

MTH501 Midterm Paper 2010 Solved - Linear Algebra

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Linear Algebra Objective and Subjective Question Paper

Midterm Examination - (Session - 3)

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Time: 60 min

M = Marks

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 1 (M - 1)

If A is a 2×2 matrix, the area of the parallelogram determined by the columns of A is

- ▶ A^{-1}
- ▶ $\det A$
- ▶ $\text{adj } A$

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 2 (M - 1) vuzs

Cramer's rule leads easily to a general formula for

- ▶ the inverse of an $n \times n$ matrix A
- ▶ the adjugate of an $n \times n$ matrix A
- ▶ the determinant of an $n \times n$ matrix A

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 3 (M - 1)

The transpose of an lower triangular matrix is

- ▶ lower triangular matrix
- ▶ upper triangular matrix
- ▶ diagonal matrix

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MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 4 (M - 1)

The transpose of an upper triangular matrix is

- ▶ **lower triangular matrix**
- ▶ upper triangular matrix
- ▶ diagonal matrix

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 5 (M - 1)

Let A be a square matrix of order 3×3 with $\det(A) = 21$, then $\det(2A) =$

- ▶ **168**
- ▶ 186
- ▶ 21
- ▶ 126

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 6 (M - 1)

A basis is a linearly independent set that is as large as possible. (<http://www.vuzs.info/study-portals/bscs-study-portal.html>)

- ▶ **True**
- ▶ False

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 7 (M - 1)

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix. If for each b in \mathbb{R}^m the equation $Ax=b$ has a solution then

- ▶ **A has pivot position in only one row (may be this option is true)**
- ▶ Columns of A span \mathbb{R}^m
- ▶ Rows of A span \mathbb{R}^m

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 8 (M - 1)

Reduced echelon form of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

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MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 22 (M - 3)

find that is invertible or not $T(X_1, X_2) = T(6X_1 + 8X_2, 5X_1 - 8X_2)$

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 23 (M - 3)

Find the volume of parallelogram of the vertices (1,2,4) (2,4,-7) and (-1,-3,20)

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 24 (M - 2)

Which of the following is true? If V is a vector space over the field F . (<http://www.vuzs.info/study-portals/bscs-study-portal.html>) (justify your answer)

(a) $\{x+y \mid x \in V, y \in V\} = V$

(b) $\{x+y \mid x \in V, y \in V\} = V \times V$

(c) $\{\lambda v \mid v \in V, \lambda \in F\} = F \times V$

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 25 (M - 5)

Let

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ , \\ 3 \\ , \\ -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ , \\ 2 \\ , \\ -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 \\ , \\ -4 \\ , \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

is this in \mathbb{R}^3 or not?

MTH501 - Linear Algebra - Q. No. 26 (M - 5)

Justify that

$$A^2 = I$$

if

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = I$$

, if and only if $A^2 = I$. justify your answer by partitioned matrix of M

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M^2 = I$$

$$M^2 = I$$

$$M^2 = I$$