

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 8**

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

**Version 3**

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.

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 4x_3 &= 1 \\x_2 - x_3 &= 7 \\x_1 - x_2 + 3x_4 &= -1\end{aligned}$$

**Solution:**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

**E3.** Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}x + 3y - 4z &= 5 \\3x + 9y + z &= 2\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not.

**Solution:**

- 1) Since real addition is associative,  $\oplus$  is associative.
- 2) Since real addition is commutative,  $\oplus$  is commutative.
- 3)  $(x_1, y_1) \oplus (1, 1) = (x_1, y_1)$ , so  $(1, 1)$  is an additive identity element.
- 4)  $(x_1, y_1) \oplus (2 - x_1, 2 - y_1) = (1, 1)$ , so  $(2 - x_1, 2 - y_1)$  is the additive inverse of  $(x_1, y_1)$ .
- 5)

$$\begin{aligned}c \odot (d \odot (x_1, y_1)) &= c \odot (dx_1 - (d - 1), dy_1 - (d - 1)) \\&= (c(dx_1 - (d - 1)) - (c - 1), c(dy_1 - (d - 1))) \\&= (cdx_1 - cd + c - (c - 1), cdy_1 - cd + c - (c - 1)) \\&= (cdx_1 - (cd - 1), cdy_1 - (cd - 1)) \\&= (cd) \odot (x_1, y_1)\end{aligned}$$

- 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)

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

□

**E1:**

**E3:**

**E4:**

**V1:**

**E2:**