

Name:
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Dr. Clontz

# MASTERY QUIZ DAY 20

Math 237 – Linear Algebra

## Version 4

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.

<b>Standard S3.</b>	Mark:
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Let  $W = \text{span} \left( \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$ . Find a basis for  $W$ .

**Solution:** Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , and compute  $\text{RREF}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . Since the first two columns are

pivot columns,  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is a basis for  $W$ .

□

<b>Standard S4.</b>	Mark:
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Let  $W$  be the subspace of  $M_{2,2}$  given by  $W = \text{span} \left( \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \right)$ . Compute the dimension of  $W$ .

**Solution:**

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

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

□

<b>Standard A1.</b>	Mark:
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Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the linear transformation given by

$$T \left( \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 3x_3 \\ 3x_2 - x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

. Write the matrix for  $T$  with respect to the standard bases of  $\mathbb{R}^4$  and  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

**Solution:**

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

□

<b>Standard A2.</b>	Mark:
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Determine if  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  given by  $T \left( \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} e^x \\ e^y \end{bmatrix}$  is a linear transformation.

**Solution:** It is not linear. For example,

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = T \left( \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \neq 2T \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2e \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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<b>Additional Notes/Marks</b>	
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