



VIT
Vellore Institute of Technology
(Approved to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

SCHOOL OF ADVANCED SCIENCES

Winter Semester 2023-2024

Continuous Assessment Test -I

Programme Name & Branch: M.Tech. (Integrated) Computer Science and Engineering

Slot: G1+TG1-Common

Course Name & code: Linear Algebra & MAT1022

Class Number (s): VL2023240504931, VL2023240504934, VL2023240504935, VL2023240500431

Exam Duration: 90 Min.

Maximum Marks: 50

General instruction(s): Answer ALL Questions

| Q.No. | Question | Max Marks |
|-------|---|-----------|
| 1. | Find the solutions for the system of linear equations using Gauss-Jordan inverse method. $\begin{aligned}x - y + 4z &= 6 \\x - 2z &= 10 \\2x - 2y + 4z &= 8\end{aligned}$ | 10 |
| 2. | Given the system of linear equations. $\begin{aligned}x - y + 4z &= 6 \\x - 2z &= 10 \\2x - 2y + hz &= 12\end{aligned}$ Find the value of h for which the system of equations has a) Unique solution b) Infinitely many solutions | 5 |
| 3. | Solve the system of linear equations using LU-factorization method and find the solution space. $\begin{aligned}x - y + 4z &= 6 \\x - 2z &= 10 \\2x - 2y + 9z &= 5\end{aligned}$ | 10 |
| 4. | Let V be the set R^2 with following operations defined as follows. • For any $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in R^2$ define $(x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2) = (2(x_1 + y_1 + 1 + x_2 + y_2), -1(x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2))$. • For any $c \in R$ and for any $(x_1, y_1) \in R^2$, define $c \cdot (x_1, y_1) = (c \cdot x_1, c \cdot y_1)$. Verify whether V is a vector space or not under the given binary operations $+$, \cdot . | 10 |
| 5. | Let W be the set of all 2×2 matrices with $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ such that $a + b + c + d = 0$. Is W a subspace of $M_{2 \times 2}$? Explain. | 5 |
| 6. | a) Express the polynomial $v = t^2 + 4t - 3$ in the set P polynomials of degree less than or equal to 2 as a linear combination of the polynomials. $p_1 = t^2 - 2t + 5, p_2 = 2t^2 - 3t, p_3 = t + 1$. b) Determine whether the set S forms basis of R^4 . $S = \{(1,1,1,1), (1,2,3,2), (2,5,6,4), (2,6,8,5)\}$. | 10 |