MASTERY QUIZ DAY 10   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 E1.	Mark:

Write a system of linear equations corresponding to the following augmented matrix.

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

Solution:

$$x_1 + 4x_3 = 1$$
$$x_2 - x_3 = 7$$
$$x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = -1$$

$\square$

Standard E3.	Mark:

Solve the system of equations

$$-3x + y = 2$$
$$-8x + 2y - z = 6$$
$$2y + 3z = -2$$

Solution:

$$\text{RREF}\left(\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array}\right]\right) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

The solutions are

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 - \dfrac{c}{2} \\ -1 - \dfrac{3c}{2} \\ c \end{bmatrix} \ \middle|\ c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} c - 1 \\ 3c - 1 \\ -2c \end{bmatrix} \ \middle|\ c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$\square$

Find a basis for the solution set of the system of equations

$$x + 3y + 3z + 7w = 0$$
$$x + 3y - z - w = 0$$
$$2x + 6y + 3z + 8w = 0$$
$$x + 3y - 2z - 3w = 0$$

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 the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3a - b \\ a \\ -2b \\ b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

So a basis for the solution set is

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

☐

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 $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$x \oplus y = x + y - 3$$
$$c \odot x = cx - 3(c - 1)$$

Determine if V is a vector space or not.

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

1) Real addition is associative, so $\oplus$ is associative.

2) $x \oplus 3 = x + 3 - 3 = x$, so 3 is the additive identity.

3) $x \oplus (6 - x) = x + (6 - x) - 3 = 3$, so $6 - x$ is the additive inverse of x.

4) Real addition is commutative, so $\oplus$ is commutative.

5)

$$c \odot (d \odot x) = c \odot (dx - 3(d - 1))$$
$$= c(dx - 3(d - 1)) - 3(c - 1)$$
$$= cdx - 3(cd - 1)$$
$$= (cd) \odot x$$

6) $1 \odot x = x - 3(1-1) = x$

7)

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

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.

$\square$

Additional Notes/Marks	