

B. TECH.
(SEM IV) THEORY EXAMINATION 2017-18
APPLIED LINEAR ALGEBRA

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 70

Note: Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

SECTION A

- 1. Attempt all questions in brief. 2 x 7 = 14**
- a. Define vector subspace.
 - b. Prove that a set of vectors, which contains the zero vectors, is linearly dependent?
 - c. Write Cauchy-Schwartz inequality.
 - d. What is orthogonal function?
 - e. Show a system consist of a single vector (non zero) is always L.I.
 - f. Show the two vectors α and β are in a real inner product space are orthogonal if

$$\|\alpha+\beta\| = \|\alpha\|^2 + \|\beta\|^2.$$

- g. Write Bassel's inequality.

SECTION B

- 2. Attempt any three of the following: 7 x 3 = 21**
- a. Prove the necessary and sufficient condition for a non-empty Subset W of a vector space $V(F)$ to be a subspace of V is
 $a, b \in F$ and $\alpha, \beta \in W \leftrightarrow a\alpha + b\beta \in W$
 - b. If A and B be linear transformation on a finite dimensional vector space and $AB=I$ then A and B are both invertible i.e. $A^{-1}=B$.
 - c. Let V be a vector Space over the Field F let f_1 and f_2 be the linear functional on V defined as:
 $(f_1+f_2)(\alpha) = f_1(\alpha)+f_2(\alpha), \alpha \in V$ and $(Cf)(\alpha) = Cf(\alpha), \alpha \in V$
is a linear Functional on V , the set V be all linear Functional on V , forms a vector Space over the Field F .
 - d. If x, y are vectors in an inner product space then show that $|(x,y)| \leq \|x\| \cdot \|y\|$
 - e. Find the Eigen values and Eigen vectors of the matrix A

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

SECTION C

- 3. Attempt any *one* part of the following:** **7 x 1 = 7**
- (a) Let $V = \mathbb{R}^3$, and W be the set of all ordered triads (x, y, z) such that $x - 3y + 4z = 0$, prove that W is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3
- (b) Show that the vectors $(1, 2, 1), (2, 1, 0), (1, -1, 2)$ form a basis of \mathbb{R}^3
- 4. Attempt any *one* part of the following:** **7 x 1 = 7**
- (a) if T be a linear transformation from a vector space U into a vector space V , then T is non-singular iff T is one-one.
- (b) Is the vector $(2, -5, 3)$ in the subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 spanned by vector $(1, -3, 2), (2, -4, 1), (1, -5, 7)$
- 5. Attempt any *one* part of the following:** **7 x 1 = 7**
- (a) If T is linear transformation on a vector space V such that $T^2 - T + I = 0$ then show that T is invertible
- (b) Define a linear transformation and types of linear transformation
- 6. Attempt any *one* part of the following:** **7 x 1 = 7**
- (a) if α and β are vectors in an inner product space V then show that
- $$\|\alpha + \beta\| \leq \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|$$
- (b) Apply Gram Schmidt process to the vectors $y_1 = (1, 0, 1), y_2 = (1, 0, -1), y_3 = (0, 3, 4)$ to obtain an orthonormal basis for $V_3(\mathbb{R})$ with the standard inner product
- 7. Attempt any *one* part of the following:** **7 x 1 = 7**
- (a) Prove that the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is not diagonalizable over the field \mathbb{C} .
- (b) Define adjoint and self-adjoint. if T_1 and T_2 are self-adjoint transformations on an inner product space V , then show that
- (i) $T_1 + T_2$ is self adjoint
- (ii) αT_1 is self-adjoint if α is real for $T_1 \neq 0$ and $\alpha \neq 0$