

1. (a) Which of these sets of vectors are linearly independent? Which span \mathbb{R}^3 ?
- i. $(5, 3, 0), (2, 1, 1)$ iii. $(1, 3, 1), (2, 1, 1), (-1, 7, -5)$
 ii. $(1, 0, 1), (-1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1)$ iv. $(1, -3, 2), (2, -1, 1), (2, -5, 4), (1, 2, 5)$
- (b) For which a, b, c are the vectors $(1, 3, 1), (2, 1, 1), (a, b, c)$ linearly dependent?
2. *Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space. For each of the following statements, say whether it is true or false. If it is true, give a justification; otherwise find a counterexample.
- (a) If $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ is a basis, for V , and $\{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ is a linearly independent subset of V with $r < n$, and if $v_i \notin \text{Span}\{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, then $\{x_1, \dots, x_r, v_{r+1}, \dots, v_n\}$ is a basis for V .
- (b) If U is a subspace of V , then $U + U = U$.
- (c) If U and W are subspaces of V , and $\dim U + \dim W = \dim V$, then $U \cap W = \{0_V\}$.
- (d) If $\dim V = n$ and $v_1 \in V$, then there exist vectors v_2, \dots, v_n in V such that $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ spans V .
- (e) If W is a subspace of V , then $\dim W \leq \dim V$ and $\dim W = \dim V$ if and only if $W = V$.
3. Which of the following sets of vectors in \mathbb{R}^4 are linearly independent? Extend those which are linearly independent to a basis of \mathbb{R}^4 .
- (a) $(1, 2, 3, 0), (-1, 2, 3, 0)$ (b) $(1, 2, 3, 0), (-1, 2, 3, 0), (0, 1, 2, 3)$
- (c) $(1, 1, -1, -1), (1, -1, 1, -1), (-1, 1, 1, -1), (0, 1, 2, -3)$
4. Let $V = \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$ (the vector space of functions from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}).
- (a) Show that the functions
- $$f_1(x) = 1, \quad f_2(x) = 1 + x + x^2, \quad f_3(x) = \sin x, \quad f_4(x) = \cos x$$
- are linearly independent.
- (b) Which of the following functions lie in $\text{Span}(f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4)$?
- $$5 - 3x - 3x^2, \quad \tan x, \quad 10 - x - x^2 + \sin(x + \pi/3).$$
5. (a) Write down an infinite number of different bases of \mathbb{R}^2 (in finite time).
- (b) Find a basis for $W = \text{Span}(x^2 - 1, x^2 + 1, 4, 2x - 1, 2x + 1) \leq \mathbb{R}[x]$.
- Recall: $\mathbb{R}[x]$ is the set of real polynomials in the variable x*

6. Let V be the vector space of all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{R} .
- (i) Find a basis of V consisting of invertible matrices.
 - (ii) Let $W = \{A \in V : A^t = A\}$. Show $W \leq V$ and compute $\dim W$.
 - (iii) Let $W \subset V$ be the set of matrices whose columns, rows, and both diagonals add to 0. Show $W \leq V$ and find a basis for W .