Version 1

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.

V3. Does span
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2\\-1\\4\\2\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1\\3\\5\\2\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\5\\1\\-3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^5?$$

V4. 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} .

S2. Determine if the set $\{x^2 + x - 1, 3x^2 - x + 1, 2x - 2\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}_2

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Version 2

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V3. Determine if the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -3\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 5\\-1\\-2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2\\0\\-1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0\\2\\-1 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^3

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 .

S2. 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 .

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Version 3

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V3. 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 .

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 .

S2. Determine if the set $\{x^2 + x - 1, 3x^2 - x + 1, 2x - 2\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}_2

Name:

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Version 4

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V3. Does span
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2\\-1\\4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\12\\-9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\4\\-3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4\\2\\-8 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^3$$
?

V4. Let W be the set of all complex numbers a + bi satisfying a = 2b. Determine if W is a subspace of \mathbb{C} .

S2. Determine if the set $\{x^3 - x, x^2 + x + 1, x^3 - x^2 + 2, 2x^2 - 1\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}_3

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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.

V3. Does span
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2\\-1\\4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\12\\-9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4\\2\\-8 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^3$$
?

V4. 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 .

S2. Determine if the set $\{x^3 - x, x^2 + x + 1, x^3 - x^2 + 2, 2x^2 - 1\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}_3

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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.

V3. 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 .

V4. Determine if
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$
 a subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 .

S2. Determine if the set $\{x^2 + x - 1, 3x^2 - x + 1, 2x - 2\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}_2