

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

M.Sc. (MACS)

Term-End Examination

June, 2022

MMT-002 : LINEAR ALGEBRA

Time : $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Maximum Marks : 25

(Weightage : 70%)

Note : Question no. 5 is **compulsory**. Attempt any **three** questions from questions no. 1 to 4. Use of calculators is **not** allowed.

1. (a) Let $T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ x_2 - x_3 \\ x_1 - x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ be a linear operator

on \mathbf{R}^3 . Find the matrix of T with respect to

the ordered basis $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Check whether or not T is an onto linear operator.

3

- (b) Check whether or not the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ is positive definite. 2

2. (a) Check whether or not the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is diagonalisable over \mathbf{R} . If it

is, find a unitary matrix P so that $P^{-1}AP$ is a diagonal matrix. If A is not diagonalisable, obtain its Jordan form. 3

- (b) Find the Jordan form of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. 2

3. (a) Find the trace of the matrix e^A , where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. 3

- (b) Find all the least square solutions to $x - y = 1, x - y = 2$. 2

4. Find the SVD of $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. 5

5. Which of the following statements are *True* and which are *False* ? Give reasons for your answers. 5×2=10

- (a) If an $n \times n$ matrix is singular, then it has 0 as an eigenvalue.
- (b) If all the eigenvalues of a unitary matrix are 1, then it is the identity matrix.
- (c) If N is nilpotent, then e^N is also nilpotent.
- (d) Every Hermitian matrix is normal.

(e) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is the spectral decomposition of $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.
