

Let  $\mathbb{R}^3$  have the Euclidean inner product. Then  $u = (2, 1, 3), v = (1, 7, k)$  are orthogonal for

Choices:

$k = 9$



$k = -3$



APPROVED



$k = -9$



$k = 3$



Let  $\mathbb{R}^3$  have the Euclidean inner product. Then  $u = (k, -3, 1), v = (-3, 5, 6)$  are orthogonal for

Choices:

$k = 2$



$k = -2$



$k = 3$



$k = -3$



APPROVED



TIME LEFT

119



Type here to search



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 3 (Marks: 1)

Which one is the numerical method used for approximation of dominant eigenvalue of a matrix.

Choices:

Power method



APPROVED



Jacobi's method



Guass Seidal method



Gram Schmidt process



TIME LEFT

118



Type here to search

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 4 (Marks: 1)

The QR-Decomposition of a  $3 \times 3$  matrix A gives

Choices:

matrix Q of order  $3 \times 1$  and R of order  $3 \times 1$

matrix Q of order  $3 \times 3$  and R of order  $3 \times 1$

matrix Q of order  $3 \times 3$  and R of order  $3 \times 3$

APPROVED



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 5 (Marks: 1)

The matrix equation  $A^T A \hat{x} = A^T b$  represents a system of linear equations commonly referred to as the

Choices:

normal equations for  $x$

normal equations for  $\hat{x}$

APPROVED

normal equations for  $A$

normal equations for  $b$

TIME LEFT

115

## Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 6 (Marks: 1)

If  $u, v$  and  $w$  are vectors in a real inner product space, and  $k$  is any scalar, then which one of the following is not a property for the inner product space

Choices:

$$\langle u, kv \rangle = k \langle u, v \rangle$$

$$\langle ku, v \rangle = k \langle u, v \rangle$$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = k^2 \langle u, v \rangle$$

**APPROVED**

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 7 (Marks: 1)

$\|u+v+w\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\| + \|w\|$  for all vectors  $u, v$  and  $w$  in an inner product space.

Choices:

True

**APPROVED**



False



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 8 (Marks: 1)

If a square matrix has orthonormal columns, then it also has \_\_\_\_\_.

Choices:

orthonormal rows

APPROVED



orthonormal diagonal

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 9 (Marks: 1)

If two rows are orthogonal, they are \_\_\_\_\_.

Choices:

linearly independent



**APPROVED**



linearly dependent



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: **10** (Marks: 1)

If a matrix  $U$  has orthonormal columns, then \_\_\_\_\_ =  $I$

Choices:

$UU^T$



**APPROVED**



$UU$



$U^{-1}$



$U+U^T$



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 11 (Marks: 1)

The set of vectors  $\{(1, 2, 3), (1, 2, 1), (1, 2, 4), (0, 0, 0)\}$  is

Choices:

Linearly independent

APPROVED



Linearly dependent

Basis for  $\mathbb{R}^4$

Standard basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 12 (Marks: 1)

$$2x + 3y = 3$$

$$6x + 9y = 7$$

The given system has

Choices:

Unique solution

Infinitely many solutions

No solution

APPROVED



None of these

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: **13** (Marks: 1)

Let  $A$  have eigenvalues 2, 5, 0, -7, and -2. Then the dominant eigenvalue for  $A$  is

Choices:

$\lambda = 5$



$\lambda = 0$



$\lambda = -7$



$\lambda = 2$



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: **14** (Marks: 1)

If two rows are \_\_\_\_\_, they are linearly independent.

Choices:

orthogonal

**APPROVED**



symmetric

orthonormal

parallel

## Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 15 (Marks: 1)

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

If  $\vec{x} \in \text{Row}(A)$  and  $\vec{x} \in \text{Row}(A)$ , then which of the following is the most appropriate option?

Choices:

$\vec{x} = c_1(1, 3) + c_2(2, 4)$

$\vec{x} = c_1(1, 2) + c_2(3, 4)$

$\vec{x} = c_1(1, 4) + c_2(3, 2)$

$\vec{x} = c_1(2, 3) + c_2(4, 1)$

TIME LEFT

103

## Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 16 (Marks: 1)

If  $B = \{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2\}$  and  $C = \{\vec{c}_1, \vec{c}_2\}$  are two basis, let  $\vec{x} = 2\vec{b}_1 + 3\vec{b}_2$  and  $\vec{x} = 5\vec{c}_1 - 3\vec{c}_2$ ; then which of the following is the value of  $[\vec{x}]_C$  ?

