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J#:	
Date:	

MIDTERM EXAM

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 5

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.

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 + x_4 = 5$$
$$3x_1 + 9x_2 + x_3 - 7x_4 = 0$$
$$x_1 - x_3 + x_4 = 1$$

Standard E2.

Mark:

Find RREF A, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & 8 & | & -5 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 6 & | & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -4 & | & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Standard E3.

Mark:

Solve the system of linear equations.

$$2x + y - z + w = 5$$
$$3x - y - 2w = 0$$
$$-x + 5z + 3w = -1$$

Standard E4.

Mark:

Find a basis for the solution set of the system of equations

$$x + 2y + 3z + w = 0$$
$$3x - y + z + w = 0$$
$$2x - 3y - 2z = 0$$

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

$$x \oplus y = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$c \odot x = cx$$

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

Mark:

Standard V2.

Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\-2\\1 \end{bmatrix}$ can be written as a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 5\\2\\-3\\2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3\\1\\1\\0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 8\\3\\5\\-1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Standard V3.

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

Standard V4.

Mark:

subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 .

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

Standard S1.

Mark:

Determine if the set of vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\-1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\3\\-2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is linearly dependent or linearly independent

Standard S2.

Mark:

Determine if the set $\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}\right\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$.

Standard S3.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\end{bmatrix}$$
Let $W = \text{span}\left(\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right\}\right)$. Find a basis of W .

Standard S4.

Mark:

Let W be the subspace of \mathcal{P}_3 given by $W = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 3, 2x^3 + x + 1, 3x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 2, x^3 + x^2 + x - 7\right\}\right)$. Compute the dimension of W.

Additional Notes/Marks