

Name: _____

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 10

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.

E1. Write an augmented matrix corresponding to the following system of linear equations

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

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

$$x - z = 1$$

E3. Solve the system of equations

$$-3x + y = 2$$

$$-8x + 2y - z = 6$$

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

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

The solutions are

$$\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} -1 - \frac{c}{2} \\ -1 - \frac{3c}{2} \\ c \end{array} \right] \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} c - 1 \\ 3c - 1 \\ -2c \end{array} \right] \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

□

E4. Find a basis for the solution set of the system ...

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 $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$x \oplus y = x + y - 3$$

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

Determine if V is a vector space or not.

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

- 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)

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

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.

□

E1:

E3:

E4:

V1: