

MSc. Mathematics Degree (MGU-CSS-PG) Examination

(Model Question)

Ist Semester

PC 1-MT01C01 -

LINEAR ALGEBRA

Time 3 hrs.

Maximum Weight. 30

PART-A

Answer any 5 . Each question has 1 weight

1.) Define vector space. Let V be the set of pairs (x, y) of real numbers and let F be the field of real numbers. Define $(x, y) + (x_1, y_1) = (x + x_1, y + y_1)$

$$c(x, y) = (cx, cy).$$

Is V with these operations a vector space?

2) Let V be the vector space of all 2×2 matrices over the field F . Let W_1 be the set of matrices of the form $\begin{pmatrix} x & -x \\ y & z \end{pmatrix}$ and let W_2 be the set of matrices of the form $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -a & c \end{pmatrix}$

(i) Prove that W_1 and W_2 are subspaces of V

(ii) Find the dimension of $W_1 \cap W_2$

3) Let T be the linear operator on \mathbb{R}^2 defined by $T(x_1, x_2) = (-x_2, x_1)$. What is the matrix of T in the standard ordered basis for \mathbb{R}^2 ? Further prove that for every real number 'c' the operator $T - cI$ is invertible.

4) Define the dual space V^* of a vector space over the field F . If V has finite dimension n ,

prove that $\dim V^* = n$ by finding a basis for V^* .

5) Let D be an n -linear function on $n \times n$ matrices over K . Suppose D has the property that $D(A) = 0$ whenever two adjacent rows of A are equal. Then prove that D is alternating.

6) Let K be a commutative ring with identity and let A and B be $n \times n$ matrices over K . Then $\det(AB) = (\det A)(\det B)$

7) If $T^2 = T$, show that T is diagonalizable

8) If T is a linear operator on a finite dimensional vector space V , (a) Define (i) Characteristic Polynomial for T . (ii) Minimal polynomial of T
(b) Do similar matrices have the same minimal polynomial? Give reason.

PART-B

Answer any 5. Each question has 2 weights

9) Show that the vectors $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, -1)$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 2, 1)$ and $\alpha_3 = (0, -3, 2)$ form a basis for \mathbb{R}^3 . Express each of the standard basis vectors of \mathbb{R}^3 as a linear combination of α_1, α_2 and α_3 .

10) Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over the field F and let $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ be an ordered basis for V . Let W be a vector space over the same field F and let $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ be any vectors in W . Then prove that there is precisely one linear transformation T from V into W such that $T\alpha_j = \beta_j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$

11) Let V and W be finite dimensional vector spaces over the field F such that

$\dim V = \dim W$. If T is a linear transformation from V into W , then prove that the following are equivalent:

(i) T is invertible

(ii) T is non-singular

(iii) T is onto

12) (a) Define with examples: (i) Transpose of a linear transformation (ii) double dual

(b) Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over F . Show that each basis of V^* is the dual of some basis for V .

13) Let K be a commutative ring with identity. Show that the determinant function on 2×2 matrices A over K is alternating and 2-linear as function of columns of A .

14) (a) Define invariant subspaces

(b) Let T be a linear operator on V . Let U be any linear operator on V which commutes with T . Let W be the range of U and N be the null space of U . Then prove that W and N are invariant under T .

15) Let T be a linear operator on an n -dimensional vector space V . Prove that the characteristic and minimal polynomial for T have the same roots except for multiplicities.

16) Let T be the linear operator on \mathbb{R}^2 , the matrix of which in the standard ordered basis

is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ Find all subspaces of \mathbb{R}^2 that invariant under T

PART-C

Answer any 3. Each question has 3 weights

17) Let W be the subspace of C^3 spanned by $\alpha_1 = (1,0,i)$ and $\alpha_2 = (1+i, 1, -1)$

(i) Show that α_1 and α_2 form a basis for W .

(ii) Show that the vectors $\beta_1 = (1,1,0)$ and $\beta_2 = (1, i, 1+i)$ are in W and form another basis for W .

(iii) What are the co-ordinates of α_1 and α_2 in the ordered basis $\{\beta_1, \beta_2\}$ for W .

18) (a) Find the subspace annihilated by the following functionals on R^4

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4$$

$$g(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 2x_2 + x_4$$

$$h(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = -2x_1 - 4x_3 + 3x_4$$

(b) Let $T: V \rightarrow W$ be linear where V and W are vector spaces over F . Show that

(i) The range(T^t) is the annihilator of the null space of T .

(ii) Rank(T^t) = Rank(T)

19) (a) Prove that if f is a non-zero linear functional on the vector space V , then the null space of f is a hyperspace in V and conversely every hyper space in V is the null space of a non-zero linear functional on V .

(b) Let g, f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r be linear functionals on a vector space V with respective null spaces N_1, N_2, \dots, N_r . Then prove that g is a linear combination of f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r if and only if N contains the intersection $N_1 \cap N_2 \cap \dots \cap N_r$.

20) If D is any alternating n -linear function on $K^{n \times n}$ then prove that for each $n \times n$ matrix A

$$D(A) = (\det A) D(I) \text{ where } I \text{ denotes the } n \times n \text{ identity matrix.}$$

21) State and prove Cayley-Hamilton theorem for linear operators.

22) Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over the field F and let T be a linear operator on V . Prove that T is diagonalizable iff the minimal polynomial for T has the form $p = (x - c_1)(x - c_2)\dots(x - c_k)$ where c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k are distinct elements of F .

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