

1. Determine if the vectors are linearly independent.

- (a)  $(1, 2)$  and  $(1, 3)$ .
- (b)  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(1, 3)$  and  $(1, 4)$ .
- (c)  $(1, 2)$  and  $(0, 0)$ .
- (d)  $(1, 1, 0)$  and  $(0, 1, 1)$ .
- (e)  $(1, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1, 0)$ ,  $(0, 0, 1)$  and  $(5, 10, 20)$ .

2. Find the null space. (Compare problem 1!)

- (a)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
- (b)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$
- (c)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- (d)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- (e)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$

3. Recall that a matrix  $A$  is called *nonsingular* if the only solution to the equation  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  is  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ ; otherwise,  $A$  is called singular. For each of the conditions below, decide whether  $A$  is definitely singular, definitely nonsingular, or could be either.

- (a)  $NS(A) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$ .
- (b) The columns of  $A$  are linearly dependent.
- (c) There are two different vectors  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  such that  $A\mathbf{x} = A\mathbf{y}$ .
- (d)  $A$  is the zero matrix.
- (e)  $A$  is  $3 \times 4$ .
- (f)  $A$  is  $4 \times 3$ .
- (g)  $A$  is invertible.

Bonus Problem: A  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $M$  is called a *commutator* if it can be expressed in the form  $M = AB - BA$  for some  $2 \times 2$  matrices  $A$  and  $B$ . Describe the span of all commutators in the space  $M_{22}$  of all  $2 \times 2$  matrices.