

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

**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 8**

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

**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.

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

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 + x_4 &= 5 \\3x_1 + 9x_2 + x_3 - 7x_4 &= 0 \\x_1 - x_3 + x_4 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

**Solution:**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 & -7 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

**E3.** Solve the system of equations

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

**Solution:**

$$\text{RREF} \left( \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

So the solution set is

$$\left\{ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 - 3c \\ c \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

□

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

$$\begin{aligned}x + 3y + 3z + 7w &= 0 \\x + 3y - z - w &= 0 \\2x + 6y + 3z + 8w &= 0 \\x + 3y - 2z - 3w &= 0\end{aligned}$$

**Solution:**

$$\text{RREF} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3a - b \\ a \\ -2b \\ b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

So a basis for the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

□

**V1.** Let  $V$  be the set of all pairs of real numbers with the operations, for any  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$$

$$c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (c^2 x_1, c^3 y_1)$$

(a) Show that this scalar multiplication  $\odot$  distributes over vector addition  $\oplus$ .

(b) Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

**Solution:** Let  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$  and let  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) &= c \odot (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \\ &= (c^2(x_1 + x_2), c^3(y_1 + y_2)) \\ &= (c^2 x_1, c^3 y_1) \oplus (c^2 x_2, c^3 y_2) \\ &= c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2) \end{aligned}$$

However,  $V$  is not a vector space, as the other distributive law fails:

$$(c + d) \odot (x_1, y_1) = ((c + d)^2 x_1, (c + d)^3 y_1) \neq ((c^2 + d^2) x_1, (c^3 + d^3) y_1) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus d \odot (x_1, y_1).$$

□

**E1:**

**E3:**

**E4:**

**V1:**

**E2:**

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**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 8**

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 a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

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

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - x_2 &= 1 \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 &= -7 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3 - x_4 &= -1 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_3 + x_4 &= 5 \\ -4x_1 + x_2 - 9x_3 + 2x_4 &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

**Solution:** Let  $A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -2 & 6 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & 1 & 5 \\ -4 & 1 & -9 & 2 & -7 \end{array} \right]$ , so  $\text{RREF } A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$ . It follows that the solution set is given by  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 - 2a \\ 3 + a \\ a \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$  for all real numbers  $a$ .

□

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

$$\begin{aligned} x + 3y + 3z + 7w &= 0 \\ x + 3y - z - w &= 0 \\ 2x + 6y + 3z + 8w &= 0 \\ x + 3y - 2z - 3w &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Solution:**

$$\text{RREF} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3a - b \\ a \\ -2b \\ b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

So a basis for the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

□

**V1.** Let  $V$  be the set of all real numbers with the operations, for any  $x, y \in V$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} x \oplus y &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ c \odot x &= cx \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that the vector addition  $\oplus$  is associative.
- (b) Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

**Solution:** Let  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} (x \oplus y) \oplus z &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \oplus z \\ &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 + z^2} \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + (\sqrt{y^2 + z^2})^2} \\ &= x \oplus \sqrt{y^2 + z^2} \\ &= x \oplus (y \oplus z) \end{aligned}$$

However, this is not a vector space, as there is no zero vector.

□

**E1:**

**E3:**

**E4:**

**V1:**

**E2:**

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**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 a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

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

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - x_2 &= 1 \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 &= -7 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3 - x_4 &= -1 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_3 + x_4 &= 5 \\ -4x_1 + x_2 - 9x_3 + 2x_4 &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

**Solution:** Let  $A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -2 & 6 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & 1 & 5 \\ -4 & 1 & -9 & 2 & -7 \end{array} \right]$ , so  $\text{RREF } A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$ . It follows that the solution set is given by  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 - 2a \\ 3 + a \\ a \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$  for all real numbers  $a$ .

□

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

$$\begin{aligned} x + 3y + 3z + 7w &= 0 \\ x + 3y - z - w &= 0 \\ 2x + 6y + 3z + 8w &= 0 \\ x + 3y - 2z - 3w &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Solution:**

$$\text{RREF} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3a - b \\ a \\ -2b \\ b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

So a basis for the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

□

**V1.** Let  $V$  be the set of all real numbers with the operations, for any  $x, y \in V$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} x \oplus y &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ c \odot x &= cx \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that the vector addition  $\oplus$  is associative.
- (b) Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

**Solution:** Let  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} (x \oplus y) \oplus z &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \oplus z \\ &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 + z^2} \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + (\sqrt{y^2 + z^2})^2} \\ &= x \oplus \sqrt{y^2 + z^2} \\ &= x \oplus (y \oplus z) \end{aligned}$$

However, this is not a vector space, as there is no zero vector.

