



8. \_\_\_\_ If a vector space has at least two different subspaces, then it has many infinitely many subspaces.
9. \_\_\_\_ If a coefficient matrix has its column rank equal to its row rank, the corresponding linear system always has a unique solution.
10. \_\_\_\_ For any non-empty sets  $A$  and  $B$  that  $[A] \cap [B] \neq \emptyset$ , it is possible to find a vector  $\vec{v}$  that is a member of a basis of  $[A]$  and of a basis of  $[B]$ .
11. \_\_\_\_ Let column vectors  $a, b$  and  $c$  form a basis of  $\mathfrak{R}^n$ ,  $n \geq 3$ . If the three columns of the  $n \times 3$  matrix  $A$  are  $a, b$  and  $c$ , then the system  $Ax = 0$  has only the trivial solution.
12. \_\_\_\_ If  $3 \times 3$  matrices  $A$  and  $B$  have the row rank of 2, then  $AB$  also has the row rank of 2.
13. \_\_\_\_ Row operations do not change the column space.
14. \_\_\_\_ Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two subspaces of  $C$ . If the dimensions of  $A$  and  $B$  are 3, then the dimension of the subspace  $A \cap B$  is 3 as well.
15. \_\_\_\_ The linear system  $Ax = b$  has a solution if and only if  $b$  is in the column space of  $A$ .
16. \_\_\_\_ If  $A$  is a matrix such that the linear system  $Ax = 0$  has the unique solution  $= 0$ , then  $A$  must be a square matrix.
17. \_\_\_\_ Every line in  $\mathfrak{R}^2$  is a subspace of  $\mathfrak{R}^2$ .
18. \_\_\_\_ The vectors  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  form a basis for  $\mathfrak{R}^3$ .
19. \_\_\_\_ The vectors  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \pi \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  span  $\mathfrak{R}^4$ .
20. \_\_\_\_ If  $A$  is an  $n \times m$  matrix, then the set of vectors  $x$  in  $\mathfrak{R}^m$  such that  $Ax = 0$  is a subspace of  $\mathfrak{R}^m$ .

**Part II**

Fill in your answer in the provided space for each question. (2 point each.)

1. Let  $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$  be an augmented matrix, its solution set is \_\_\_\_\_

2. If  $\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$  is a basis of  $\mathfrak{R}^2$ , the value of  $a$  cannot be \_\_\_\_\_

3. We need at least \_\_\_\_\_ steps of Gauss's Method operation to make the

matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  be in a reduced echelon form.

4. Let  $A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 32 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ . Find a set  $B$  such that  $B$  has 3 elements and  $B \subset A$  and  $[B] \neq [A]$ .

**B** is \_\_\_\_\_

5. Let  $S = \{(x, y) | x, y \in \mathfrak{R}\}$  and let the operation "+" and "." be defined as follow;  $(x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$ ,  $r(x, y) = (r(x + y), 1)$ . Show that  $S$ , with the defined operation, is NOT a vector space.

6. The shortest distance between the origin and the plane  $z = 2x + 2y + 3$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ different reduced echelon forms for 3x3 matrices.

8. Suppose that  $a, b$  and  $c$  span a plane through the origin. Let  $a = (\_\_\_, 4, 6)$ ,  $b = (4, \_\_\_, 6)$ . We then have  $c = (14, 16, \_\_\_)$ .

9. If  $S$  and  $T$  are subspace of a vector space  $V$ , find a condition for  $S$  and  $T$  such that  $[S \cap T] \neq [S] \cap [T]$ .

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10. Give an equation to make the following system inconsistent.  $x + 2y + 3z = 4$ ,  $5x + 6y + 7z = 8$

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11. Somsak wants to invest his 2 million baht into Stock Market, Corporate Bond, and Fixed Account with the annual return of 20%, 10%, and 5% respectively. He expects to receive 250,000 baht at the end of the first year. In addition, the amount of investment in Corporate Bond is 200,000 baht more than the amount in Fixed Account. Write a system of linear equations for finding the amount of investment Somsak puts in each investment type.

12. Find a quadratic polynomial  $\mathcal{P}_2$  equation which passes through these points (0,0), (1,1), (2,3).

$y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

13. The solution of a homogeneous system  $Ax = 0$  where  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 & -3 \\ 3 & -5 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$  is

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14. The vectors  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ \underline{\quad} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  are linearly dependent.

15. The basis for the span of the vectors  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

16. Consider the set of two column vectors  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ , find the third vector that will extend this set to a basis of  $\mathfrak{R}^3$ . \_\_\_\_\_

17. What is the condition for the solution set of a k-unknowns linear system is all of  $\mathfrak{R}^n$ ?

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18. The span of  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 9 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is a hyperplane of  $\mathfrak{R}^4$ .

19. What results from applying Gauss-Jordan reduction to a nonsingular matrix?

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20. Rank of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part III

**Solve each question in the provided space. (15 points each.)**

1. Consider  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , find the basis of  $\{x^2 - x + 3, 2x^2 + x + 5, x^2 + 5x + 1\}$

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2. For the following linear system of equations, write down its augmented matrix, solve the system using the Gauss-Jordan reduction method to obtain the reduced echelon form, identify the leading and free variables and describe the solution set (identify particular and homogeneous part of the solution).

$$\begin{aligned}w + 3x + 3y + 2z &= 1 \\2w + 6x + 9y + 5z &= 5 \\-1w - 3x + 3y &= 5\end{aligned}$$

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3. Let  $S = \{a, b\}$  and let  $r \cdot x = x$  where  $x \in S$  and  $r \in \mathfrak{R}$ . Let the following table describe the operation “+” of a member of  $S$  where the value in row  $x$ , column  $y$  is the result of  $x + y$ . Show that  $S$  is a vector space

	$a$	$b$
$a$	$b$	$a$
$b$	$a$	$b$

4. Let  $A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  and  $B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ . Show that  $[A] = [B]$