

Name:
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Date:

Dr. Clontz

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 10

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 2

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 an augmented matrix corresponding to the following system of linear equations.

$$x + 3y - 4z = 5$$

$$3x + 9y + z = 0$$

$$x - z = 1$$

Solution:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

Standard E3.	Mark:
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Solve the system of equations

$$x + 3y - 4z = 5$$

$$3x + 9y + z = 2$$

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

So the solution set is

$$\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 - 3c \\ c \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

□

Standard E4.	Mark:
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Find a basis for the solution set of the system of equations

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

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

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

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{7} & \frac{3}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{8}{7} & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7}a - \frac{3}{7}b \\ \frac{8}{7}a + \frac{2}{7}b \\ a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

So a basis for the solution set is $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \\ \frac{8}{7} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{7} \\ \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$, or $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ -7 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

□

Standard V1.	Mark:
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Let V be the set of all points on the line $x + y = 2$ with the operations, for any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2 - 1, y_1 + y_2 - 1) \\ c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 2)) \end{aligned}$$

- Show that this vector space has an **additive identity** element $\mathbf{0}$ satisfying $(x, y) \oplus \mathbf{0} = (x, y)$.
- Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

Solution: Let $(x_1, y_1) \in V$; then $(x_1, y_1) \oplus (1, 1) = (x_1, y_1)$, so $(1, 1)$ is an additive identity element. Now we will show the other seven properties. Let $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$, and let $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$.

- Since real addition is associative, \oplus is associative.
- Since real addition is commutative, \oplus is commutative.
- The additive identity is $(1, 1)$.
- $(x_1, y_1) \oplus (2 - x_1, 2 - y_1) = (1, 1)$, so $(2 - x_1, 2 - y_1)$ is the additive inverse of (x_1, y_1) .
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$$\begin{aligned} c \odot (d \odot (x_1, y_1)) &= c \odot (dx_1 - (d - 1), dy_1 - (d - 1)) \\ &= (c(dx_1 - (d - 1)) - (c - 1), c(dy_1 - (d - 1)) - (c - 1)) \\ &= (cdx_1 - cd + c - (c - 1), cdy_1 - cd + c - (c - 1)) \\ &= (cdx_1 - (cd - 1), cdy_1 - (cd - 1)) \\ &= (cd) \odot (x_1, y_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$6) 1 \odot (x_1, y_1) = (x_1 - (1 - 1), y_1 - (1 - 1)) = (x_1, y_1)$$

7)

$$\begin{aligned}
 c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) &= c \odot (x_1 + y_1 - 1, x_2 + y_2 - 1) \\
 &= (c(x_1 + y_1 - 1) - (c - 1), c(x_2 + y_2 - 1) - (c - 1)) \\
 &= (cx_1 + cy_1 - 2c + 1, cx_2 + cy_2 - 2c + 1) \\
 &= (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 1)) \oplus (cx_2 - (c - 1), cy_2 - (c - 1)) \\
 &= c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

8)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c + d) \odot (x_1, y_1) &= ((c + d)x_1 - (c + d - 1), (c + d)y_1 - (c + d - 1)) \\
 &= (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 1)) \oplus (dx_1 - (d - 1), dy_1 - (d - 1)) \\
 &= c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus d \odot (x_1, y_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore V is a vector space.

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Additional Notes/Marks	
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