

Show all the work or explanation necessary to justify the answer.

- (1) (5 points) What are the three properties that define a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- (2) (15 points) Is this set X linearly independent? If it is not, (a) find a linear dependence relation and (b) find a vector in X that you can remove without changing the span.

$$X = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

- (3) (45 = 9×5 points) Here are a matrix A and vector \mathbf{b} :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let T be the linear transformation defined by $T(\mathbf{x}) := A\mathbf{x}$. Don't forget to explain (except in (a)). You may combine the work for different parts if that saves time.

- (a) Find the reduced row echelon form of A .
- (b) Solve $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$.
- (c) Solve the homogeneous equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.
- (d) Find a basis for the column space $\text{Col}(A)$.
- (e) Find a basis for the null space $\text{Nul}(A)$.
- (f) What is the domain of T ? What is the codomain of T ?
- (g) What is the range of T ?
- (h) Is A invertible?
- (i) Is T invertible?
- (4) (10 points) Find the inverse matrix, or show there is none.

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (5) (25 = 5×5 points) Suppose $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is a linear transformation such that

$$T(\mathbf{e}_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } T(\mathbf{e}_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ As usual, } \mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ etc.}$$

- (a) What is the standard matrix of T ?
- (b) Find $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}\right)$.
- (c) Is T one-to-one?
- (d) Is T onto?
- (e) Is T invertible?