

- Let A , B , and X be $n \times n$ matrices such that A , X , and $A - AX$ are invertible with $(A - AX)^{-1} = X^{-1}B$.
 - Explain why B is invertible.
 - Solve the equation $(A - AX)^{-1} = X^{-1}B$ for X . If you need to invert a matrix, explain why that matrix is invertible.
- Let A be an invertible matrix. Explain why the columns of A^{-1} are linearly independent.

- Let W be the set of all vectors of the form $\begin{bmatrix} s + 3t \\ s - t \\ 2s - t \\ s + t \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) Show that W is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 .

(b) Let $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$. Determine whether or not $\mathbf{v} \in W$.

- Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & -4 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find a linearly independent set of vectors that span $\text{Nul}(A)$, the null space of A .

- The following matrices A and B are row equivalent.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 11 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 15 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 & 19 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- Find a basis for $\text{Nul}(A)$, the null space of A .
 - Find a basis for $\text{Col}(A)$, the column space of A .
- Let V be an n -dimensional vector space. Suppose $S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ is a subset of V containing k vectors with $k < n$. Explain why S cannot span V .