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| Name: |
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Dr. Clontz

# MASTERY QUIZ DAY 14

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

## Version 6

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.

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| <b>Standard V1.</b> | Mark: |
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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  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}x \oplus y &= x + y - 3 \\c \odot x &= cx - 3(c - 1)\end{aligned}$$

- Show that this scalar multiplication  $\odot$  is associative.
- Determine if  $V$  is a vector space or not. Justify your answer

**Solution:** Let  $x, y \in V$ ,  $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ . To show associativity:

$$\begin{aligned}c \odot (d \odot x) &= c \odot (dx - 3(d - 1)) \\&= c(dx - 3(d - 1)) - 3(c - 1) \\&= cdx - 3(cd - 1) \\&= (cd) \odot x\end{aligned}$$

We verify the remaining 7 properties to see that  $V$  is a vector space.

- Real addition is associative, so  $\oplus$  is associative.
- $x \oplus 3 = x + 3 - 3 = x$ , so 3 is the additive identity.
- $x \oplus (6 - x) = x + (6 - x) - 3 = 3$ , so  $6 - x$  is the additive inverse of  $x$ .
- Real addition is commutative, so  $\oplus$  is commutative.
- Associativity shown above
- $1 \odot x = x - 3(1 - 1) = x$
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$$\begin{aligned}c \odot (x \oplus y) &= c \odot (x + y - 3) \\&= c(x + y - 3) - 3(c - 1) \\&= cx - 3(c - 1) + cy - 3(c - 1) - 3 \\&= (c \odot x) \oplus (c \odot y)\end{aligned}$$

8)

$$\begin{aligned}(c+d) \odot x &= (c+d)x - 3(c+d-1) \\ &= cx - 3(c-1) + dx - 3(c-1) - 3 \\ &= (c \odot x) \oplus (d \odot x)\end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $V$  is a vector space.

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| <b>Standard V3.</b> | Mark: |
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Determine if the vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  span  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

**Solution:**

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

Since there is a zero row, the vectors do not span  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

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| <b>Standard V4.</b> | Mark: |
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Let  $W$  be the set of all complex numbers  $a + bi$  satisfying  $a = 2b$ . Determine if  $W$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{C}$ .

**Solution:** Yes, because  $c(2b_1 + b_1i) + d(2b_2 + b_2i) = 2(cb_1 + db_2) + (cb_1 + db_2)i$  belongs to  $W$ . Alternately, yes because  $W$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}$ .

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| <b>Standard S2.</b> | Mark: |
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Determine if the set  $\{x^2 + x - 1, 3x^2 - x + 1, 2x - 2\}$  is a basis of  $\mathcal{P}_2$

**Solution:**

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

Since the resulting matrix is the identity matrix, it is a basis.

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| <b>Additional Notes/Marks</b> |  |
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