

Name:
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Date:

Dr. Clontz

MASTERY QUIZ DAY 24

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 A1.	Mark:
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Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = [x_2 + 3x_3].$$

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

Solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

Standard A2.	Mark:
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Determine if $D : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $D \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \right) = ad - bc$ is a linear transformation or not.

Solution: $D(I) = 1$ but $D(2I) = 4 \neq 2D(I)$, so D is not linear.

□

Standard M1.	Mark:
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Let

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine which of the six products CD , CE , DC , DE , EC , ED can be computed, and compute them.

Solution:

$$EC = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$DE = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

Standard M2.	Mark:
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Determine if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible.

Solution: This matrix is row equivalent to the identity matrix, so it is invertible. □

Standard M3.	Mark:
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Find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution:

$$\text{RREF} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 8 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & -7 & 20 & 47 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

So the inverse is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -5 & 12 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 & -9 \\ -4 & -7 & 20 & 47 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$. □

Additional Notes/Marks	
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