

Name:
J#:
Date:

Dr. Clontz

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 17

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 V3.	Mark:
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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:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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Standard V4.	Mark:
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Determine if the set of all lattice points, i.e. $\{(x, y) \mid x \text{ and } y \text{ are integers}\}$ is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 .

Solution: This set is closed under addition, but not under scalar multiplication so it is not a subspace.

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Standard S2.	Mark:
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Determine if the set $\{x^2 + x - 1, 3x^2 - x + 1, 2x - 2\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}_2

Solution:

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

Since the resulting matrix is the identity matrix, it is a basis.

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Additional Notes/Marks	
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