



K16U 0203

Reg. No. :

Name :

VI Semester B.Sc. Degree (CCSS – Reg./Supple./Improv.)

Examination, May 2016

CORE COURSE IN MATHEMATICS

6B12 MAT : Linear Algebra

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Weightage : 30

1. Fill in the blanks :

- Dimension of trivial vector space $\{0\}$ is _____
- The largest subspace of a vector space V is _____
- In a row reduced echelon matrix, if a column contains leading entry 1, then all other entries in that column are _____
- If T is a linear transformation, then the dimension of range space of T is known as _____

(Weightage : 1)

Answer any six from the following :

(Weightage : 1 each)

- What do you mean by span of a set ?
- Give a basis for \mathbb{C} .
- Prove that $W = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \}$ is a subspace of $V = \mathbb{R}^3$.
- Using graphs, solve $2x + y = 3$; $4x + 2y = 6$.
- What do you mean by row-rank of a matrix ?
- If $\lambda (\neq 0)$ is an eigen value of a non-singular matrix A , prove that $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ is an eigen value of A^{-1} .
- If $T : U \rightarrow V$ be a linear map, then prove that $T(0_U) = 0_V$.

P.T.O.



9. Define kernel of a linear transformation.

10. What do you mean by idempotent map? Give an example. (Weightage 6x1=6)

Answer **any seven** from the following : (Weightage 2 each)

11. Let F be the set of all real valued functions from \mathbb{R} into \mathbb{R} . Show that F is a vector space with respect to the operations.

$$(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x); \text{ and } (\alpha f)(x) = \alpha f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

12. Determine whether or not the vectors $(1, -1, 2)$, $(2, 3, 1)$ and $(4, 5, 6)$ in \mathbb{R}^3 are linearly dependent.

13. Show that the equations $2x - 3y + 4z = 23$, $3x + 4y - 8z = -19$,

$$4x - y - 2z = 11, \quad x + 2y - 2z = -7 \text{ are consistent and solve them.}$$

14. Find the eigen values and eigen vector corresponding to the largest eigen value

$$\text{of the matrix } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

15. Prove that eigen vectors corresponding to distinct eigen values of a square matrix are linearly independent.

16. Prove that constant term of the characteristic polynomial of a matrix A is

$$(-1)^n |A| \text{ where } n \text{ is the order of } A.$$

17. Check whether the function $T : P_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by

$$T(a + bx + cx^2) = (c - a, a + b, b + c) \text{ is a linear transformation or not.}$$

18. Find the null space, range space and their dimensions of the linear transformation

$$T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow P_2 \text{ defined by } T(a, b, c) = (a + c) + (b - a)x + (b + c)x^2.$$

19. Let T be a linear operator defined on \mathbb{R}^3 such that $T(e_1) = e_1 + e_2$, $T(e_2) = e_2 + e_3$,

$$T(e_3) = e_1 + e_2 + e_3 \text{ where } \{e_1, e_2, e_3\} \text{ is a standard basis for } \mathbb{R}^3. \text{ Is } T \text{ non-}$$

singular? If so, find T^{-1} .



20. Find the rank of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$. (Weightage $7 \times 2 = 14$)

Answer **any three** from the following : (Weightage 3 each)

21. Let $U = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \}$

and $W = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \}$ be subspaces of \mathbb{R}^3 .

Find a basis and dimension of U , W and $U \cap W$.

22. Using the row reduction method, check whether the given matrix

$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible or not. If it is invertible, find A^{-1} .

23. Using Cayley-Hamilton theorem, find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

24. Diagonalise the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

25. What do you mean by a matrix related to linear transformation? Let $T : P_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear transformation defined by $T(a + bx + cx^2) = (a, c - b, c - a)$. Find the matrix representation of T with respect to the ordered basis $B_1 = \{1, x, x^2\}$ of P_2 and $B_2 = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$ of \mathbb{R}^3 . (Weightage $3 \times 3 = 9$)