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Question Paper Code: U2M08

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2024

Second Semester

Computer Science and Business Systems

21UMA208- LINEAR ALGEBRA AND NUMERICAL METHODS

(Regulations 2021)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. If the Eigen value of a matrix A are 1,2,3 then the Eigen value of A^T CO1-App
 (a) 2,4,6 (b) 1,4,9 (c) 2,8,18 (d) 1,2,3
2. If the Eigen value of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ are 2,-2 then the Eigen CO1-App
 value of A^{-1} are _____
 (a) $\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 2,-2 (c) 1,-1 (d) 1,3
3. Solve the linear system $5x+4y=15, 3x+7y=12$ gauss –Jordan method CO2-App
 (a) $\frac{57}{23}, \frac{15}{23}$ (b) $\frac{15}{23}, \frac{15}{23}$ (c) $\frac{5}{23}, \frac{15}{23}$ (d) $\frac{57}{23}, \frac{5}{23}$
4. By Gauss elimination method, solve $x + y = 2, 2x + 3y = 5$ CO2-App
 (a) 1,2 (b) 1,1 (c) 1,0 (d) 0,1
5. Gauss Seidel method iteration converges if the coefficient matrix is CO3- U
 _____ dominant
 (a) Squarely (b) Logically (c) Diagonally (d) Symmetrically
6. The order of convergence of Newton's method is _____ CO3- U
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0

7. In a vector space V , for every $x, y \in V$ then property $x+y=y+x$ is known as _____ CO6-R
 (a) Commutative (b) Associative (c) identity (d) Inverse
8. The $\dim(\mathbb{R}^3)$ is _____ CO6-U
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0
9. $\langle x, x \rangle = 0$ if and only if then find x _____ CO6-U
 (a) $x=1$ (b) $x \neq 1$ (c) $x=0$ (d) $x \neq 0$
10. The norm of $(3, -4, 0)$ is _____ CO6-R
 (a) 3 (b) -4 (c) 0 (d) 5

PART – B (5 x 2= 10 Marks)

11. If the Eigen value of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ are 2, -2 then find the Eigen value of A^{-1} CO1-App
12. Apply Gauss –Jordan method solve the linear system $x+y=2; 2x+3y=5$. CO2-App
13. Explain Newton's backward interpolation formula CO6-R
14. Find the matrix of $T: V_2(R) \rightarrow V_3(R)$ given by $T(a,b) = (a+3b, 0, 2a-4b)$ for the standard Basis of $V_2(R)$ CO4-App
15. Explain rank-nullity theorem CO6-U

PART – C (5 x 16= 80Marks)

16. (a) Using Cayley Hamilton theorem find A^4 and A^{-1} when $A =$ CO1-App (16)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 & -2 \\ -6 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Or

- (b) Apply the orthogonal transformation reduce the following quadratic forms into canonical form CO1- App (16)
 $Q = 6x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2 - 4xy - 2yz + 4zx$, find its rank, index, signature and nature

17. (a) (i) Apply Gauss elimination method to solve $2x+y+4z=12$, $8x-3y+2z=14$, $4x+11y-z=33$ CO2-App (8)

(ii) Apply Gauss Jordan method to solve $10x+y+z=12$, CO2-App (8)
 $2x+10y+z=13$, $x+y+5z=7$

Or

(b) Solve by using LU decomposition method CO2 -App (16)
 $2x+5y+2z=18$; $x+2y+3z=14$; $3x+y+5z=20$

18. (a) (i) Using Lagrange's interpolation formula calculate the profit in CO3-App (8) the year 2000 from the following data :

year	1997	1999	2001	2002
Profit (Rs.in lakhs)	43	65	159	248

(ii) Apply Newton Raphson Method Calculate a root of CO3-App (8)
 $x \log_{10} x - 1.2 = 0$ correct to 3 decimals.

Or

(b) Calculate the dominant Eigen value and corresponding Eigen vector of A. if CO3-App (16)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

19. (a) Construct the linear transformation $T : V_3(R) \rightarrow V_3(R)$ determine CO4-App (16)

by the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ with respect the standard basis of $V_3(R)$

Or

(b) Let $T : R^2 \rightarrow R^2$ by $T(a_1 + a_2, a_1)$, Calculate nullity(T), rank(T), Is CO4-App (16)
T one-to-one and Is T is onto?

20. (a) (i) Show that the following function defines an inner product on $V_2(R)$ where $x = (x_1, x_2)$ and $y = (y_1, y_2)$ and CO5-App (8)

$$\langle x, y \rangle = 6x_1y_1 + 7x_2y_2$$

(ii) If $x = (2, 1+i, i)$ and $y = (2-i, 2, 1+2i)$ then verify Schwarz's inequality. CO5-App (8)

Or

(b) Show that $V_2(R)$ is an inner product space with inner product CO5-App (16)

defined by $\langle x, y \rangle = x_1y_1 + x_2y_1 + x_1y_2 + 4x_2y_2$ where

$$x = (x_1, x_2) \text{ and } y = (y_1, y_2)$$