

Name:
J#:
Date:

Dr. Clontz

## MASTERY QUIZ DAY 8

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.

<b>Standard E1.</b>	Mark:
---------------------	-------

Write a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 9 & 1 & -7 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{array} \right]$$

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 - x_2 + x_4 &= 5 \\ -x_1 + 9x_2 + x_3 - 7x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

□

<b>Standard E3.</b>	Mark:
---------------------	-------

Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 14x_4 &= 8 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

**Solution:** Let  $A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -5 & 14 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right]$ , so  $\text{RREF } A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right]$ . It follows that the solution set

is given by  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 - 2a - b \\ 2 + 3a - 4b \\ a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$  for all real numbers  $a, b$ .

□

<b>Standard E4.</b>	Mark:
---------------------	-------

Find a basis for the solution set to the system of equations

$$x + 2y - 3z = 0$$

$$2x + y - 4z = 0$$

$$3y - 2z = 0$$

$$x - y - z = 0$$

**Solution:**

$$\text{RREF} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3}a \\ \frac{2}{3}a \\ \frac{2}{3}a \\ a \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{So a basis is } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ or } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

□

<b>Standard V1.</b>	Mark:
---------------------	-------

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

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 - 1, y_1 + y_2 - 1)$$

$$c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 2))$$

Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not.

**Solution:**

- 1) Since real addition is associative,  $\oplus$  is associative.
- 2) Since real addition is commutative,  $\oplus$  is commutative.
- 3)  $(x_1, y_1) \oplus (1, 1) = (x_1, y_1)$ , so  $(1, 1)$  is an additive identity element.
- 4)  $(x_1, y_1) \oplus (2 - x_1, 2 - y_1) = (1, 1)$ , so  $(2 - x_1, 2 - y_1)$  is the additive inverse of  $(x_1, y_1)$ .

5)

$$\begin{aligned}
c \odot (d \odot (x_1, y_1)) &= c \odot (dx_1 - (d - 1), dy_1 - (d - 1)) \\
&= (c(dx_1 - (d - 1)) - (c - 1), c(dy_1 - (d - 1))) \\
&= (cdx_1 - cd + c - (c - 1), cdy_1 - cd + c - (c - 1)) \\
&= (cdx_1 - (cd - 1), cdy_1 - (cd - 1)) \\
&= (cd) \odot (x_1, y_1)
\end{aligned}$$

6)  $1 \odot (x_1, y_1) = (x_1 - (1 - 1), y_1 - (1 - 1)) = (x_1, y_1)$

7)

$$\begin{aligned}
c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) &= c \odot (x_1 + y_1 - 1, x_2 + y_2 - 1) \\
&= (c(x_1 + y_1 - 1) - (c - 1), c(x_2 + y_2 - 1) - (c - 1)) \\
&= (cx_1 + cx_2 - 2c + 1, cy_1 + cy_2 - 2c + 1) \\
&= (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 1)) \oplus (cx_2 - (c - 1), cy_2 - (c - 1)) \\
&= c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2)
\end{aligned}$$

8)

$$\begin{aligned}
(c + d) \odot (x_1, y_1) &= ((c + d)x_1 - (c + d - 1), (c + d)y_1 - (c + d - 1)) \\
&= (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 1)) \oplus (dx_1 - (d - 1), dy_1 - (d - 1)) \\
&= c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus d \odot (x_1, y_1)
\end{aligned}$$

□

Additional Notes/Marks	
------------------------	--