

Name: _____

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 10

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.

E1. Write an augmented matrix corresponding to the following system of linear equations.

$$x + 3y - 4z = 5$$

$$3x + 9y + z = 0$$

$$x - z = 1$$

Solution:

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

□

E3. Solve the system of equations

$$x + 3y - 4z = 5$$

$$3x + 9y + z = 2$$

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

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)

$$\begin{aligned} c \odot (d \odot x) &= c \odot (dx - 3(d - 1)) \\ &= c(dx - 3(d - 1)) - 3(c - 1) \\ &= cdx - 3(cd - 1) \\ &= (cd) \odot x \end{aligned}$$

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

7)

$$\begin{aligned}
 c \odot (x \oplus y) &= c \odot (x + y - 3) \\
 &= c(x + y - 3) - 3(c - 1) \\
 &= cx - 3(c - 1) + cy - 3(c - 1) - 3 \\
 &= (c \odot x) \oplus (c \odot y)
 \end{aligned}$$

8)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c + d) \odot x &= (c + d)x - 3(c + d - 1) \\
 &= cx - 3(c - 1) + dx - 3(d - 1) - 3 \\
 &= (c \odot x) \oplus (d \odot x)
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore V is a vector space.

□

E1:

E3:

E4:

V1:

E2: