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MMT-002

M.Sc. (MATHEMATICS WITH APPLICATIONS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE) M.Sc. (MACS)

Term-End Examination

June, 2012

MMT-002 : LINEAR ALGEBRA

Time : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 25

- **Note :** Question No. 5 is **compulsory**. Answer **any three** questions from question No. 1 to 4. Use of calculators is **not allowed**.
- **1.** (a) Let $T : R^4 R^3$ be a linear transformation **2** given by :

$$T\begin{bmatrix} x_1\\ x_2\\ x_3\\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4\\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4\\ 2x_1 - 5x_2 + x_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find the matrix of T with respect to the standard ordered basis of TR^4 and the basis

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ of } TR^3.$$

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(b) Find an unitary matrix U such that U*AU 3 is upper triangular, where

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Give an example, with justification, of two 1 non-similar 3×3 matrices having the same determinant and trace.
 - (b) How many Jordan canonical forms can 2 there be for a linear operator whose characteristic polynomial is $(x-3)^3(x-5)^2$, and why?
 - (c) Give an example, with justification, of a 2 normal matrix which is neither Hermitian, nor skew-Hermitian, nor unitary.

3. (a) Consider the predator-prey matrix of two 2

populations given by $\begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$. Check

whether both populations perish with time or not.

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(b) Write the spectral decomposition as a linear combination of the projection matrices of the self adjoint operator on C^3 whose matrix representation with respect to the standard basis is given by :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

- (b) Obtain det (e^A), where A is the matrix given 1 in Question No. 3(b).
- 5. Which of the following statements are true? Give 10 reasons for your answers :
 - (a) If A is an $n \times n$ matrix with determinant 1, then A is similar to I_n .
 - (b) There is a unique $n \times n$ matrix with spectral radius n.
 - (c) (1, 0, 0), (1, -1, 5), (2, 3, 1), (5, -1, 3) form a Jordan chain of some TeL(\mathbb{R}^3).
 - (d) If all the eigenvalues of a square matrix are real, then the matrix is self adjoint.
 - (e) Given any $m \times n$ matrix A, the eigenvalues of A*A are the same as those of AA*.

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