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.

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 .

Standard V4.	Mark:

Let W be the set of all complex numbers that are purely real (i.e of the form a+0i) or purely imaginary (i.e. of the form 0+bi). Determine if W is a subspace of \mathbb{C} .

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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

Does span
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2\\-1\\4\\2\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1\\3\\5\\2\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\5\\1\\-3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^5?$$

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 .

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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 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in V, c \in \mathbb{R}$,

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

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (c^2 x_1, c^3 y_1)$

- (a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes scalars** over vector addition: $c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

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 .

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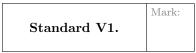
Let W be the set of all complex numbers a+bi satisfying a=2b. Determine if W is a subspace of \mathbb{C} .

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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 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.

Determine if the vectors
$$\begin{bmatrix} -3\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\begin{bmatrix} 5\\-1\\-2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2\\0\\-1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0\\2\\-1 \end{bmatrix}$ span \mathbb{R}^3

Let W be the set of all \mathbb{R}^3 vectors $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ satisfying x+y+z=0 (this forms a plane). Determine if W is a subspace 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.

Standard V1.	Mark:
Standard VI.	

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.

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 .

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 .

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

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

 $c \odot (x_1, y_1) = (c^2 x_1, c^3 y_1)$

- (a) Show that scalar multiplication **distributes scalars** over vector addition: $c \odot ((x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2)) = c \odot (x_1, y_1) \oplus c \odot (x_2, y_2).$
- (b) Determine if V is a vector space or not. Justify your answer.

Standard V3.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\2\\1\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\3\\6\\3\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3\\-1\\3\\-2\end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 7\\-1\\8\\-3\end{bmatrix} \text{ span } \mathbb{R}^4.$$

Let W be the set of all \mathbb{R}^3 vectors $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ satisfying x+y+z=0 (this forms a plane). Determine if W is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 .