

# 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  $2 \times 2$  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  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  and  $\alpha_3$ .

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  $2 \times 2$  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  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  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  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  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  $A$

$D(A) = (\det A) D(I)$  where  $I$  denotes the  $n \times n$  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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