

Name: _____

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 12

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

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

$$c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (c^2 x_1, c^3 y_1)$$

(a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes scalars** over vector addition:

$$c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$$

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

Solution: Let $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$ and let $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{aligned} c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) &= c \odot (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \\ &= (c^2(x_1 + x_2), c^3(y_1 + y_2)) \\ &= (c^2 x_1, c^3 y_1) \oplus (c^2 x_2, c^3 y_2) \\ &= c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2) \end{aligned}$$

However, V is not a vector space, as the other distributive law fails:

$$(c + d) \odot (x_1, y_1) = ((c + d)^2 x_1, (c + d)^3 y_1) \neq ((c^2 + d^2) x_1, (c^3 + d^3) y_1) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus d \odot (x_1, y_1).$$

□

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 .

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there are zero rows, they do not span. Alternatively, by inspection $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so the set is linearly dependent, so it spans a subspace of dimension at most 3, therefore it does not span \mathbb{R}^4 .

□

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} .

Solution: No, because 1 is purely real and i is purely imaginary, but the linear combination $1 + i$ is neither.

□

V1:

V3:

V4: