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M.Tech. Degree Examination, December 2011
Linear Algebra

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions.

- 1** a. If A is an $m \times n$ matrix and $m < n$, then prove that the homogeneous system of linear equations $AX = 0$ has a non-trivial solution. (04 Marks)
- b. Find for all values of 'k' the system of equations
 $x + y + z = 1$
 $x + 2y + 4z = k$
 $x + 4y + 10z = k^2$
 possesses a solution. Solve completely in each case. (08 Marks)
- c. Solve the system of equations
 $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$
 $2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3$
 $-x_1 - 3x_2 = 2$
 by LU-factorization with $u_{ij} = 1$. (08 Marks)
- 2** a. Prove that a non-empty subset W is a subspace of a vector space V over F , if and only if $a\alpha + b\beta \in W \forall \alpha, \beta \in W$ and $a, b \in F$. (07 Marks)
- b. If W_1 and W_2 are subspaces of the vector space $V(F)$ then show that $W_1 + W_2$ is a subspace of $V(F)$. (07 Marks)
- c. Show that the set $S = \{(1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0), (-1, 0, -1)\}$ is linearly dependent in $V_3(\mathbb{R})$. (06 Marks)
- 3** a. Show that the set $B = \{(1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 1)\}$ is a basis of the vector space $V_3(\mathbb{R})$. (04 Marks)
- b. Show that a mapping $T : U \rightarrow V$ from the vector space $U(F)$ in $V(F)$ is a linear transformation iff $T(c_1\alpha + c_2\beta) = c_1 T(\alpha) + c_2 T(\beta) \forall c_1, c_2 \in F$ and $\alpha, \beta \in U$. (06 Marks)
- c. If $T : U \rightarrow V$ is linear transformation, then, show that
 i) $T(0) = O'$ where O and O' are zero vectors of U and V respectively
 ii) $T(-\alpha) = -T(\alpha) \forall \alpha \in U$
 iii) $T(c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2 + \dots + c_n\alpha_n) = c_1T(\alpha_1) + c_2T(\alpha_2) + \dots + c_nT(\alpha_n)$
 iv) $T(\alpha - \beta) = T(\alpha) - T(\beta)$. (10 Marks)
- 4** a. Give the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ determine the linear transformation $T : V_3(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow V_2(\mathbb{R})$ and relative to the bases B_1 and B_2 given by
 i) B_1 and B_2 are the standard bases of $V_3(\mathbb{R})$ and $V_2(\mathbb{R})$ respectively
 ii) $B_1 = \{(1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 3), (1, 0, 0)\}$
 $B_2 = \{(1, 1), (1, -1)\}$. (10 Marks)
- b. State and prove the Rank-nullity theorem. (10 Marks)

- 5 a. If $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a non – singular linear mapping, then prove that $T^{-1} : W \rightarrow V$ is linear and bijective. (06 Marks)
- b. Prove that every vector space V over the real field R of dimension n is isomorphic $V_n(R)$. (08 Marks)
- c. If T_1 and T_2 be linear operators on R^2 defined as follows $T_1(x_1, x_2) = (x_2, x_1)$, $T_2(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, 0)$ then show that. $T_1T_2 \neq T_2T_1$. (06 Marks)
- 6 a. If T be a linear operator on $V_3(R)$ defined by $T(a, b, c) = (3a, a - b, 2a + b + c) \forall a, b, c, \in V_3(R)$ then prove that $(T^2 - I)(T - 3I) = 0$. (10 Marks)
- b. Let T be a linear operator on a finite dimensional vector space V . If f is the characteristics polynomial for T , then $f(T) = 0$; in other words, the minimal polynomial divides the characteristic polynomial for T . (10 Marks)
- 7 a. Define inner product space. Then show that $u = (u_1, u_2)$, $v = (v_1, v_2)$ in R^2 defined by $\langle u, v \rangle = 4u_1v_1 + 5u_2v_2$ is inner product space. (07 Marks)
- b. $S = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_p\}$ is an orthogonal set of non zero vectors in R^n . Then show that S is linearly independent and hence is a basis for the subspace spanned by S . (08 Marks)
- c. Find and QR – factorization of
- $$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$
- (05 Marks)
- 8 a. Convert the quadratic form $Q(x) = x_1^2 - 8x_1x_2 - 5x_2^2$ in to a quadratic form with no – cross product. (10 Marks)
- b. Find the maximum value of $Q(x) = 5x_1^2 + 6x_2^2 + 7x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3$ subjected to constrain $x^T x = 1$. (10 Marks)
