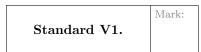
| Name: | |
|-------|------------|
| J#: | Dr. Clontz |
| Date: | |

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 1

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.



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

Standard V3.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 21 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 11 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ span } \mathbb{R}^3.$$

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

| Name: | |
|-------|------------|
| J#: | Dr. Clontz |
| Date: | |

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 2

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.

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

$$f \oplus g = f' + g'$$
$$c \odot f = cf'$$

(here f' denotes the derivative of f).

- (a) Show that this scalar multiplication \odot distributes over vector addition \oplus .
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

Standard V3.

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

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

| Name: | |
|-------|------------|
| J#: | Dr. Clontz |
| Date: | |

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 3

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.

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

$$x \oplus y = x + y - 3$$
$$c \odot x = cx - 3(c - 1)$$

- (a) Show that this scalar multiplication \odot is associative.
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer

Standard V3.

Mark:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ span } \mathbb{R}^4.$$

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

Let W be the set of all polynomials of even degree. Determine if W is a subspace of the vector space of all polynomials.

| Name: | |
|-------|------------|
| J#: | Dr. Clontz |
| Date: | |

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 4

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.

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

$$x \oplus y = x + y - 3$$
$$c \odot x = cx - 3(c - 1)$$

- (a) Show that this scalar multiplication \odot is associative.
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer

Standard V3.

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

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

| Name: | |
|-------|------------|
| J#: | Dr. Clontz |
| Date: | |

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 5

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.

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

$$x \oplus y = x + y - 3$$
$$c \odot x = cx - 3(c - 1)$$

- (a) Show that this scalar multiplication \odot is associative.
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer

Standard V3.

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

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

| Name: | |
|-------|------------|
| J#: | Dr. Clontz |
| Date: | |

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 6

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.

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 this scalar multiplication \odot distributes over scalar addition.
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

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

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

Let W be the set of all polynomials of even degree. Determine if W is a subspace of the vector space of all polynomials.