Choices:

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 17 (Marks: 1)

If the general term of a typical signal is  $(0.6)^k$ , then determine which of the following is the signal for  $k=2$ ?

Choices:

$(0.6)^2 = 0$

$(0.6)^2 = 0.36$

**APPROVED**



$(0.6)^2 = 3.6$

$(0.6)^2 = (0.6)^{-2}$

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: **18** (Marks: 1)

If the characteristic polynomial of matrix  $C$  is  $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 10$ , then which of the following are the Eigenvalues of  $C$  ?

Choices:

-2 and -5

2 and -5

APPROVED



-2 and 5

2 and 5

## Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 19 (Marks: 1)

Suppose that  $B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$  is a basis for  $V$  and  $C = \{c_1, c_2, c_3\}$  is a basis for  $W$ .

Let  $T: V \rightarrow W$  be a linear transformation with the property that

$T(b_1) = 5c_1 - 2c_2 + 3c_3$ ,  $T(b_2) = 4c_1 - c_2 + 7c_3$  and  $T(b_3) = c_1 - c_2 + 2c_3$ .

Determine the value of  $[T(b_3)]_C$ ?

Choices:

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

APPROVED



$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

TIME LEFT

98



Type here to search



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 19 (Marks: 1)

Suppose that  $B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$  is a basis for  $V$  and  $C = \{c_1, c_2, c_3\}$  is a basis for  $W$ .

Let  $T: V \rightarrow W$  be a linear transformation with the property that

$$T(b_1) = 5c_1 - 2c_2 + 3c_3, \quad T(b_2) = 4c_1 - c_2 + 7c_3, \quad T(b_3) = c_1 - c_2 + 2c_3$$

and . Determine

the value of  $[T(b_3)]_C$  ?

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 21 (Marks: 1)

Let  $A$  be  $n \times n$  matrix whose entries are real. Then

Choices:

$\overline{Ax} \neq A\overline{x}$

$\overline{Ax} = A^t \overline{x}$

$\overline{Ax} = A\overline{x}$

APPROVED



$\overline{Ax} = Ax$

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 22 (Marks: 1)

If two characteristic vectors correspond with different eigenvalues, then these characteristic vectors are \_\_\_\_\_.

Choices:

linear dependent



linear independent

APPROVED



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 23 (Marks: 1)

Let  $v = (1, -2, 2, 0)$ . The unit vector in the same direction as  $v$  has magnitude

Choices:

3



1



2



-1



## Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 24 (Marks: 1)

Let  $v = (0, 2, 2, 1)$ . The unit vector in the same direction as  $v$  is

Choices:

$\left(0, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{-1}{3}\right)$

$\left(0, \frac{-2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{-1}{3}\right)$

$\left(0, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

APPROVED



$\left(0, \frac{-2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 25 (Marks: 1)

The orthogonal projection of  $y$  onto  $u$  is a scalar multiple of

Choices:

$u$



$y$

neither  $u$  nor  $y$

both  $u$  and  $y$

## Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 26 (Marks: 1)

The dimensions of the column space and the row space of an  $m \times n$  matrix  $A$  are equal. This common dimension, the rank of  $A$ , also equals the number of pivot positions in  $A$  and satisfies the equation \_\_\_\_\_.

## Choices:

$\text{rank } A = n$

$\dim \text{Nul } A = n$

$\text{rank } A + \dim \text{Nul } A = n$

APPROVED

$\text{rank } A - \dim \text{Nul } A = n$

TIME LEFT

90

## Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 27 (Marks: 1)

$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

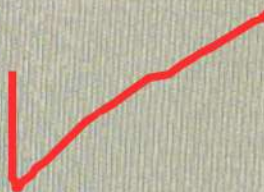
$$[\bar{x}]_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

If  $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$  for  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and an  $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$  has coordinate vector  $[\bar{x}]_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , then which of the following is the value of  $\bar{x}$ ?

Choices:

$\bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

APPROVED



$\bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 28 (Marks: 1)

Which of the following is the set of standard basis for  $R^3$  ?

Choices:

$\{(1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1)\}$

$\{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$

APPROVED



$\{(1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$

$\{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (1, 1, 1)\}$

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 29 (Marks: 1)

If the magnitudes of eigenvalues are greater than 1, then what can we say about the origin ?

Choices:

The origin is a Saddle point.



The origin is a Repellor.



APPROVED



The origin is an Attractor.



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 30 (Marks: 1)

If the magnitudes of eigenvalues are less than 1, then what can we say about the origin ?

