

# Math 302

## Quiz 1

18/ 9/ 2014

Name:

ID #

**Problem 1** (5 points): Let

$$X = \{a = \langle a_1, a_2, a_2 - a_1, a_1 - a_2 \rangle \mid a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

1) Show that  $X$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$

2) Find a basis and  $\dim X$ .

Sol. (1) let  $a, b \in X$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} a+b &= \langle a_1, a_2, a_2 - a_1, a_1 - a_2 \rangle + \langle b_1, b_2, b_2 - b_1, b_1 - b_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, (a_2 + b_2) - (a_1 + b_1), (a_1 + b_1) - (a_2 + b_2) \rangle \\ &= \langle c_1, c_2, c_2 - c_1, c_1 - c_2 \rangle \in X \\ \text{let } k \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ then } ka &= \langle ka_1, ka_2, ka_2 - ka_1, ka_1 - ka_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle d_1, d_2, d_2 - d_1, d_1 - d_2 \rangle \in X \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore X$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

$$\begin{aligned} a \in X \Leftrightarrow a &= \langle a_1, a_2, a_2 - a_1, a_1 - a_2 \rangle \\ &= a_1 \langle 1, 0, -1, 1 \rangle + a_2 \langle 0, 1, 1, -1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

2) A basis is  $B = \{ \langle 1, 0, -1, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, 1, 1, -1 \rangle \}$

$$\dim X = 2$$

**Problem 2** (5 points):

Use Gass-Jordan elimination method to find the solution set of the system

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & -4 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 / 6} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 + 2R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right)$$

Reduced (equivalent) system

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_3 = \frac{4}{3} \\ x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x_3 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3}x_3 \end{cases}$$

~~The~~ The solution set is

$$X = \left\{ \left\langle \frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, 0 \right\rangle + t \left\langle \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1 \right\rangle, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

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**Problem 1** (5 points): Let

$$X = \{a = \langle a_1, a_1, a_3, a_1 - a_3 \rangle \mid a_1, a_3 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

1) Show that  $X$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$

2) Find a basis and  $\dim X$ .

Sol.

1) Let  $a, b \in X$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} a+b &= \langle a_1, a_1, a_3, a_1 - a_3 \rangle + \langle b_1, b_1, b_3, b_1 - b_3 \rangle \\ &= \langle a_1 + b_1, a_1 + b_1, a_3 + b_3, (a_1 + b_1) - (a_3 + b_3) \rangle \\ &= \langle c_1, c_1, c_3, c_1 - c_3 \rangle \in X. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } k \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ then } ka &= \langle ka_1, ka_1, ka_3, ka_1 - ka_3 \rangle \\ &= \langle d_1, d_1, d_3, d_1 - d_3 \rangle \in X \end{aligned}$$

So  $X$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

$$(2) a \in X \Leftrightarrow a = \langle a_1, a_1, a_3, a_1 - a_3 \rangle$$

$$= a_1 \langle 1, 1, 0, +1 \rangle + a_3 \langle 0, 0, 1, -1 \rangle$$

A basis is  $B = \{ \langle 1, 1, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, 0, 1, -1 \rangle \}$

$$\dim X = 2.$$

**Problem 2** (5 points):

Use Gass-Jordan elimination method to find the solution set of the system

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 / -7} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 - 2R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{11}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} \end{array} \right)$$

Reduced (equivalent) system

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - \frac{1}{7}x_3 = \frac{11}{7} \\ x_2 - \frac{3}{7}x_3 = -\frac{2}{7} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{11}{7} + \frac{1}{7}x_3 \\ x_2 = -\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7}x_3 \end{cases}$$

The solution set is

$$X = \left\{ \left\langle \frac{11}{7}, -\frac{2}{7}, 0 \right\rangle + t \left\langle \frac{1}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, 1 \right\rangle, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$