Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 1

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 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.

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. 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 .

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 2

Fall 2017

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V1. 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.

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 the set of all lattice point	ts, i.e. $\{(x,y) \mid x \text{ and } y \text{ are integers} \}$ is a subs	space of \mathbb{R}^2 .
V1:		V3:	V4:

Name:	

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 3

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 $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

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

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

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. L	Let W be the set ary (i.e. of the for	of all complex numbers $0 + bi$). Determine	pers that are pure ne if W is a subs	ely real (i.e of the fapace of \mathbb{C} .	form $a + 0i$) or put	rely
V1:			V3:		V4:	

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.

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 $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

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

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

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 .

V4. L	Let W be the set ary (i.e. of the for	of all complex numbers $0 + bi$). Determine	pers that are pure ne if W is a subs	ely real (i.e of the fapace of \mathbb{C} .	form $a + 0i$) or put	rely
V1:			V3:		V4:	

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 points on the line x + y = 2 with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 - 1, y_1 + y_2 - 1)$$

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 2))$

- (a) Show that this vector space has an additive identity element.
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

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 the set of all lattice point	ts, i.e. $\{(x,y) \mid x \text{ and } y \text{ are integers} \}$ is a subs	space of \mathbb{R}^2 .
V1:		V3:	V4:

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 6

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 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.

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 .

V4.	Let W be the set of all polynomials of	the form $ax^3 + bx$.	Determine if W is a subsp	ace of \mathcal{P}^3 .
V1:		V3:		V4: