

## Test 3

This test is graded out of 40 marks. No books, notes, graphing calculators or cell phones are allowed. You must show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work. If you need more space for your answer use the back of the page.

**Question 1.** Given

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_1: (x, y, z) &= (t, 1-t, -1+t) & t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \mathcal{L}_2: (x, y, z) &= (1-2t, t, -1+2t) & t \in \mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

- a. (7 marks) Find the point on each line which is closest to the other.
- b. (2 marks) Find the distance between the two lines.

**Question 2.** (3 marks) Prove or disprove: If  $\mathbf{x}_1$  and  $\mathbf{x}_2$  are two solutions of the nonhomogeneous linear system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ , then  $\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2$  is a solution of the corresponding homogeneous linear system  $A\mathbf{x} = 0$ .

**Question 3.** (4 marks) Determine the area of the triangle generated by the vectors  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  if  $\vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{v})) = 1936$

**Question 4.** Let  $\vec{u} = (1, \lambda, -\lambda)$ ,  $\vec{v} = (-2\lambda, -2, 2\lambda)$  and  $\vec{w} = (\lambda - 2, -5\lambda - 2, -2)$ .

- a. (2 marks) For what value(s) of  $\lambda$  will  $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$  be linearly dependent.
- b. (3 marks) For what value(s) of  $\lambda$  will  $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}\}$  be linearly independent.

**Question 5.**<sup>1</sup> Let  $\vec{u}$ ,  $\vec{v}$ ,  $\vec{p}$ , and  $\vec{q}$  be non-zero vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and suppose  $\text{span}(\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}) = \text{span}(\{\vec{p}, \vec{q}\})$

- a. (2 marks) If  $\text{span}(\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\})$  is a line explain why  $(\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \times (\vec{p} \times \vec{q}) = \vec{0}$ .
- b. (2 marks) If  $\text{span}(\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\})$  is a plane explain why  $(\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \times (\vec{p} \times \vec{q}) = \vec{0}$ .

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<sup>1</sup>From a John Abbott final examination

**Question 6.** Let  $V = \{A \mid A \in \mathcal{M}_{3 \times 3} \text{ and } A \text{ has a RREF with 2 or less leading ones}\}$ .

- a. (2 marks) Does  $V$  satisfy closure under vector addition? Justify.
- b. (2 marks) Does  $V$  contain a zero vector? If so find it. Justify.
- c. (2 marks) Does  $V$  satisfy closure under scalar multiplication? Justify.
- d. (2 marks) Is  $V$  a subspace of  $\mathcal{M}_{3 \times 3}$ ? Justify.

**Question 7.** (7 marks)  $W = \{p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 \mid p(1) = 0 \text{ and } p(-1) = 0\}$  a subspace of  $P_3$ . Find a basis  $B$  for  $W$ . Find the coordinate vector of  $p(x) = -1 - x + x^2 + x^3$  relative to the basis  $B$ .

**Bonus Question.** (5 marks)

Given

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

where the entries of the matrix are elements of  $\mathbb{Z}_3$ . Operations on the elements of  $\mathbb{Z}_3$  can be defined by the following Cayley tables:

+	0	1	2
0	0	1	2
1	1	2	0
2	2	0	1

×	0	1	2
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2
2	0	2	1

List all the vectors of the vector space  $V = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}_3^3 \text{ and } Ax = 0\}$  over  $\mathbb{Z}_3$ .