

Name : _____

Lesson 4 Warm Up Quiz

Class Number: _____

Math 2B: Applied Linear Algebra

True/False For the problems below, circle T if the answer is true and circle F if the answer is false.

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| 1. | T | F | If $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T$, then $\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^n$ |
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| 2. | T | F | If $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = a\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}$, then the domain space of f is \mathbb{R}^n |
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| 3. | T | F | A vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and its additive inverse $-\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ have equal lengths, as computed with the euclidean norm. |
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| 4. | T | F | For vectors $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the distance between \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} is given by $\ \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\ _2$. |
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| 5. | T | F | If $f(\mathbf{x}) = \ \mathbf{x}\ _2$, then $\text{Rng}(f) = (0, \infty) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. |
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| 6. | T | F | Let $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. If we add \mathbf{x} to the vector $\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}$ we get the vector \mathbf{y} . |
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| 7. | T | F | The vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ represents points on a line that passes through the origin. |
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| 8. | T | F | For vectors $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{x}^T + \mathbf{y}^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ |
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| 9. | T | F | If \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} , and \mathbf{w} are non zero vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 , then $\mathbf{w} = c_1\mathbf{u} + c_2\mathbf{v}$ for some $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. |
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| 10. | T | F | For any scalar $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and any vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have $\ c\mathbf{x}\ _2 = c\ \mathbf{x}\ _2$. |
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| 11. | T | F | The “length” of any vector in a \mathbb{R}^n , measured by the euclidean norm, is always positive. |
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| 12. | T | F | The vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ represents points on a line that passes through the origin. |
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| 13. | T | F | Let $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. If $\mathbf{y} = \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{x}_1$, then \mathbf{y} is a linear combination of \mathbf{x}_1 and \mathbf{x}_2 |
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Multiple Choice For the problems below, circle the correct response for each question.

1. Recall that we used a spring in class modeled by the equation $f(e) = ke + b$ where $k = 17.57$ N/m and $b = 0.064$ N. Which of the following gives an ideal version of vector \mathbf{e} (where entries are measured in m) if we hang masses encoded in the mass vector

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.00 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.40 \end{bmatrix}$$

In this case, assume elongation measurements are given in meters (m) and are rounded to 4 digits to the right of the decimal place. Each entry of \mathbf{m} is measured in units of kilograms (kg). Remember the unit equation $1 \text{ N} = 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$. Also, assume the acceleration due to gravity is 9.8 m/s^2 .

A. $\begin{bmatrix} 0.064 \\ 1.821 \\ 3.578 \\ 5.335 \\ 7.092 \end{bmatrix}$

B. $\begin{bmatrix} -0.0036 \\ 0.0521 \\ 0.1079 \\ 0.1637 \\ 0.2195 \end{bmatrix}$

C. $\begin{bmatrix} -0.0036 \\ 0.0020 \\ 0.0077 \\ 0.0134 \\ 0.0191 \end{bmatrix}$

D. $\begin{bmatrix} 0.00 \\ 0.98 \\ 1.96 \\ 2.94 \\ 3.92 \end{bmatrix}$

E. $\begin{bmatrix} 0.064 \\ 17.2826 \\ 34.5012 \\ 51.7198 \\ 68.9384 \end{bmatrix}$