Name:	
J#:	Dr. Clontz
Date:	

Math 237 – Linear Algebra Fall 2017

Version 1

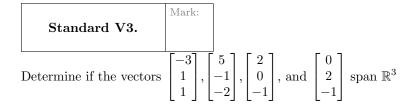
Show all work. Answers without work will not receive credit. You may use a calculator, but you must show all relevant work to receive credit for a standard.

Let V be the set of all polynomials with the operations, for any $f,g\in V,\,c\in\mathbb{R},$

$$f \oplus g = f' + g'$$
$$c \odot f = cf'$$

(here f' denotes the derivative of f).

- (a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes scalars** over vector addition: $c \odot (f \oplus g) = c \odot f \oplus c \odot g$.
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.



Standard V4.
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$$
 a subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 .

Standard S2.

Mark:

Determine if the set $\{x^3 - x, x^2 + x + 1, x^3 - x^2 + 2, 2x^2 - 1\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}_3

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Version 2

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.

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 $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$x \oplus y = x + y - 3$$
$$c \odot x = cx - 3(c - 1)$$

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

Standard V3. Mark: $\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 21 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 11 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ span } \mathbb{R}^3.$

Standard V4.

Mark:

Let W be the set of all \mathbb{R}^3 vectors $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ satisfying x+y+z=1 (this forms a plane). Determine if W is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 .

Standard S2.

Mark:

Determine if the set $\{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 2, -x^3 + 4x^2 - x + 1, -x^3 + 2x + 1, 3x^2 + 3x + 9\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}^3 or not.

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Version 3

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.

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

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

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (0, cy_1)$

- (a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes vectors** over scalar addition: $(c+d)\odot(x,y)=c\odot(x,y)\oplus d\odot(x,y).$
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

Standard V3.

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

Standard V4.
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$$
 a subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 .

Standard S2.

Mark:

Determine if the set $\{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 2, -x^3 + 4x^2 - x + 1, -x^3 + 2x + 1, 3x^2 + 3x + 9\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{P}^3 or not.

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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.

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 $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$x \oplus y = x + y - 3$$
$$c \odot x = cx - 3(c - 1)$$

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

Standard V4.	Mark:

Let W be the set of all polynomials of the form $ax^3 + bx$. Determine if W is a subspace of \mathcal{P}^3 .

Standard S2.

Mark:

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

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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.

Let V be the set of all polynomials with the operations, for any $f, g \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$f \oplus g = f' + g'$$
$$c \odot f = cf'$$

(here f' denotes the derivative of f).

- (a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes scalars** over vector addition: $c \odot (f \oplus g) = c \odot f \oplus c \odot g$.
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

Standard V3.

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

Standard V4.	Mark:

Let W be the set of all complex numbers a+bi satisfying a=2b. Determine if W is a subspace of \mathbb{C} .

Standard S2.

Mark:

Determine if the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis of $M_{2,2}$ or not.

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Version 6

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.

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 $c\in\mathbb{R}$,

$$x \oplus y = x + y - 3$$
$$c \odot x = cx - 3(c - 1)$$

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

Standard V4.	Mark:

Determine if the set of all lattice points, i.e. $\{(x,y) \mid x \text{ and } y \text{ are integers}\}$ is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 .

Standard S2.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is a basis of \mathbb{R}^3