Name:

J#:

Date:

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 17

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

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 V3.

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

Solution: Since

Version 2

RREF
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & 12 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & -9 & 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

lacks a zero row, the vectors span \mathbb{R}^3 .

Standard V4.

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 .

Solution: No, because **0** does not belong to W.

Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\-1\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2\\0\\-2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of \mathbb{R}^3

Solution:

RREF
$$\begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since the resulting matrix is the identity matrix, it is a basis

Additional Notes/Marks