

1. Find an explicit description of  $\text{Nul}A$  where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

[Find vectors such that  $\text{Nul}A$  is the set of linear combinations of the vectors.]

2. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -8 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

1. Determine whether  $\mathbf{w}$  is in  $\text{Col}A$ .

2. Determine whether  $\mathbf{w}$  is in  $\text{Nul}A$ .

3. Let  $T : \mathbb{P}_2(t) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a linear transformation defined as  $T(\mathbf{p}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}(0) \\ \mathbf{p}'(0) \end{bmatrix}$ . Find two polynomials in  $\mathbb{P}_2(t)$  that span the kernel of  $T$ , and describe the range of  $T$ .

[Hint: Determine the matrix  $A$  of transformation of  $T$ . Find the kernel and range space using  $\text{Nul}A$  and  $\text{Col}A$ .]

4. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & -6 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 8 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find bases for  $\text{Nul}A$  and  $\text{Col}A$ .

5. Find a basis for the space spanned by the following vectors.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

6. Let

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -6 \\ -14 \end{bmatrix}.$$

It can be verified that  $2\mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_3 = \mathbf{0}$ . Find a basis for  $H = \text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$ .

7. Find a basis for the vector space  $H$  of continuous functions spanned by the set

$$\{\cos t, \sin t, \sin 2t, \sin t \cos t\}.$$