

- (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) (6 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 $[2\mathbf{b}_1 - 8\mathbf{b}_2 + \mathbf{b}_4]_{\mathcal{B}}$?

Answer: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -8 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- (3) (6 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.

Answer: $\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{b}_1 + b\mathbf{b}_2 + c\mathbf{b}_3$.

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

Answer: B has size 100×100 , or if you prefer, $10^2 \times 10^2$. (With thanks to the Pythagorean Theorem).

- (5) (3 points each) Which of these statements about an $n \times n$ square matrix A is 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.