

Name:
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Dr. Clontz

# MASTERY QUIZ DAY 8

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.

Standard E1.	Mark:
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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:**

$$-4x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 2$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

$$-x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = 4$$

□

Standard E3.	Mark:
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Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3 - x_4 = -1$$

$$3x_1 + 6x_3 + x_4 = 5$$

$$-4x_1 + x_2 - 9x_3 + 2x_4 = -7$$

**Solution:** Let  $A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -2 & 6 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & 1 & 5 \\ -4 & 1 & -9 & 2 & -7 \end{array} \right]$ , so  $\text{RREF } A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$ . It follows that the

solution set is given by  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 - 2a \\ 3 + a \\ a \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$  for all real numbers  $a$ .

□

<b>Standard E4.</b>	Mark:
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Find a basis for the solution set to the system of equations

$$x + 2y - 3z = 0$$

$$2x + y - 4z = 0$$

$$3y - 2z = 0$$

$$x - y - z = 0$$

**Solution:**

$$\text{RREF} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3}a \\ \frac{2}{3}a \\ \frac{2}{3}a \\ a \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

So a basis is  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  or  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ .

□

<b>Standard V1.</b>	Mark:
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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

**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.

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Additional Notes/Marks	
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