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Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 1 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:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ span } \mathbb{R}^4.$$

Standard V4.

Mark:

Let W be the set of all  $\mathbb{R}^3$  vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$  satisfying x+y+z=0 (this forms a plane). Determine if W is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Standard S2.

Determine if the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is a basis of  $M_{2,2}$  or not.

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Version 2

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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:		
Determine if the vectors	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	3, 3,  and	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ span } \mathbb{R}^4.$

	Mark:
Standard V4.	

Let W be the set of all polynomials of the form  $ax^3 + bx$ . Determine if W is a subspace of  $\mathcal{P}^3$ .

Standard S2.

Mark:

Determine if the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\-1\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2\\0\\-2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ 

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Version 3

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:		
Determine if the vectors	$ \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 21 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}, $	$\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , and	$\begin{bmatrix} 4\\11\\-5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ span } \mathbb{R}^3.$

	Mark:
Standard V4.	

Let W be the set of all complex numbers that are purely real (i.e of the form a+0i) or purely imaginary (i.e. of the form 0+bi). Determine if W is a subspace of  $\mathbb{C}$ .

Standard S2.

Determine if the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is a basis of  $M_{2,2}$  or not.

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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.

Standard V3.

Mark:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 21 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 11 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ span } \mathbb{R}^3.$$

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  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

Standard S2.

Mark:

Determine if the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\-1\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2\\0\\-2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ 

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Version 5

Math 237 – Linear Algebra 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.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \} = \mathbb{R}^3?$$

Standard V4.	Mark:

Let W be the set of all complex numbers a + bi satisfying a = 2b. Determine if W is a subspace of  $\mathbb{C}$ .

Standard S2.

Determine if the set  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is a basis of  $M_{2,2}$  or not.

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Version 6

Math 237 – Linear Algebra 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:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ span } \mathbb{R}^4.$$

Standard V4.	Mark:

Let W be the set of all complex numbers that are purely real (i.e of the form a+0i) or purely imaginary (i.e. of the form 0+bi). Determine if W is a subspace of  $\mathbb{C}$ .

Standard S2.
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Standard S2. Mark: Determine if the set  $\{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 2, -x^3 + 4x^2 - x + 1, -x^3 + 2x + 1, 3x^2 + 3x + 9\}$  is a basis of  $\mathcal{P}^3$  or not.

 ${\bf Additional\ Notes/Marks}$