2 + 4x_3 - 3x_4 + 2x_5 = 0$$

$$-12x_1 + 6x_2 - 6x_3 + 2x_4 - 8x_5 = 0$$

V10.8 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-3x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 - 9x_5 = 0$$
$$3x_1 - 6x_2 - 3x_4 + 6x_5 = 0$$
$$-5x_2 + 5x_3 + 4x_4 - 15x_5 = 0$$
$$4x_1 - 11x_2 + 3x_3 - 1x_4 - 1x_5 = 0$$

V10.9 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$5x_1 - 11x_2 + 4x_3 - 10x_4 - 3x_5 = 0$$
$$1x_1 - 2x_2 + 1x_3 - 2x_4 - 3x_5 = 0$$
$$1x_1 - 8x_2 - 5x_3 - 2x_4 + 3x_5 = 0$$
$$-5x_1 + 20x_2 + 5x_3 + 10x_4 - 5x_5 = 0$$

V10.10 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-3x_1 - 1x_3 + 3x_4 = 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$-3x_1 + 5x_3 + 3x_4 = 0$$

$$-4x_1 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 0$$

V10.11 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-12x_1 - 5x_2 - 2x_3 - 6x_4 - 7x_5 = 0$$

$$-9x_1 - 4x_2 - 1x_3 + 5x_4 - 5x_5 = 0$$

$$-8x_1 - 1x_2 - 6x_3 - 1x_4 - 7x_5 = 0$$

$$8x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 4x_4 + 6x_5 = 0$$

V10.12 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-5x_1 + 1x_2 - 1x_3 - 2x_4 = 0$$

$$-3x_1 - 6x_2 - 5x_3 + 1x_4 = 0$$

$$-2x_1 - 4x_2 - 5x_3 + 4x_4 = 0$$

$$-2x_1 - 1x_2 - 3x_3 - 2x_4 = 0$$

V10.13 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$4x_1 + 1x_2 + 5x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$

$$-3x_1 - 1x_2 - 4x_3 - 4x_4 = 0$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 + 7x_3 + 3x_4 = 0$$

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_4 = 0$$

V10.14 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-12x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0$$
$$15x_1 - 6x_2 - 5x_3 = 0$$
$$-6x_1 - 1x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$
$$15x_1 + 1x_2 - 5x_3 = 0$$

V10.15 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$1x_1 + 1x_2 - 5x_3 = 0$$
$$3x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 0$$
$$-2x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 = 0$$
$$-3x_1 + 2x_2 - 1x_3 = 0$$

V10.16 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$2x_1 + 6x_2 - 6x_3 - 4x_4 - 1x_5 = 0$$
$$-4x_1 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$
$$2x_1 + 6x_2 - 3x_3 - 4x_4 - 1x_5 = 0$$
$$1x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 1x_4 + 3x_5 = 0$$

V10.17 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$4x_1 - 6x_2 + 1x_4 = 0$$

$$-6x_1 + 5x_2 - 6x_3 - 1x_4 = 0$$

$$-5x_1 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$

$$+3x_2 - 6x_3 - 2x_4 = 0$$

V10.18 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 - 1x_3 + 4x_4 = 0$$

$$-4x_1 - 6x_2 - 1x_3 + 5x_4 = 0$$

$$4x_1 + 4x_2 + 4x_3 - 2x_4 = 0$$

$$-6x_1 + 2x_2 - 1x_3 - 4x_4 = 0$$

V10.19 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-1x_2 - 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0$$
$$-3x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 = 0$$
$$5x_1 - 5x_2 + 7x_3 - 3x_4 + 3x_5 = 0$$
$$-3x_1 - 5x_2 + 15x_3 + 5x_4 - 5x_5 = 0$$

V10.20 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-3x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$
$$1x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 = 0$$
$$-2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_4 = 0$$
$$-1x_1 - 5x_2 - 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 0$$

V10.21 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-5x_1 + 7x_2 + 1x_3 - 9x_4 = 0$$

$$-4x_1 + 5x_2 + 1x_3 - 7x_4 = 0$$

$$4x_1 - 17x_2 + 3x_3 + 11x_4 = 0$$

$$1x_1 - 11x_2 + 3x_3 + 5x_4 = 0$$

V10.22 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-1x_1 - 6x_2 - 3x_3 = 0$$
$$4x_1 - 4x_2 + 1x_3 = 0$$
$$5x_1 + 1x_2 - 1x_3 = 0$$
$$3x_1 + 5x_2 - 4x_3 = 0$$

V10.23 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$5x_1 - 1x_2 - 8x_3 = 0$$
$$-5x_2 + 10x_3 = 0$$
$$2x_1 - 5x_2 + 6x_3 = 0$$
$$1x_1 + 5x_2 - 12x_3 = 0$$

V10.24 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$-5x_1 + 20x_2 - 5x_3 = 0$$
$$-5x_1 + 10x_2 = 0$$
$$-2x_1 + 16x_2 - 6x_3 = 0$$
$$4x_1 - 10x_2 + 1x_3 = 0$$

V10.25 Find a basis for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$8x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 = 0$$

$$-6x_1 - 3x_2 - 6x_3 - 3x_4 = 0$$

$$-1x_2 - 1x_3 = 0$$

$$8x_1 - 6x_2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4 = 0$$