

# Linear Algebra Problems

**Question 1.** List all the axioms of a vector space. Verify whether the set of all  $2 \times 2$  matrices with trace equal to 0 forms a vector space under standard matrix addition and scalar multiplication. Justify your answer carefully. (3 marks)

**Question 2.** Verify whether the set of all polynomials of degree exactly 3 (excluding lower degree polynomials) forms a vector space under standard polynomial addition and scalar multiplication. Justify your answer carefully. (3 marks)

**Question 3.** Determine if the set  $S = \{(1, 2, -1), (2, 1, 3), (4, 5, 1)\}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is linearly dependent or independent. Show your work.

**Question 4.** Determine if the set  $S = \{(2, -1, 3, 1), (1, 0, 2, -1), (5, -2, 8, 1)\}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^4$  is linearly dependent or independent. Show your work.

**Question 5.** Express the vector  $\mathbf{v} = (7, 11, 15)$  as a linear combination of the vectors  $\mathbf{u}_1 = (1, 2, 3)$ ,  $\mathbf{u}_2 = (2, 3, 4)$ , and  $\mathbf{u}_3 = (1, 1, 1)$  if possible. If not possible, explain why.

**Question 6.** Consider the vectors  $\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, -1, 2)$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = (2, 1, 3)$ , and  $\mathbf{v}_3 = (3, 0, 5)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

- (a) Determine whether these vectors are linearly dependent or independent.
- (b) If they are linearly dependent, express one vector as a linear combination of the others.

**Question 7.** Let  $S = \{(1, 0, 1, 0), (0, 1, 0, 1), (2, 1, 2, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1)\}$  be a set of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

- (a) Determine the maximum number of linearly independent vectors in  $S$ .
- (b) Find a basis for the span of  $S$  by identifying a maximal linearly independent subset.

**Question 8.** Given vectors  $\mathbf{v}_1 = (2, -3, 1)$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = (1, 4, -2)$ , and  $\mathbf{v}_3 = (k, 5, -3)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , where  $k$  is a scalar.

- (a) Find the value(s) of  $k$  for which the set  $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$  is linearly dependent.
- (b) Verify your answer by showing the linear dependence relation when  $k$  takes the value(s) found in part (a).