Name: Solution 5
Start Time:
End Time:
Date:

Math 260 Quiz 2 (25 min)

1. (5 points) Find all the currents in the circuit below. Solve by row reducing an augmented matrix. You may use your calculator to do the row reducing in this problem.



2. (4 points) Prove:  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , if  $x \notin [2,3]$  then (x-2)(x-3) > 0

<u>proof</u>: Let  $x \in IR$  and  $suppose \quad x \notin [2,3].$ <u>Case 1</u>: Suppose x < 2. Subtract 2 = x - 2 < 0, so x - 2 is negative. Subtract 1 = x - 3 < -1 and since -1 < 0 = x - 3 < 0, so x - 3 is negative. Then (x - 2)(x - 3) = (n e g.)(n e g.) = pos., so (x - 2)(x - 3) > 0.

 $\frac{(0 \neq 2!}{5 \times pp 050} \times 73.$ Subtract 2 =>  $\times -2 > 1$  and 1>0, 50  $\times -2 > 0$ , 50  $\times -2$  positive Subtract 1 =>  $\times -3 > 0$  50  $\times -3$  is positive. Then  $(\times -2)(\times -3) = (pos.)(pos.) = pos.$ , 50  $(\times -2)(\times -3) > 0$ .

3. (1 point) Disprove:  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , if x > 0 then  $\sin x > x$ 

Let  $x = \pi$ . Then  $\pi > 0$ , but  $\sin \pi \neq \pi$ bec.  $0 \neq \pi$ . Extra Credit (5 points): Solve the following system of equations. Row reduce by hand, do not use a calculator, and only do one row operation at a time.

$$\begin{array}{c} x_{1} + 2x_{2} - x_{3} + 2x_{4} + x_{5} = 0 \\ x_{1} + 2x_{2} + 2x_{3} + x_{5} = 0 \\ 2x_{1} + 4x_{2} - 2x_{3} + 3x_{4} + x_{5} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad -2 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad -2 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad -2 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \\ 0 \\ \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} 2R_{1} + R_{3} \rightarrow R_{3} \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad -2 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \\ \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad -2 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \\ 0 \\ \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{3}R_{2} \rightarrow R_{3} \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \\ \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 4/3 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad -4/3 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \\ \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{3}R_{2} \rightarrow R_{3} \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \\ \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 4/3 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad -4/3 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \\ \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{3}R_{3} + R_{3} \rightarrow R_{3} \\ \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 4/3 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad -4/3 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \\ \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{3}R_{3} + R_{2} \rightarrow R_{3} \\ \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 4/3 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \\ \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{3}R_{3} + R_{2} \rightarrow R_{3} \\ \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 4/3 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{3}R_{3} + R_{2} \rightarrow R_{3} \\ \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \quad x_{2} \quad x_{1} \quad x_{2} \\ x_{2} \quad x_{3} \quad x_{4} \quad x_{5} \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 4/3 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \end{array}$$

Solution Set =  $\left\{ \left( \frac{1}{3}t - \partial r, r, -\frac{\partial}{3}t, -t, t \right) \mid r, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$