

If I were studying for this exam, I would begin by looking at:  
old exams, quizzes, notes, and homework problems.

(Basic Computational) Things you should know...

- How to solve a linear system (of equations).
- How to use Gauss-Jordan elimination to find RREF of a matrix.  
[Also, what do REF and RREF mean?]
- How to multiply matrices.
- How to find the inverse of a matrix.
- How to find a determinant – expanding along rows/columns.
- How to find a determinant – using row reduction.
- How to find eigenvalues/eigenvectors for a matrix.

Other stuff you should know...

- $\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$ ,  $\det(A^{-1}) = \det(A)^{-1}$ , for  $A n \times n$ :  $\det(cA) = c^n \det(A)$ , etc.
- What is an elementary matrix/operation? What do these do to matrices/determinants?
- How is “Span( $S$ )” defined?
- What is a vector space? Subspace?
- What is linear independence/dependence?
- What is a basis? Dimension? Isomorphism?
- What are the coordinates of a vector relative to a basis? Change of basis matrices?
- Vector spaces are isomorphic if and only if their dimensions match.
- What is the column/row/null space of a matrix? How do I find bases for these spaces?
- $\text{rank} = \# \text{ of pivots} = \# \text{ of non-zero rows in RREF} = \# \text{ of basic variables in corresponding homogeneous system} = \text{dimension of column space}$
- $\text{nullity} = \# \text{ of non-pivot columns} = \# \text{ of free variables in correspond homogeneous system} = \text{dimension of null space}$
- What is a linear transformation? What do domain and codomain mean?
- Kernel? Range?
- For a linear transformation:  $\text{rank} + \text{nullity} = \text{dimension of the domain}$   
For a matrix:  $\text{rank} + \text{nullity} = \# \text{ of columns}$
- How do I find the matrix of a linear transformation relative to some bases?
- How do I find bases for the kernel and range of a linear transformation?
- What is an eigenvalue/eigenvector/eigenspace? Algebraic/geometric multiplicities?
- What is a characteristic polynomial? How is this related to eigenvalues/determinant?
- What does “diagonalizable” mean? Possible? How do I do it?

Some Selected Textbook Review problems

- Chapter 1 Review (pages 40-41): 3-6, 15, 23, 25, 35, 38
- Chapter 2 Review (pages 114-115): 5-15(odd), 19, 23, 25, 33
- Chapter 3 Review (pages 166-168): 11, 18, 21, 37, 43, 45
- Chapter 4 Review (pages 265-267): 7, 11-25, 33, 45, 56
- Chapter 6 Review (pages 405-406): 3-9, 14, 19-31(odd), 39, 46, 49
- Chapter 7 Review (pages 461-462): 1-9(odd), 13, 39(a), 40

There's a lot that these problems don't cover. Make sure you look over notes, quizzes, and old tests too!!