Choices:

The origin is a Saddle point.



The origin is a Repellor.



The origin is an Attractor.



APPROVED



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 33 (Marks: 1)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Which of the following are the Eigenvalues of the matrix ?

Choices:

(2,1)



**APPROVED**



(2,3)



(3,2)



(2,5)



TIME LEFT

81



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 31 (Marks: 1)

Differential operator is \_\_\_\_\_ operator.

Choices:

a linear

**APPROVED**



not a linear



TIME LEFT

84



Type here to search



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 32 (Marks: 1)

If the eigen value of a square matrix is zero then A is not \_\_\_\_\_.

Choices:

symmetric

diagonalizable

invertible

singular

TIME LEFT

82



Type here to search



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 34 (Marks: 1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The eigenvalues of the matrix are \_\_\_\_\_.

Choices:

0, 2, 5



2, 1, 5



0, 2, 1



**APPROVED**



0, 0, 1



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: **35** (Marks: 1)

An  $n \times n$  matrix with  $n$  distinct eigenvalues is diagonalizable.

Choices:

True



APPROVED



False



## Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 36 (Marks: 1)

The vectors: ----- are orthogonal in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?

Choices:

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

APPROVED

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Which statement is FALSE.

Choices:

If  $Ax = \lambda x$  for some real number  $\lambda$  then  $\lambda$  is known as eigenvalue of the matrix A.



The eigenvalues of any matrix are the elements on its main diagonal.



In order to find the eigenvalues we solve the equation  $|A - \lambda I| = 0$



The eigenvalues of triangular matrix are the elements on its main diagonal..



Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: 38 (Marks: 1)

Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix whose distinct eigenvalues are  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_p$ . The matrix  $A$  is diagonalizable if the sum of the dimensions of the distinct eigenspaces equals .....

Choices:

$n^2$



$n$



APPROVED



$n \times n$



0



Question: **39** (Marks: 1)

If  $\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $z = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , the value of  $z \cdot \hat{y} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

Choices:

$\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$



$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

0

1

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: **40** (Marks: 1)

What is the least eigen value of the matrix:  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Choices:

1



-1



2



0



Question: **42** (Marks: 2)

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } y = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the distance between

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: **43** (Marks: 2)

If order of matrix  $A$  is  $9 \times 11$  with a two-dimensional null space, then determine rank of  $A$  ?

Question: **45** (Marks: 3)

Construct the normal equation for  $\hat{x}$  of the equation  $Ax = b$  where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: **48** (Marks: 3)

Assume that the mapping  $T: P_2 \rightarrow P_2$  defined by  
 $T(a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2) = 3a_0 + (5a_0 - 2a_1)t + (4a_1 + a_2)t^2$   
is linear transformation .

Find the matrix representation of  $T$  relative to the basis  $B = \{1, t, t^2\}$  .

Question: **49** (Marks: 5)

$$\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute the least square error associated with the least square solution of the

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

equation  $Ax = b$  where

Question: 51 (Marks: 5)

Let  $G = \{\bar{g}_1, \bar{g}_2, \bar{g}_3\}$  and  $H = \{\bar{h}_1, \bar{h}_2, \bar{h}_3\}$  be basis for a vector space  $V$ , also suppose that  $\bar{h}_1 = 2\bar{g}_1 - \bar{g}_2 + \bar{g}_3$ ,  $\bar{h}_2 = 2\bar{g}_2 + 3\bar{g}_3$  and  $\bar{h}_3 = -2\bar{g}_1 + \bar{g}_3$ .

(a) Find the change-of-coordinate matrix from  $H$  to  $G$ .

(b) Find the  $[\bar{x}]_G$  for  $\bar{x} = 2\bar{h}_1 - 2\bar{h}_2 + \bar{h}_3$ .

Question: **46** (Marks: 3)

Determine whether the set  $S = \{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$  are orthogonal basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$  also express the

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

vector as a linear combination of the given set of vectors in  $S$ , where

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ -2 \\ 7/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: **47** (Marks: 3)

Verify that the signals  $2^k$  and  $(-4)^k$  are the solutions of the difference equation

$$y_{k+2} + 2y_{k+1} - 8y_k = 0$$

Question: **50** (Marks: 5)

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

Determine whether the matrix  $A$  is diagonalizable. If so, find a nonsingular matrix  $P$  such that  $P^{-1}AP = D$ .

Linear Algebra (MTH501)

Question: **44** (Marks: 2)

Is the following set of vectors is orthogonal with respect to the Euclidean inner product on  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ?

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right), \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$