$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

As we can see that Both the column vectors are independent of each other or we can also find rank of metrix A which is 2 (showing that column vectors are independent) therefore  $C(A) = R^2$ 

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

⇒ As we can see here second column vector is dependent on 1st one or vice versa as  $C_2 = 2 * C_1 \text{ (B)} \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{2} * C_2 \text{ so we can say that}$   $\Rightarrow \left[C(B) = R^{\frac{1}{2}}\right] \text{ (because columns are dependent)}$ 

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

As we can see that column 2 is multiple of column 1 as,  $C_2 = 2 \times C_1$  so  $C_1 & C_2$  are dependent hence. [c(D) =  $R^2$ ] (column rectors are independent dent)

Report and relevant results with explanation we being written in after the code of each subpart of Question 2 as comments.