

Name:
J#:
Date:

Dr. Clontz

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.

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

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

$$3x + 9y + z - 7w = 0$$

$$x - z + w = 1$$

Solution:

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

□

Standard E3.	Mark:
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Solve the system of equations

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

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

Standard E4.	Mark:
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Find a basis for the solution set of the system ...

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

$$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 - 1, y_1 + y_2 - 1)$$

$$c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 2))$$

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)

$$\begin{aligned}
c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) &= c \odot (x_1 + y_1 - 1, x_2 + y_2 - 1) \\
&= (c(x_1 + y_1 - 1) - (c - 1), c(x_2 + y_2 - 1) - (c - 1)) \\
&= (cx_1 + cx_2 - 2c + 1, cy_1 + cy_2 - 2c + 1) \\
&= (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 1)) \oplus (cx_2 - (c - 1), cy_2 - (c - 1)) \\
&= c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2)
\end{aligned}$$

8)

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

□