1) Multiply the two matrices below or state why they cannot be multiplied. (15 points)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) Find the null space of the matrix below. (16 points)

[1	0	3	0	-2]
0	2	4	0	8
0	0	0	1	-2
0	0	0	0	0

3) Reduce the matrix below to reduced row echelon form. (16 points)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 24 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 4) Answer the questions below (3 points each)
 - (A) Let A be a 3×3 matrix that is a product of elementary matrices. How many solutions does $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ have?
 - (B) If A is a 5 × 4 matrix and \vec{b} a nonzero vector such that $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ has infinitely many solutions, what is the minimum possible number of zero rows A has after it is row-reduced?
 - (C) Let *A* be a 2 × 2 invertible matrix. How many solutions does $A\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ have?
 - (D) Let A be a 3×3 invertible matrix and B a 3×3 singular matrix. What is the dimension of the row space of the augmented matrix [A|B]?
 - (E) Let *A* be a 5 × 5 matrix and assume that $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ and $A\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\4\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$ have infinitely many solutions, but $A\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\3\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$ has no solutions. What is the minimum and the maximum number of pivots *A* can

have when in row reduced echelon form?

5) Let
$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ -5\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
. Find $5\vec{v}$. (8 points)

6) Are $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & 5 & 2 \\ 6 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ inverses of each other? Either explain your answer or show your work. (8 points)

For the problems on this page, you may be interested in the fact that

[1	2	3	4	5		[1	0	0	3	0]
2	3	5	8	7		0	1	0	-1	0
2	4	6	8	5	\sim_R	0	0	1	1	0
1	2	4	5	0_		0	0	0	0	1

7) Find the row space of the matrix below. Avoid using redundant vectors when possible. (7 points)

1	2	3	4	5]
2	3	5	8	7
2	4	6	8	5
1	2	4	5	0

8) Find the dimension of the vector space below. (8 points)

	1	([1]	1	[2]		[3]		[4]	$\left \right\rangle$	
		2	2	3		5		8		
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	$\langle $	$\lfloor 1 \rfloor$		2		4		5	J	/

9) Given $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ And f(x) = 3x + 2, find P(A). (7 points)