

# LinAlg Recap weeks 1-7

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## 1 True/false and open questions

For the following questions let  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  and  $V$  be a vector space.

1. Why can  $\|x\|$  never be negative?
2.  $\|x\| = 0$  if and only if \_\_\_\_\_
3. If  $A$  is invertible,  $\text{rank}(A) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
4. When is  $U \subseteq V$  a subspace of  $V$ ?
5. We can compute the  $A = CR$  decomposition with the Gauss-Jordan algorithm (to compute  $\text{rref}(A)$ )
6. Consider  $B$ : The number of linearly independent rows does not always equal the number of linearly independent columns.
7. How would you prove a set of vectors  $B \subseteq V$  is a basis of  $V$ ?
8. If any vector  $v \in \text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_n)$  can be uniquely expressed as a linear combination of  $v_1, \dots, v_n$ , we call  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  \_\_\_\_\_
9. A basis for the set of polynomials with real coefficients of degree less than or equal to 3 is given by { \_\_\_\_\_ }
10. Let  $\mathbf{B}$  be a basis of  $V$  and  $\mathbf{C}$  be a generating set of  $V$  ( $\text{span}(\mathbf{C}) = V$ ). How do  $\mathbf{B}$  and  $\mathbf{C}$  differ?
11. Multiplying  $A$  with elimination matrices from the left doesn't change the span of rows and span of columns of  $A$
12. If  $\dim N(A) > 0$  we know that  $Ax = b$  does not have a unique solution
13. How can you compute  $A^{-1}$  (assuming it exists)?
14.  $C(B)$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$
15. What can we say about  $A$  if  $A^4 = I$ ? What kind of matrix could  $A$  be?
16. All bases of subspaces of  $V$  have the same number of vectors