

JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT

T-3 Examination- 2023

Ph.D. (Mathematics)- I Semester

COURSE CODE (CREDITS):17P1WMA231 (3)

MAX. MARKS: 35

COURSE NAME: ADVANCED LINEAR ALGEBRA

COURSE INSTRUCTORS: Pradeep Kumar Pandey

MAX. TIME: 2 Hours

Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) Marks are indicated against each question in square brackets.

(c) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems.

1. Suppose W is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 spanned by the vectors $v_1 = [1 \ -2 \ -5 \ -3]$, $v_2 = [0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 4]$, $v_3 = [1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0]$. Find a basis for W and extend it to a basis for \mathbb{R}^4 . [CO1] [6]

2. Suppose $B = \{[1 \ 0 \ 0], [0 \ 1 \ 0], [0 \ 0 \ 1]\}$, and $C = \{[1 \ 0 \ 1], [0 \ -1 \ 2], [2 \ 3 \ -5]\}$. Find a transition matrix from B to C and use it to find $[x]_C$ where $[x]_B = [1 \ 2 \ -1]^T$. [CO2] [6]

3. Using the inner product on $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ compute the angle between the vectors $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. [CO3] [6]
Hint: $\langle X, Y \rangle = \text{tr}(X^T Y)$.

4. Write the statement of *spectral theorem* for the real symmetric matrices. For the matrix

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

Find an orthogonal matrix P and diagonal matrix D such that $P^T A P = D$. [CO4] [6]

5. Find the least squares solution of the following system: [CO4] [5]

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = [1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0]^T$$

6. Let A is a 3×3 matrix. If the characteristic and minimal polynomials of A are given by $f_A(x) = x^3 + x^2 - x - 1$ and $m_A(x) = x^2 - 1$. Then justify whether A is diagonalizable or not? [CO5] [3]

7. Does there exist a 3×3 diagonal matrix which is neither Hermitian, nor skew-Hermitian nor Unitary. Give an example in support of your answer. [CO5] [3]
