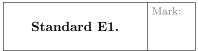
Name:	
J#:	Dr. Clontz
Date:	

## MASTERY QUIZ DAY 10

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

## Version 4

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.



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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 9 & 1 & -7 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

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

Standard E3.

Mark:

Solve the system of equations

$$x + 3y - 4z = 5$$
$$3x + 9y + z = 2$$

Solution:

$$\operatorname{RREF}\left(\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3 & -4 & 5\\ 3 & 9 & 1 & 2\end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix}1 & 3 & 0 & 1\\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1\end{bmatrix}$$

So the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 3c \\ c \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \middle| c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

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

Mark:

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

Solution:

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

Then the solution set is

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

So a basis for the solution set is  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\-2\\1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ .

## Standard V1.

Mark:

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)

$$\begin{split} c\odot(d\odot(x_1,y_1)) &= c\odot(dx_1-(d-1),dy_1-(d-1))\\ &= (c\left(dx_1-(d-1)\right)-(c-1),c\left(dy_1-(d-1)\right))\\ &= (cdx_1-cd+c-(c-1),cdy_1-cd+c-(c-1))\\ &= (cdx_1-(cd-1),cdy_1-(cd-1))\\ &= (cd)\odot(x_1,y_1) \end{split}$$

6) 
$$1 \odot (x_1, y_1) = (x_1 - (1 - 1), y_1 - (1 - 1)) = (x_1, y_1)$$

7)

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

8)

$$(c+d)\odot(x_1,y_1) = ((c+d)x_1 - (c+d-1), (c+d)y_1 - (c+d-1))$$
  
=  $(cx_1 - (c-1), cy_1 - (c-1)) \oplus (dx_1 - (d-1), dy_1 - (d-1))$   
=  $c\odot(x_1, y_1) \oplus c\odot(x_2, y_2)$