(1) Describe in geometric language the set $A=\left\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid x^{2}+y^{2}=1\right\}$. Your answer should begin " $A$ is the ..."
(2) The system of equations $A \underline{x}=\underline{b}$ is homogeneous if $\qquad$
(3) The set of solutions to a $3 \times 3$ system of linear equations is one of the four possibilities in the previous answer or $\qquad$ -.
(4) Let $\underline{u}$ be a solution to the equation $A \underline{x}=\underline{b}$. Then every solution to $A \underline{x}=\underline{b}$ is of the form $\qquad$ where $\qquad$
(5) In the previous question let $S$ denote the set of solutions to the equation $A \underline{x}=\underline{0}$ and $T$ the set of solutions to the equation $A \underline{x}=\underline{b}$. If $A \underline{u}=\underline{b}$, then

$$
T=\{\ldots \mid \ldots\}
$$

Your answer should involve $\underline{u}$ and $S$ and the symbol $\in$ and some more.
(6)

If $B\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{l}0 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{array}\right)$ and $\left(\begin{array}{l}4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1\end{array}\right)$ is a solution to the equation $B \underline{x}=\left(\begin{array}{c}1 \\ 0 \\ -1\end{array}\right)$,
then $\underline{? ?}$ is also a solution to the equation $B \underline{x}=\left(\begin{array}{c}1 \\ 0 \\ -1\end{array}\right)$.
(7) The system of equations $A \underline{x}=\underline{b}$ is homogeneous if $\qquad$
(8) I want a geometric description of the solutions: the set of solutions to a $2 \times 3$ system of linear equations is either
(a)
(b) or $\qquad$
(c) or $\qquad$
(d) or $\qquad$
(9) The set of solutions to a $3 \times 3$ system of linear equations is one of the four possibilities in the previous answer or $\qquad$ .
(10) Let $\underline{u}$ be a solution to the equation $A \underline{x}=\underline{b}$. Then every solution to $A \underline{x}=\underline{b}$ is of the form $\qquad$ where $\qquad$
(11) In the previous question let $S$ denote the set of solutions to the equation $A \underline{x}=\underline{0}$ and $T$ the set of solutions to the equation $A \underline{x}=\underline{b}$. If $A \underline{u}=\underline{b}$, then

$$
T=\{\ldots \mid \ldots\}
$$

Your answer should involve $\underline{u}$ and $S$ and the symbol $\in$ and some more.
(12) A matrix $E$ is in row echelon form if
(a)
(b)
(c)
(13) A matrix is in row reduced echelon form if it is $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .
(14) In this question use $R_{i}$ to denote the $i^{t h}$ row of a matrix. The three elementary row operations are
(a) $\qquad$
(b)
c) $\qquad$
(15) If $(A \mid \underline{b})$ is the augmented matrix for an $m \times n$ system of linear equations and is in reduced echelon form, then the system of linear equations is inconsistent if $\qquad$
(16) The system of linear equations

$$
\begin{gathered}
a_{11} x_{1}+a_{12} x_{2}+\cdots+a_{1 n} x_{n}=b_{1} \\
a_{21} x_{1}+a_{22} x_{2}+\cdots+a_{2 n} x_{n}=b_{2} \\
\vdots \\
a_{m 1} x_{1}+a_{m 2} x_{2}+\cdots+a_{m n} x_{n}=b_{m}
\end{gathered}
$$

is homogeneous if $\qquad$
(17) True or False: The row echelon form of a matrix is unique.
(18) True or False: The row reduced echelon form of a matrix is unique.
(19) True or False: Given a matrix $A$ there is a unique matrix in row echelon form that is equivalent to $A$.
(20) True or False: Given a matrix $A$ there is a unique matrix in row reduced echelon form that is equivalent to $A$.
(21) A solution to a homogeneous system of equations is non-trivial if $\qquad$
(22) If $\underline{u}, \underline{v}$, and $\underline{w}$, are elements of a vector space $V$, then $\{\underline{u}-\underline{v}, \underline{v}-\underline{w}, \underline{w}-\underline{u}\}$ is linearly dependent because $\qquad$ . (Your answer should consist of a single equation.)
(23) Write down a non-zero point in $\mathbb{R}^{5}$ of the form $(0,0,0,-,-)$ that is a solution to the equation

$$
5 x_{1}-4 x_{2}+3 x_{3}-2 x_{4}+x_{5}=0
$$

(24) Write down a non-zero point in $\mathbb{R}^{5}$ of the form $(0,0,-, 0,-)$ that is a solution to the equation

$$
5 x_{1}-4 x_{2}+3 x_{3}-2 x_{4}+x_{5}=0
$$

(25) Write down a non-zero point in $\mathbb{R}^{5}$ of the form $(0,-, 0,0,-)$ that is a solution to the equation

$$
5 x_{1}-4 x_{2}+3 x_{3}-2 x_{4}+x_{5}=0
$$

(26) Write down a non-zero point in $\mathbb{R}^{5}$ of the form $(-, 0,0,0,-)$ that is a solution to the equation

$$
5 x_{1}-4 x_{2}+3 x_{3}-2 x_{4}+x_{5}=0
$$

(27) Are the vectors in your answers to the last four questions linearly independent? Why?
(28) Explain the following joke. On the linear algebra exam the professor writes down two vectors and asks if they are linearly dependent. The student answers "the first is but second is not."
(29) Find equations for a plane in $\mathbb{R}^{4}$ that contains $(0,0,0,0)$ and $(1,0,1,0)$ and ( $0,1,2,3$ ).
(30) Do the vectors $(1,0,0,0),(0,1,0,0),(0,0,1,0)$, and $(0,0,0,1)$, span $\mathbb{R}^{4}$ ? Why?
(31) Are the vectors $(1,2,3,4),(5,6,7,8),(12,11,10,9),(2,4,8,16)$, and $(1,1,1,1)$, linearly dependent. Why?

