

No consultation!—that includes no electronics.

- (1) (3 points each) Read **very** carefully! In this problem,  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space with two bases,  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\mathcal{C}$ . Circle your answers.

(a) True    False     $P_{\mathcal{B} \leftarrow \mathcal{C}} [\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{C}} = [\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ .

(b) True    False     $P_{\mathcal{B} \leftarrow \mathcal{C}} [\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = [\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{C}}$ .

(c) True    False     $P_{\mathcal{B} \leftarrow \mathcal{C}} P_{\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}} = I$  (identity matrix).

(d) True    False     $P_{\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}} P_{\mathcal{B} \leftarrow \mathcal{C}} = I$  (identity matrix).

- (2) (10 points)  $V$  is a 4-dimensional vector space and  $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \mathbf{b}_3, \mathbf{b}_4\}$  is a basis for  $V$ . What is the coordinate vector  $[2\mathbf{b}_1 - 8\mathbf{b}_2 + \mathbf{b}_4]_{\mathcal{B}}$ ?

- (3) (10 points)  $V$  is a 3-dimensional vector space and  $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \mathbf{b}_3\}$  is a basis for  $V$ .

A vector  $\mathbf{v} \in V$  has coordinates  $[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$ . Write  $\mathbf{v}$  as a linear combination of the basis elements.

- (4) (8 points) A square matrix  $B$  has rank  $36 = 6^2$  and nullity  $64 = 8^2$ . How big is  $B$ ?

- (5) (3 points each) Is the statement about an  $n \times n$  square matrix  $A$  equivalent to saying  $A$  is invertible? Circle your answers.

(a) Yes    No    The rows of  $A$  form a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

(b) Yes    No    The columns of  $A$  form a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

(c) Yes    No     $A$  has rank  $n$ .

(d) Yes    No     $A$  has rank 0.

(e) Yes    No     $A$  has nullity  $n$ .

(f) Yes    No     $A$  has nullity 0.