□

**E1:**

**E3:**

**E4:**

**V1:**

**E2:**

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**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 8**

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

**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.

**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:**

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

□

**E3.** Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}-3x + y &= 2 \\ -8x + 2y - z &= 6 \\ 2y + 3z &= -2\end{aligned}$$

**Solution:**

$$\text{RREF} \left( \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

The solutions are

$$\left\{ \left[ \begin{array}{c} -1 - \frac{c}{2} \\ -1 - \frac{3c}{2} \\ c \end{array} \right] \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\{ \left[ \begin{array}{c} c - 1 \\ 3c - 1 \\ -2c \end{array} \right] \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

□

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

$$\begin{aligned}3x + 2y + z &= 0 \\ x + y + z &= 0\end{aligned}$$

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

□

**V1.** Let  $V$  be the set of all pairs of real numbers with the operations, for any  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \\ c \odot (x_1, y_1) &= (c^2 x_1, c^3 y_1)\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that this scalar multiplication  $\odot$  distributes over vector addition  $\oplus$ .  
 (b) Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

**Solution:** Let  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$  and let  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) &= c \odot (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \\ &= (c^2(x_1 + x_2), c^3(y_1 + y_2)) \\ &= (c^2 x_1, c^3 y_1) \oplus (c^2 x_2, c^3 y_2) \\ &= c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2)\end{aligned}$$

However,  $V$  is not a vector space, as the other distributive law fails:

$$(c + d) \odot (x_1, y_1) = ((c + d)^2 x_1, (c + d)^3 y_1) \neq ((c^2 + d^2) x_1, (c^3 + d^3) y_1) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus d \odot (x_1, y_1).$$

□

**E1:**

**E3:**

**E4:**

**V1:**

**E2:**



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**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 8**

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

**Version 5**

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.

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

**Solution:**

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

□

**E3.** Solve the following linear system.

$$\begin{aligned}4x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 - 6x_4 &= 5 \\-2x_3 - 4x_4 &= 3 \\2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 &= -1\end{aligned}$$

**Solution:** Let  $A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 4 & 3 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -4 & -1 \end{array} \right]$ , so  $\text{RREF } A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$ . It follows that the system is inconsistent with no solutions (since the bottom row implies the contradiction  $0 = 1$ ).

□

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

$$\begin{aligned}4x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 - 6x_4 &= 0 \\-2x_3 - 4x_4 &= 0 \\2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

**Solution:** Let  $A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 4 & 3 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right]$ , so  $\text{RREF } A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$ . It follows that the basis for

the solution set is given by  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ .

□

**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  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

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

- (a) Show that this scalar multiplication  $\odot$  is associative.  
 (b) Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not. Justify your answer

**Solution:** Let  $x, y \in V$ ,  $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ . To show associativity:

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

We verify the remaining 7 properties to see that  $V$  is a vector space.

- 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) Associativity shown above
- 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:**

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

**MASTERY QUIZ DAY 8**

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

**Version 6**

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 a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

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

**Solution:**

$$-4x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 2$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

$$-x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = 4$$

□

**E3.** Solve the following linear system.

$$4x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 - 6x_4 = 5$$

$$-2x_3 - 4x_4 = 3$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 = -1$$

**Solution:** Let  $A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 4 & 3 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -4 & -1 \end{array} \right]$ , so  $\text{RREF } A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$ . It follows that the system is inconsistent with no solutions (since the bottom row implies the contradiction  $0 = 1$ ).

□

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

$$4x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 - 6x_4 = 0$$

$$-2x_3 - 4x_4 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 = 0$$

**Solution:** Let  $A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 4 & 3 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right]$ , so  $\text{RREF } A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$ . It follows that the basis for the solution set is given by  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ .

□

**V1.** Let  $V$  be the set of all real numbers with the operations, for any  $x, y \in V$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}x \oplus y &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ c \odot x &= cx\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that the vector addition  $\oplus$  is associative.  
 (b) Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

**Solution:** Let  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}(x \oplus y) \oplus z &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \oplus z \\ &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 + z^2} \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + (\sqrt{y^2 + z^2})^2} \\ &= x \oplus \sqrt{y^2 + z^2} \\ &= x \oplus (y \oplus z)\end{aligned}$$

However, this is not a vector space, as there is no zero vector.

□

**E1:**

**E3:**

**E4:**

**V1:**

**E2:**