

Roll No.

Total No. of Pages :02

Total No. of Questions : 07

B.Sc. (CS) (Sem.-6)

LINEAR ALGEBRA

Subject Code :BCS-602

M.Code :72782

Date of Examination : 06-07-22

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.
2. SECTION-B contains SIX questions carrying TEN marks each and students have to attempt any FOUR questions.

SECTION-A

1. Answer the following in short :

a) Find the value of K so that the set of vectors $(K, 1, 1)$, $(0, 1, 1)$, $(K, 0, K)$ is linearly dependent?

b) Define basis and dimension of vector space.

c) Let W_1 and W_2 be two subspaces of $R^3(R)$ generated by

$$\left\{ (1, 3 - 2, 2, 3), (1, 4, -3, 4, 2), \left(1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}, -1, \frac{9}{2} \right) \right\} \text{ and}$$

$$\left\{ (1, 3, 0, 2, 1), (1, 5, -6, 6, 3), \left(1, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, -1, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \text{ respectively. Find dimensions of } W_1 + W_2.$$

d) Define Ring.

e) Define vector subspaces.

f) State existence theorem for basis.

g) Define Nullity.

- h) Define linear transformation.
- i) Define isomorphism
- j) Define quotient space.

SECTION-B

2. a) If S is a non empty subset of a vector space V , then $[S]$ is the smallest subspace of V containing S .

- b) In the complex vector space $V_2^{\mathbb{C}}$ show that

$(1 + i, 1 - i)$ belongs to $(1 + i, 1), (1, 1 - i)$

3. Let T be a linear operator defined by $T(x, y) = (4x - 2y, 2x + y)$. Find the matrix of T relative to the basis $B = \{(1, 1); (-1, 0)\}$

4. Show that the transformation $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by $T(x, y, z) = (x + y, y + z, z + x)$ is linear.

5. State and prove Rank Nullity theorem.

6. Let U and V be two subspaces of vector space V and $Z = U + W$, then $Z = U \oplus W$ iff the following condition is satisfied:

Any vector $z \in Z$ can be expressed uniquely as the sum, $z = u + w, u \in U, w \in W$.

7. a) Find the largest linearly independent subset whose span is $[S_4]$.
- b) Prove that in an n -dimensional vector space V , any set of n linearly independent vectors is a basis.

NOTE : Disclosure of identity by writing mobile number or making passing request on any page of Answer sheet will lead to UMC case against the Student.