Name:
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Date:

Dr. Clontz

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 8 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 E1.	Mark:

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

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 4 \end{array}\right]$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} -4x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 &= 2 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

□

Standard E3.	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 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.

□

Standard E4.	Mark:

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

$$\begin{aligned} 4x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 - 6x_4 &= 0 \\ -2x_3 - 4x_4 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Solution: Let $A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 4 & 3 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -4 & 0 \end{array}\right]$, so RREF $A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$. It follows that the basis for the solution set is given by $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

□

Standard V1.	Mark:

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

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \\ c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (0, cy_1) \end{aligned}$$

(a) Show that this scalar multiplication $\odot$ distributes over scalar addition.

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

Solution: Let $(x_1, y_1) \in V$, and let $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$. Then

$$(c + d) \odot (x_1, y_1) = (0, (c + d)y_1) = (0, cy_1) \oplus (0, dy_1) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus d \odot (x_1, y_1).$$

However, V is not a vector space, as $1 \odot (x_1, y_1) = (0, y_1) \neq (x_1, y_1)$.

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Additional Notes/Marks	