

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## MASTERY QUIZ DAY 14

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

### Version 5

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.

**V1.** 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  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}x \oplus y &= x + y - 3 \\c \odot x &= cx - 3(c - 1)\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that **scalar multiplication** is **associative**:  $a \odot (b \odot x) = (ab) \odot x$ .
- (b) Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not. Justify your answer

**Solution:** Let  $x, y \in V$ ,  $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ . To show associativity:

$$\begin{aligned}c \odot (d \odot x) &= c \odot (dx - 3(d - 1)) \\&= c(dx - 3(d - 1)) - 3(c - 1) \\&= cdx - 3(cd - 1) \\&= (cd) \odot x\end{aligned}$$

We verify the remaining 7 properties to see that  $V$  is a vector space.

- 1) Real addition is associative, so  $\oplus$  is associative.
- 2)  $x \oplus 3 = x + 3 - 3 = x$ , so 3 is the additive identity.
- 3)  $x \oplus (6 - x) = x + (6 - x) - 3 = 3$ , so  $6 - x$  is the additive inverse of  $x$ .
- 4) Real addition is commutative, so  $\oplus$  is commutative.
- 5) Associativity shown above
- 6)  $1 \odot x = x - 3(1 - 1) = x$
- 7)

$$\begin{aligned}c \odot (x \oplus y) &= c \odot (x + y - 3) \\&= c(x + y - 3) - 3(c - 1) \\&= cx - 3(c - 1) + cy - 3(c - 1) - 3 \\&= (c \odot x) \oplus (c \odot y)\end{aligned}$$

8)

$$\begin{aligned}(c + d) \odot x &= (c + d)x - 3(c + d - 1) \\&= cx - 3(c - 1) + dx - 3(d - 1) - 3 \\&= (c \odot x) \oplus (d \odot x)\end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $V$  is a vector space.

□

**V3.** Determine if the vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  span  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

**Solution:**

$$\text{RREF} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there is a zero row, the vectors do not 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  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

**Solution:** No, because  $\mathbf{0}$  does not belong to  $W$ .

□

**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  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

**Solution:**

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

Since this is not the identity matrix, the set is not a basis.

□

**V1:** ☐

**V3:** ☐

**V4:** ☐

**S2:** ☐