

Reg. No. :

Name :

**Sixth Semester B.Sc. Degree (C.B.C.S.S. – OBE – Regular/Supplementary/
Improvement) Examination, April 2025
(2019 to 2022 Admissions)
CORE COURSE IN MATHEMATICS
6B13 MAT : Linear Algebra**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 48

PART – A

Answer any four questions. Each question carries one mark.

(4×1=4)

1. Define vector space.
2. What is the dimension of the vector space of all 2×2 symmetric matrices over \mathbb{R} ?
3. Suppose that $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is linear, $T(1, 0) = (1, 4)$, and $T(0, 1) = (2, 5)$. What is $T(2, 3)$?
4. Find the eigenvalues of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.
5. Let A be a 3×3 matrix, with eigenvalues 1, 0, 2. Find determinant of A .

PART – B

Answer any eight questions. Each question carries two marks.

(8×2=16)

6. Let V be a vector space over \mathbb{F} . Show that for each element x in V , there exist a unique element y in V such that $x + y = 0$.
7. Let $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{F})$ be the set of all $n \times n$ -matrices over \mathbb{F} . Show that $S = \{A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{F}) \mid \text{tr}(A) = 0\}$ is a subspace of $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{F})$.
8. Let V be a vector space over \mathbb{F} . Show that $0 \cdot x = 0$ for each $x \in V$.

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9. Check whether the set $\{(1, -1, 2), (1, -2, 1), (1, 1, 4)\}$ is linearly independent or not.
10. Let $V = M(2, \mathbb{R})$, the set of all 2×2 -matrices over \mathbb{R} and let $W = \left\{ A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \in V \mid a_{11} + a_{12} = 0 \right\}$. Find a basis of W .
11. Find the rank of a matrix A , where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.
12. Show that $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $T(x, y, z) = (x, x + y)$ is a linear transformation.
13. Explain the condition for consistency and nature of solution of a non-homogeneous linear system of equations $Ax = B$.
14. Let A be a 2×3 matrix and B be a 3×3 matrix with $\text{rank}(A) = 2$ and $\text{rank}(B) = 3$. Find $\text{rank}(AB)$.
15. Find the characteristic equation of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.
16. Prove that the eigenvalues of an idempotent matrix are either zero or unity.

PART – C

Answer any four questions. Each question carries four marks.

(4×4=16)

17. Using example, show that union of two subspaces of a vector space need not be a subspace.
18. If V is a vector space generated by a finite set S , then show that some subset of S is a basis for V .
19. Find a basis and dimension of the subspace $W = \{A \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \mid \text{tr}(A) = 0\}$ of $M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$.
20. Let $T: V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation. Show that T is one-one if and only if $N(T) = \{0\}$.

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21. Let $T: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_3(\mathbb{R})$ be a linear transformation defined by $T(f(x)) = (2 - x)f(x)$. Find the matrix of T with respect to the standard basis of P_2 and P_3 .
22. Let T be the linear operator on \mathbb{R}^3 , the matrix of which in the standard ordered basis is $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ find $T(x, y, z)$.
23. Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and find its inverse.

PART – D

Answer any two questions. Each question carries six marks.

(6×2=12)

24. Let W_1 and W_2 be subspaces of a vector space V . Prove that V is the direct sum of W_1 and W_2 if and only if each vector in V can be uniquely expressed as $x_1 + x_2$, where $x_1 \in W_1$ and $x_2 \in W_2$.
25. Let S be a linearly independent subset of a vector space V , and let v be a vector in V that is not in S . Then show that $S \cup \{v\}$ is linearly dependent if and only if $v \in \text{Span}(S)$.
26. Let V and W be vector spaces and $T: V \rightarrow W$ be linear. Prove that $N(T)$ and $R(T)$ are subspaces of V and W respectively.
27. Find the characteristic equation of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ and hence find its inverse.