Name:	
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Date:	

## MASTERY QUIZ DAY 12

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

## Version 4

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.

	Mark:
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  $c\in\mathbb{R}$ ,

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

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)

$$c \odot (d \odot x) = c \odot (dx - 3(d - 1))$$

$$= c (dx - 3(d - 1)) - 3(c - 1)$$

$$= cdx - 3(cd - 1)$$

$$= (cd) \odot x$$

6) 
$$1 \odot x = x - 3(1 - 1) = x$$

7)

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

$$= c(x + y - 3) - 3(c - 1)$$

$$= cx - 3(c - 1) + cy - 3(c - 1) - 3$$

$$= (c \odot x) \oplus (c \odot y)$$

8)

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

Therefore V is a vector space.

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  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

Solution:

RREF 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since there is a zero row, the vectors do not span  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

Standard V4.

Determine if ... is a subspace of