| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UPES  <br> End Semester Examination, December 2023  <br> Course: Linear Algebra (Minor) Semester: I <br> Program: B.Sc. (H) Physics/Chemistry/Geology Time :03 hrs. <br> Course Code: MATH1057 Max. Marks: 100 <br>   <br> Instructions: Attempt all questions.  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION A } \\ \text { (5Qx4M=20Marks) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| S. No. |  | Marks | CO |
| Q 1 | Define Basis and dimension of vector space. | 4 | CO2 |
| Q 2 | Explain direct sum of subspace. | 4 | CO2 |
| Q 3 | Discuss linear combination of vectors and linear Span. | 4 | CO2 |
| Q 4 | Describe linear transformation of vector space. | 4 | CO3 |
| Q 5 | Explain range and null space of linear transformation. | 4 | CO3 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION B } \\ \text { (4Qx10M=40 Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Q 6 | Prove that the intersection of two subspaces $W_{1}$ and $W_{2}$ of a vector space $V(F)$ is also a vector space of $V(F)$. | 10 | CO2 |
| Q 7 | Show that the set of all positive rational numbers forms an abelian group under the composition $a * b=\frac{a b}{2}$. | 10 | CO2 |
| Q 8 | Let $T: R^{2} \rightarrow R^{3}$ then show that mapping defined by $T(\alpha, \beta)=(\alpha+$ $\beta, \alpha-\beta, \beta$ ) is a linear mapping. | 10 | CO3 |
| Q 9 | Test for the consistency of the following system of equations and solve: $2 x+3 y+4 z=11, x+5 y+7 z=15,3 x+11 y+13 z=25$ <br> OR <br> Find the modal matrix $P$ which diagonalizes the matrix $A=\left[\begin{array}{ll}4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3\end{array}\right]$, verify $P^{-1} A P=D$ where $D$ is the diagonal matrix. | 10 | CO1 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION-C } \\ \text { (2Qx20M=40 Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q 10 | Examine the following vectors for linear dependence and the relation if it exists. $X_{1}=(1,0,2,1), X_{2}=(3,1,2,1), X_{3}=(4,6,2,-4), X_{4}=(-6,0,-3,-4)$ <br> OR <br> Find the characteristic equation of the matrix $A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{array}\right]$ <br> And verify Cayley Hamilton Theorem. | 20 | CO1 |
| Q 11 | State Invertible linear transformation. <br> Let $U$ and $V$ be vector spaces over the same field $F$ and let $T$ be the linear transformation from $U$ into $V$ then prove that $T^{-1}$ is a linear transformation from $V$ into $U$. | 20 | CO 3 |

