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1. The dimension of  $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$  is

- (a) 0            (b) 1            (c) 2            (d) 3            (e) 4            (f) 5

2. True or False: There exist real numbers  $a, b$  so that  $a(-7, 4) + b(5, -2) = (12, 11)$ .

3. Which one of the following lists of vectors is independent?

- (a)  $(2, 3, 0, 4), (4, 6, 0, 8)$   
(b)  $(1, 2, 3), (0, 0, 0)$   
(c)  $(1, 1, 1), (1, 0, 0), (2, 1, 1)$   
(d)  $(1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 3), (-3, 8, 1), (3, 10, 15)$   
(e)  $(0, 2, 0, 4), (0, 2, 0, 5), (1, 2, 3, 4)$

4. True or False: If  $\dim(V) = 4$  and  $v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4$  is a linearly independent list of four vectors from  $V$  then  $\text{span}(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4) = V$ .

5. Which one of the following lists of polynomials is linearly dependent?

- (a)  $1, x, x^3$   
(b)  $1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4, x^5$   
(c)  $x^2 + 2x + 3, x^2 - x, 3x^2 + x + 1, 2x^2 + 1$   
(d)  $1 - x, 1 + x$   
(e)  $5x^2 + 1, x^2 + 1, x^2 + x + 4$

6. Which of the following is a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$  ?

- (a)  $(1, 2, 0), (0, 0, 5), (1, 0, 3), (1, 2, 3)$   
(b)  $(1, 2, 0), (0, 0, 5), (1, 0, 3)$   
(c)  $(1, 2, 0), (0, 1, 5)$   
(d)  $(1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1), (1, 0, 1)$   
(e)  $(1, 2, 3), (4, 5, 8), (9, 6, 7), (3, 2, 8)$

7. True or False: The vector space  $\{f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f \text{ is continuous}\}$  is infinite dimensional.

8. True or False: If  $a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i$  are real numbers satisfying

$$a + b + c = 0 \quad d + e + f = 0 \quad g + h + i = 0$$

then  $(a, b, c), (d, e, f), (g, h, i)$  is a list of linearly dependent vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

9. Which one of the following sets of polynomials is *not* a subspace of  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ ?

- (a) {polynomials of degree 3}
- (b) {polynomials  $p(x)$  satisfying  $p(1) = 0$  and  $p'(1) = 0$ }
- (c) {even degree polynomials}
- (d) {polynomials  $p(x)$  with  $\int_0^1 p(x)dx = 0$ }
- (e) {polynomials of degree  $\leq 100$ }

10. True or False: The list of polynomials  $1, (x-5)^2, (x-5)^3$  is a basis for the subspace  $U$  of  $\mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$  defined by  $U = \{p \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) : p'(5) = 0\}$ .

11. True or False: A list of vectors  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  is a basis for a vector space  $V$  if and only if every vector  $v \in V$  can be expressed as a unique linear combination of the vectors  $v_1, \dots, v_n$ .

12. Let

$$U = \{p(x) \in \mathcal{P}_4(\mathbb{R}) : p(2) = p(5)\} \text{ and } W = \{p(x) \in \mathcal{P}_4(\mathbb{R}) : p(2) = p(5) = p(6)\}.$$

Which of the following statements is true:

- (a)  $U$  is a subspace of  $W$
- (b)  $\dim(U) < \dim(W)$
- (c)  $U \oplus W = \mathcal{P}_4(\mathbb{R})$
- (d)  $\dim(W) = 3$
- (e)  $x^2 - 7x + 11 \in U \cap W$

13. [2 points] Choose one of the previous problems and give a complete justification of your answer. Write your answer clearly and concisely on the back of the answer sheet. Here's some guidance as to what constitutes a complete justification:

- If you choose a true/false problem that is true, give a proof.
- If you choose a true/false problem that is false, give a counterexample.
- If you choose a multiple choice problem, explain why your answer is correct and why the other choices are wrong.