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M.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.08/Jan.09
Linear Algebra

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions

- 1 a. Solve the following system of equations:

$$x + 2y - 3z = 1$$

$$2x + 5y - 8z = 4$$

$$3x + 8y - 13z = 7 \text{ by Gauss elimination method.}$$

(06 Marks)

- b. Reduce the following matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 & 6 & 10 \\ 3 & 6 & -6 & 9 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \text{ to Row reduced Echelon form.}$$

(06 Marks)

- c. Find the LU factorization with
- $L_{ii} = 1$
- for the matrix
- $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 & -1 \\ -4 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 6 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- .

(08 Marks)

- 2 a. Express M as a linear combination of the matrices A, B, C where

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

(06 Marks)

- b. Prove that the set
- $W = \{(x, y, z) / x - 3y + 4z = 0\}$
- of the vector space
- $V_3(R)$
- is a subspace of
- $V_3(R)$
- .

(07 Marks)

- c. Prove that the inverse of two subspaces of a vector space V is a subspace of V. Is it true in the case of union of two subspaces? Justify your answer.

(07 Marks)

- 3 a. If
- α, β, γ
- are linearly independent in
- $V(F)$
- , prove that the vectors
- $\alpha + \beta, \alpha - \beta, \alpha - 2\beta + \gamma$
- are also linearly independent.

(06 Marks)

- b. Prove that any two bases of a finite dimensional vector space V have the same number of elements.

(06 Marks)

- c. Let
- $T: U \rightarrow V$
- be a linear map. Then prove that

i) $R(T)$ is a subspace of V.

ii) $N(T)$ is a subspace of U.

iii) T is 1-1 iff the null space $(N(T))$ is a zero subspace.

(08 Marks)

- 4 a. Prove that
- $T: U \rightarrow V$
- of a vector space U to a vector space V over the same field F is a linear transformation if and only if
- $\forall \alpha, \beta \in U$
- and
- $C_1, C_2 \in F$

$$T(C_1\alpha + C_2\beta) = C_1T(\alpha) + C_2T(\beta)$$

(06 Marks)

- b. Find the eigen space of the linear transformation

$$T: R^3 \rightarrow R^3 \text{ defined by}$$

$$T(x, y, z) = (2x+y, y-z, 2y+4z)$$

(07 Marks)

- c. Find the linear transformation relative to the bases,

$$B_1 = \{(1,1), (-1,1)\}, B_2 = \{(1,1,1), (1,-1,1), (0,0,1)\} \text{ given the matrix } A_T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(07 Marks)

- 5 a. Verify Rank-nullity theorem for the linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by $T(x, y, z) = (x + y, x - y, 2x + z)$. (06 Marks)
- b. Let T be a linear transformation from a vector space U to a vector space V then T is non singular iff T is 1-1. (07 Marks)
- c. $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is given by $T(x, y) = (4x - 2y, 2x + y)$. Verify whether T is non singular. Also find its inverse. (07 Marks)

- 6 a. Find all invariant subspaces of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ viewed as an operator on \mathbb{R}^2 . (06 Marks)
- b. Determine all possible Jordan canonical forms J for a linear operator $T : V \rightarrow V$ whose characteristic polynomial $\Delta T = (t - 2)^5$ and whose minimal polynomial $m(t) = (t - 2)^2$. (07 Marks)

- c. Find a least squares solution of the inconsistent system $AX = b$ for $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$. (07 Marks)

- 7 a. Define an inner product space. Give one example. If V is an inner product space, then prove that for any vectors α, β in V $\|\alpha + \beta\| \leq \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|$. (06 Marks)
- b. Apply the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization process to find an orthogonal basis and then an orthonormal basis for the subspace of U of \mathbb{R}^4 spanned by $v_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)$, $v_2 = (1, 2, 4, 5)$, $v_3 = (1, -3, -4, -2)$. (07 Marks)

- c. Find a QR factorization of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. (07 Marks)

- 8 a. Find the maximum and minimum value of $Q(x) = 9x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 3x_3^2$ subject to the constraint $x^T x = 1$. (06 Marks)
- b. Make a change of variable $x = py$ that transforms the quadratic form $x_1^2 - 8x_1x_2 - 5x_2^2$ into a quadratic form with no cross product term. (07 Marks)
- c. Find a singular value decomposition of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$. (07 Marks)
