Name:	
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Dr. Clontz

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 20 Math 237 – Linear Algebra
Version 3 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 S3.	Mark:

Let $W = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{\begin{bmatrix}1\\-1\\3\\-3\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}2\\0\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}3\\-1\\4\\-2\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\1\\-7\end{bmatrix}\right\}\right)$. Find a basis of W.

Solution:

$$\text{RREF}\left(\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3 & 1\\-1 & 0 & -1 & 1\\3 & 1 & 4 & 1\\-3 & 1 & -2 & -7\end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 1 & 0\\0 & 1 & 1 & 0\\0 & 0 & 0 & 1\\0 & 0 & 0 & 0\end{bmatrix}$$

Then $\left\{\begin{bmatrix}1\\-1\\3\\-3\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}3\\-1\\4\\-2\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\1\\-7\end{bmatrix}\right\}$ is a basis for W.

$\square$

Standard S4.	Mark:

Let W be the subspace of $M_{2,2}$ given by $W = \operatorname{span}\left(\left\{\begin{bmatrix}2 & 0\\-2 & 0\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}3 & 1\\3 & 6\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}0 & 0\\1 & 1\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}1 & 2\\0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\right\}\right)$. Compute the dimension of W.

Solution:

$$\text{RREF}\left(\begin{bmatrix}2 & 3 & 0 & 1\\0 & 1 & 0 & 2\\-2 & 3 & 1 & 0\\0 & 6 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2}\\0 & 1 & 0 & 2\\0 & 0 & 1 & -11\\0 & 0 & 0 & 0\end{bmatrix}$$

This has 3 pivot columns so $\dim(W) = 3$.

$\square$

Standard A1.	Mark:

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^4$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3x + y \\ -8x + 2y - z \\ 2y + 3z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

. Write the matrix for T with respect to the standard bases of $\mathbb{R}^3$ and $\mathbb{R}^4$.

Solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\square$

Standard A2.	Mark:

Determine if $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ given by $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} e^x \\ e^y \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear transformation.

Solution: It is not linear. For example,

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \neq 2T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2e \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\square$

Additional Notes/Marks	