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Dr. Clontz

**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 14** Math 237 – Linear Algebra
**Version 1** Fall 2017

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

| **Standard V1.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Let $V$ be the set of all points on the line $x + y = 2$ with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2 - 1, y_1 + y_2 - 1) \\ c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 2)) \end{aligned}$$

(a) Show that this vector space has an **additive identity** element $\mathbf{0}$ satisfying $(x, y) \oplus \mathbf{0} = (x, y)$.

(b) Determine if $V$ is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

| **Standard V3.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 21 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 11 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ span $\mathbb{R}^3$.

| **Standard V4.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Let $W$ be the set of all $\mathbb{R}^3$ vectors $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ satisfying $x + y + z = 0$ (this forms a plane). Determine if $W$ is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^3$.

| **Standard S2.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^4$.

| **Additional Notes/Marks** | |
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**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 14** Math 237 – Linear Algebra
**Version 2** Fall 2017

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

| **Standard V1.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Let $V$ be the set of all polynomials with the operations, for any $f, g \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} f \oplus g &= f' + g' \\ c \odot f &= cf' \end{aligned}$$

(here $f'$ denotes the derivative of $f$).

(a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes scalars** over vector addition: $c \odot (f \oplus g) = c \odot f \oplus c \odot g$.

(b) Determine if $V$ is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

| **Standard V3.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Does $\operatorname{span}\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^3$?

| **Standard V4.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Let $W$ be the set of all $\mathbb{R}^3$ vectors $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ satisfying $x + y + z = 1$ (this forms a plane). Determine if $W$ is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^3$.

| **Standard S2.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Determine if the set $\left\{x^3 - x, x^2 + x + 1, x^3 - x^2 + 2, 2x^2 - 1\right\}$ is a basis of $\mathcal{P}_3$

| **Additional Notes/Marks** | |
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**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 14** Math 237 – Linear Algebra

**Version 3** Fall 2017

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

| **Standard V1.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Let $V$ be the set of all pairs of real numbers with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$$
$$c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (c^2 x_1, c^3 y_1)$$

(a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes scalars** over vector addition:
$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2)$.

(b) Determine if $V$ is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

| **Standard V3.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ span $\mathbb{R}^4$.

| **Standard V4.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Determine if $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ z \end{bmatrix} \;\middle|\; x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^4$.

| **Standard S2.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Determine if the set $\left\{x^2 + x - 1, 3x^2 - x + 1, 2x - 2\right\}$ is a basis of $\mathcal{P}_2$

| **Additional Notes/Marks** | |
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Dr. Clontz

**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 14** Math 237 – Linear Algebra

**Version 4** Fall 2017

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

| **Standard V1.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Let $V$ be the set of all points on the line $x + y = 2$ with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2 - 1, y_1 + y_2 - 1)\\ c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 2))\end{aligned}$$

(a) Show that this vector space has an **additive identity** element $\mathbf{0}$ satisfying $(x, y) \oplus \mathbf{0} = (x, y)$.

(b) Determine if $V$ is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

| **Standard V3.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Does $\operatorname{span}\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}\right\} = \mathbb{R}^3$?

| **Standard V4.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Let $W$ be the set of all complex numbers $a + bi$ satisfying $a = 2b$. Determine if $W$ is a subspace of $\mathbb{C}$.

| **Standard S2.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Determine if the set $\left\{x^2 + x - 1, 3x^2 - x + 1, 2x - 2\right\}$ is a basis of $\mathcal{P}_2$

| **Additional Notes/Marks** | |
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| Name: |
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Dr. Clontz

**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 14** Math 237 – Linear Algebra

**Version 5** Fall 2017

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

| **Standard V1.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Let $V$ be the set of all real numbers with the operations, for any $x, y \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$x \oplus y = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$c \odot x = cx$$

(a) Show that the vector **addition** $\oplus$ is **associative**: $x \oplus (y \oplus z) = (x \oplus y) \oplus z$.

(b) Determine if $V$ is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

| **Standard V3.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Does $\operatorname{span}\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}\right\} = \mathbb{R}^3$?

| **Standard V4.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Let $W$ be the set of all polynomials of the form $ax^3 + bx$. Determine if $W$ is a subspace of $\mathcal{P}^3$.

| **Standard S2.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Determine if the set $\left\{x^3 - x, x^2 + x + 1, x^3 - x^2 + 2, 2x^2 - 1\right\}$ is a basis of $\mathcal{P}_3$

| **Additional Notes/Marks** | |
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| Name: |
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**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 14** Math 237 – Linear Algebra
**Version 6** Fall 2017

Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

| **Standard V1.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Let $V$ be the set of all pairs of real numbers with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$$
$$c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (0, cy_1)$$

(a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes vectors** over scalar addition: $(c + d) \odot (x, y) = c \odot (x, y) \oplus d \odot (x, y)$.

(b) Determine if $V$ is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

| **Standard V3.** | Mark: |
|---|---|

Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ span $\mathbb{R}^4$.

| **Standard V4.** | Mark: |
| --- | --- |

Let $W$ be the set of all complex numbers that are purely real (i.e of the form $a+0i$) or purely imaginary (i.e. of the form $0+bi$). Determine if $W$ is a subspace of $\mathbb{C}$.

| **Standard S2.** | Mark: |
| --- | --- |

Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^4$.

| **Additional Notes/Marks** | |
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