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Dr. Clontz

MIDTERM EXAM

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

Version 2

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 E1.	Mark:
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Write an augmented matrix corresponding to the following system of linear equations.

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 4x_3 &= 1 \\x_2 - x_3 &= 7 \\x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 &= -1\end{aligned}$$

Solution:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

□

Standard E2.	Mark:
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Put the following matrix in reduced row echelon form.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & -1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \\ &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

□

Standard E3.	Mark:
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Solve the system of linear equations.

$$\begin{aligned}2x + y - z + w &= 5 \\3x - y - 2w &= 0 \\-x + 5z + 3w &= -1\end{aligned}$$

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{12} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{7}{12} & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{12} & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

So the solutions are

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1+a \\ 3-21a \\ -7a \\ 12a \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

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Standard E4.	Mark:
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Find a basis for the solution set to the homogeneous system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 14x_4 &= 0 \\x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Solution: Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -5 & 14 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 5 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, so $\text{RREF } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 4 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. It follows that the basis for the solution set is given by $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

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Standard V1.	Mark:
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Let V be the set of all polynomials with the operations, for any $f, g \in V$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}f \oplus g &= f' + g' \\c \odot f &= cf'\end{aligned}$$

(here f' denotes the derivative of f).

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

Solution: Let $f, g \in \mathcal{P}$, and let $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$c \odot (f \oplus g) = c \odot (f' + g') = c(f' + g')' = cf' + cg' = cf' \oplus cg' = c \odot f \oplus c \odot g.$$

However, this is not a vector space, as there is no zero vector. Additionally, $1 \odot f \neq f$ for any nonzero polynomial f .

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Standard V2.	Mark:
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Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to the span of the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Solution: Since

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

does not contain a contradiction, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear combination of the three vectors.

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Standard V3.	Mark:
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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

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cccc} -3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Since the resulting matrix has only two pivot columns, the vectors do not span \mathbb{R}^3 .

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Standard V4.	Mark:
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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 .

Solution: Yes, because $z = -x - y$ and $a \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ -x_1 - y_1 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ -x_2 - y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax_1 + bx_2 \\ ay_1 + by_2 \\ -(ax_1 + bx_2) - (ay_1 + by_2) \end{bmatrix}$.
 Alternately, yes because W is isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^2 .

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Standard S1.	Mark:
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Determine if the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ are linearly dependent or linearly independent

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 each column is a pivot column, the vectors are linearly independent.

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Standard S2.	Mark:
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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

Solution:

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

Since the resulting matrix is not the identity matrix, it is not a basis.

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Standard S3.	Mark:
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Let W be the subspace of \mathcal{P}_3 given by

$W = \text{span}(\{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1, 3x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 3, 3x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2, 7x^3 - x^2 + 8x - 3\})$. Find a basis for W .

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then a basis is $\{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1, 3x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 2\}$.

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Standard S4.	Mark:
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Let W be the subspace of \mathcal{P}_3 given by

$W = \text{span}(\{x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 3, 2x^3 + x + 1, 3x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 2, x^3 + x^2 + x - 7\})$. Compute the dimension of W .

Solution:

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

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

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Additional Notes/Marks	
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