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SEAT No. :

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F.Y.B.Sc.
COMPUTER SCIENCE
Mathematics
MTC-121 : Linear Algebra
(2019 Pattern) (Semester -II)(Paper-I)

[Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 35]

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicates full marks.
- 3) Use of single memory, non-programmable scientific calculator is allowed.

Q1) Attempt any five of the following. **[10]**

- a) Define subspace of a vector space. Give one example of subspace of a Vector space \mathbb{R}^2 .
- b) Write the standard basis for $P_1(\mathbb{R})$. Also write it's dimension
- c) Is the transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $T(x, y) = (x^2, y)$ is linear? Justify.
- d) Define the following terms:
 - i) Affine set
 - ii) Convex combination of Vectors
- e) Is $Q(\bar{x}) = 3x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3$ positive definite?
- f) Find eigen values of $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- g) Let $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ and $W = \{(x, y, z) \in V : x^2 - y^2 = 0\}$ determine whether W is a subspace of V .

Q2) Attempt any three of the following.

[15]

- a) If W_1 and W_2 be two subspaces of V . $W_1 \cup W_2$ is a subspace V iff either $W_1 \subseteq W_2$ or $W_2 \subseteq W_1$
- b) Find rank of following matrix A and hence write it's nullity.

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

- c) Find all eigen values & eigen vectors of the following matrix.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

- d) Find quadratic form of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
- e) Check whether S is a basis for P_2 where $S = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$
- $P_1 = 1 - 3x + 2x^2$
- $P_2 = 1 + x + 4x^2$
- $P_3 = 1 - 7x$

Q3) Attempt any one of the following.

[10]

- a) Find matrix P , that diagonalize $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ and determine $P^{-1}AP$.
- b) i) Express $w = (9, 2, 7)$ as a linear combination of given vectors in set s if possible; $S = \{u, v\}$ in R^3 . where $u = (1, 2, -1), v = (6, 4, 2)$.
- ii) Let $T: R^3 \rightarrow R^3$ is defined by $T(x, y, z) = (x + y + z, 2x - 3y + 4z)$ then show that T is Linear Transformation.

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