## Nagoya University, G30 program

Linear algebra I

Quiz I

Autumn 2014

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Name:

**Exercise 1** Let  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , write "Yes" if the statement is correct, "No" if it is not correct.

No, counterexample: A=(1,0), B=(0,1) then IIAII=IIBII=1 but IIA+BII=II(1,1)II=J2. ||A + B|| = ||A|| + ||B||:

Exercise 2 Let  $P, P', N, N' \in \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $N \neq 0$ ,  $N' \neq 0$  and  $P' \neq P$ . Circle the letter(s) which correspond(s) to a <u>correct</u> statement: The hyperplanes  $H_{P,N}$  and  $H_{P',N'}$  are parallel if

(d)  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{0}N}$  is parallel to  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{0}N}$ . (a)  $P \in H_{P',N}$ , (b) N = N', (c)  $N \cdot N' = 0$ ,

Exercise 3 Answer by "Yes" or "No": Does the point X = (1,0,-1) belong to the plane defined by the point P=(0,0,0) and the direction N=(1,1,1): Yes , since  $X \cdot N = 0$ P. N = 0.

Exercise 4 Circle the letter which correspond to a correct statement: Do 4 distinct points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  define a plane ?

> (a) always, (b) sometimes, (c) never.

**Exercise 5** Let  $A, B, P, Q \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Circle the letter(s) which correspond(s) to a correct statement: The located vectors  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  are equivalent if

- (a) they have the same length
- (b) they are parallel and have the same direction

$$(C)$$
  $(B-A)-(Q-P)=0$ 

(d) 
$$(B-A)\cdot(Q-P)=0$$