

#1b.  $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$   $v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$  ;  $w = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 2u + 3v$

#3. (a)  $u, v$  non-zero, non-parallel vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$\text{Span}\{u, v\}$  is a plane in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that goes through the origin.

(b)  $p \in \text{Span}\{u, v\}$  :  $\text{Span}\{u, v, p\} = \text{Span}\{u, v\}$  (plane)

$q \notin \text{Span}\{u, v\}$  :  $\text{Span}\{u, v, q\} = \mathbb{R}^3$ .

#4a.  $\text{Span}\{i, j\}$  is the  $x$ - $y$  plane ( $z=0$ )

$\text{Span}\{j\}$  is the  $y$ -axis ( $x=0, z=0$ )

$\text{Span}\{j, k\}$  is the  $y$ - $z$  plane ( $x=0$ )

$\text{Span}\{j+k\}$  is the line  $z=y$  in the  $y$ - $z$  plane ( $x=0$ ).

#8. (a) True,  $u, v$  non-zero & non-parallel in  $\mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow \text{Span}\{u, v\} = \mathbb{R}^2$ .

(b) False. if  $w = u+v$  (with  $u, v$  non-zero & non-parallel), then  $w$  is non-zero and not parallel to either  $u$  or  $v$ , but  $\text{Span}\{u, v, w\} = \text{Span}\{u, v\}$  which will be a plane in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

(c) False.  $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  &  $v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  are vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , not  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

(d) False  $\text{Span}\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right\}$  is all of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

#10. (a) linear combinations, span

(c) span,  $v_1, v_2$ .

(b) spanned