Directions: You may work to solve these problems in groups, but all written work must be your own. Show all work; no credit for solutions without work..

1. [2.9.5] Let $\mathbf{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be the basis given by the ordered set $\{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2\}$. Find the $\mathcal{B}$-coordinate vector of $\mathbf{x}$, which we also denote by $[\mathbf{x}]_{\mathcal{B}}$.

2. [2.9.{17-22}] True/False. Justify your answers.
   (a) If $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p\}$ is a basis for a subspace H and if $\mathbf{x} = c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + c_p\mathbf{v}_p$, then $c_1, \dots, c_p$ are the coordinates of $\mathbf{x}$ relative to the basis $\mathcal{B}$.
   (b) If $\mathcal{B}$ is a basis for a subspace H, then each vector in H can be written in only one way as a linear combination of the vectors in $\mathcal{B}$.
   (c) Each line in $\mathbb{R}^n$ is a one-dimensional subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.
   (d) The dimension of the column space of A is $\operatorname{rank} A$.
   (e) If H is a p-dimensional subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$, then a linearly independent set of p vectors in H is a basis for H.

3. [3.1.{1-14}] Use cofactor expansion to compute the determinants of the following matrices.
   (a) $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$
   (b) $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 & 2 \\ 9 & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$
   (c) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & -3 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$
   (d) $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & -7 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 3 & -6 & 4 & -8 \\ 5 & 0 & 5 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

4. [3.1.{19,20,22}] These exercises explore the effect of an elementary row operation on the determinant of a matrix. In each case, state the row operation and describe how it affects the determinant.
   (a) $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} c & d \\ a & b \end{bmatrix}$
   (b) $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ kc & kd \end{bmatrix}$
   (c) $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a + kc & b + kd \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

5. [3.1.38] Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ and let k be a scalar. Find a formula that relates $\det kA$ to k and $\det(A)$.