

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

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}: & (-3, -2, -1) \\ \mathcal{L}_1: & (x, y, z) = (2 + t, 1 - t, 3t) \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \mathcal{L}_2: & (x, y, z) = (2t, -3 + t, 2 + 2t) \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \mathcal{P}_1: & x + 2y + 3z = 10 \\ \mathcal{P}_2: & -3x - 2y + z = 21\end{aligned}$$

- (3 marks) Find an equation for the line parallel to both \mathcal{P}_1 and \mathcal{P}_2 containing \mathcal{A} .
- (4 marks) Are \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 skew lines?
- (3 marks) Are \mathcal{L}_2 and \mathcal{P}_2 parallel, perpendicular, or neither? Do they intersect? If so find the point(s) of intersection.

Question 2. (4 marks) Show that if $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ then $\text{proj}_{\vec{u}}(\vec{v} - \text{proj}_{\vec{u}}(\vec{v})) = \vec{0}$. Give a geometrical interpretation of the result.

Question 3. (4 marks) Find all value(s) of y for which the parallelepiped generated by the vectors $(1, y, 3)$, $(2, 1, 3)$ and $(-1, -2, 1)$ has a volume of 13.

Question 4. Given the following system

$$x + z = 1$$

$$y + z = 1$$

- a. (2 marks) Express a general solution of this system as a particular solution of the system plus a general solution of the associated homogeneous system.
- b. (2 marks) Give a geometric interpretation of the result of part a. Discuss the general solution geometrically with respect to the associated homogeneous system.

Question 5.¹ (5 marks) Given that \vec{u} , \vec{v} , and \vec{w} are three linearly independent vectors in \mathbb{R}^n . For which value(s) of k will the vectors $\vec{u} + 2\vec{v}$, $\vec{v} + 3\vec{w}$ and $k\vec{u} + \vec{w}$ be linearly dependent?

¹From a John Abbott final examination

Question 6. Let $V = \{A \mid A \in \mathcal{M}_{2 \times 2} \text{ and } \det(A) \neq 0\}$ with the following operations:

$$A + B = AB \text{ and } kA = kA$$

That is, vector addition is matrix multiplication and scalar multiplication is the regular scalar multiplication.

- 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 contains an additive inverse for all of its vectors? Justify.
- d. (2 marks) Does V satisfy closure under scalar multiplication? Justify.

Question 7. (5 marks) Given the following two subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 : $W_1 = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ and } A_1x = 0\}$ and $W_2 = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ and } A_2x = 0\}$ where

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 9 \\ -5 & -7 & -9 \\ 10 & 14 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine whether the two subspaces are equal or whether one of the subspaces is contained in the other. (*Hint: For each subspace determine a set of vectors that spans it.*)

Bonus Question.² (5 marks)

For n real-valued functions f_1, \dots, f_n , which are $n - 1$ times differentiable on an interval I , the *Wronskian* $W(f_1, \dots, f_n)$ as a function on I is defined by

$$W(f_1, \dots, f_n)(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) & \cdots & f_n(x) \\ f_1'(x) & f_2'(x) & \cdots & f_n'(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_1^{(n-1)}(x) & f_2^{(n-1)}(x) & \cdots & f_n^{(n-1)}(x) \end{vmatrix}, \quad x \in I.$$

Theorem: If the n real-valued functions f_1, \dots, f_n , which are $n - 1$ times differentiable on an interval I , and the Wronskian of these functions is not identically zero on I , then these functions form a linearly independent set of vectors on I .

Determine whether the set $\{1, e^x, \arctan x\}$ is linearly independent on \mathbb{R}^+

²Wikipedia contributors. "Wronskian." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 1 Nov. 2015. Web. 29 Nov. 2015.