

Name: _____

MIDTERM EXAM

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.

$$\begin{aligned}x + 3y - 4z &= 5 \\ 3x + 9y + z &= 0 \\ x - z &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Solution:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

E2. Find RREF A , where

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution:

$$\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

E3. Find the solution set for the following system of linear equations.

$$\begin{aligned}2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 14x_4 &= 8 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 &= 3\end{aligned}$$

Solution: Let $A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -5 & 14 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right]$, so $\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right]$. It follows that the solution set is given by $\begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2a - b \\ 2 + 3a - 4b \\ a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$ for all real numbers a, b .

□

E4. Find a basis for the solution set to the homogeneous system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 14x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Solution: Let $A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -5 & 14 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right]$, so $\text{RREF } A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right]$. It follows that the basis for the solution set is given by $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

□

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

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2 + 2x_1x_2) \\ c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (cx_1, c^2y_1) \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that the vector **addition** \oplus is **associative**:
 $(x_1, y_1) \oplus ((x_2, y_2) \oplus (x_3, y_3)) = ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) \oplus (x_3, y_3)$.
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

V2. Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to the span of the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Solution: Since

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

contains the contradiction $0 = 1$, $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$ is not a linear combination of the three vectors.

□

V3. Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^3

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cccc} -3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Since the resulting matrix has only two pivot columns, the vectors do not span \mathbb{R}^3 .

□

V4. Determine if $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ a subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 .

Solution: It is closed under addition and scalar multiplication, so it is a subspace. Alternatively, it is the image of the linear transformation from $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ z \end{bmatrix}.$$

□

S1. Determine if the set of matrices $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent.

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -8 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since the reduced row echelon form has a nonpivot column, the vectors are linearly dependent.

□

S2. 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

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.

□

S3. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Find a basis of W .

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -2 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for W .

□

S4. Let $W = \text{span} \left(\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$. Compute the dimension of W .

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -2 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

This has 3 pivot columns so $\dim(W) = 3$.

□

E1:

E2:

E3:

E4:

V1:

V2:

V3:

V4:

S1:

S2:

S3:

S4: