Name:	
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Date:	

### MASTERY QUIZ DAY 14

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.

	Mark:
Standard V1.	

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

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

- (a) Show that this vector space has an additive identity element  $\mathbf{0}$  satisfying  $(x,y) \oplus \mathbf{0} = (x,y)$ .
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

**Solution:** Let  $(x_1, y_1) \in V$ ; then  $(x_1, y_1) \oplus (1, 1) = (x_1, y_1)$ , so (1, 1) is an additive identity element. Now we will show the other seven properties. Let  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V$ , and let  $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- 1) Since real addition is associative,  $\oplus$  is associative.
- 2) Since real addition is commutative,  $\oplus$  is commutative.
- 3) The additive identity is (1,1).
- 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)

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

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

7)

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

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

$$= (cx_1 + cx_2 - 2c + 1, cy_1 + cy_2 - 2c + 1)$$

$$= (cx_1 - (c - 1), cy_1 - (c - 1)) \oplus (cx_2 - (c - 1), cy_2 - (c - 1))$$

$$= c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2)$$

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

Therefore V is a vector space.

## Standard V3.

Mark:

Determine if the vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\2\\1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 3\\1\\0\\-3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 0\\3\\0\\-2 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $\begin{bmatrix} -1\\1\\-1\\-1 \end{bmatrix}$  span  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

Solution:

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

Since every row contains a pivot, the vectors span  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

# Standard V4.

Mark:

Let W be the set of all polynomials of even degree. Determine if W is a subspace of the vector space of all polynomials.

**Solution:** W is closed under scalar multiplication, but not under addition. For example,  $x - x^2$  and  $x^2$  are both in W, but  $(x - x^2) + (x^2) = x \notin W$ .

### Standard S2.

Mark:

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

Solution:

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

Since this is not the identity matrix, the set is not a basis.

### Additional Notes/Marks