



COMSATS, University Islamabad, Lahore Campus

Terminal Examination – Semester Sp2021

Course Title:	Linear Algebra				Course	MTH-231	Credit Hours:	3(3,0)
Course Instructor/s:	Dr. Tariq Zia,Dr.Zubair, Dr. Aqeel.K, Dr.. Maqsood A.				Programme Name:	BCS, BEE		
Semester:	2 nd -4 th	Batch:		Section:		Date:	July 02, 2021	
Time Allowed:3.00 hrs.					Maximum		100	
Student's Name:					Reg.	/LHR		
<u>Important Instructions / Guidelines:</u>								
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attempt all Questions• Upload answer sheet on portal as instructed by teacher rather to send through email.• Turn on your camera while you are in exam.								

Q # 01 (07+08+05)

Let $L: P_1 \rightarrow P_1$ by defined by

$$L(t + 1) = t - 1, \quad L(t - 1) = 2t + 1$$

- Find the matrix of L with respect to the basis $S = \{t + 1, t - 1\}$ for P_1 .
- Find $L(2t + 3)$ using **definition of L** and, also **using the matrix** obtained in (a).
- Find $L(at + b)$.

Q # 02(10+10)

Let $L: M_{22} \rightarrow M_{22}$ be linear transformation defined by

$$L \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a + b & b + c \\ a + d & b + d \end{bmatrix}$$

- Find a basis for $\ker L$
- Find a basis for $\text{Range } L$

Q # 03 (10)

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

Find **two matrices** that are **similar** to matrix A .

Q # 04 (10+10)

- (a) Find **orthonormal basis** for the solution space of the homogeneous system

$$x + y - z = 0, \quad 2x + y + 2z = 0$$

- (b) Let $S = \{v_1, v_2\}$ & $T = \{w_1, w_2\}$ be bases for P_1 . Where $w_1 = t$, $w_2 = t - 1$.

If matrix from S to T is $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, determine S .

Q # 05 (10+10+10)

- (a) Find a basis for column space of matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$, consisting of the vectors **that are not column vector** of A

- (b) Do the polynomials $t^2 + 2t + 1$, $t^2 - t + 2$, $t^3 + 2$, $-t^3 + t^2 - 5t + 2$ span P_3 ?

- (c) Let V be the set of all real numbers defined \oplus by $u \oplus v = 2u - v$ and \odot by $c \odot u = cu$. Is V a vector space?

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