

**Sept 2021**

Q1. Consider the vector space  $V$  of all upper triangular matrices of order 2 with respect to the usual addition and scalar multiplication in matrices. Let  $S : V \rightarrow V$  be a linear

transformation defined by  $S(A) = -2A$ . Let  $\beta = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  be an ordered

basis of  $V$  and  $B$  be the matrix representation of  $S$  with respect to the ordered basis  $\beta$  for both domain and codomain. Use this information to answer the given subquestions

**Sub Questions:**

**Q1)** Which of the following options are true?

**Options:**

- A. Order of matrix  $B$  is  $3 \times 3$
- B. Order of matrix  $B$  is  $2 \times 2$
- C. Order of matrix  $B$  is  $3 \times 1$
- D.  $B$  is a scalar matrix
- E.  $B$  is a symmetric matrix

**Q2)** Find the rank of  $S$ .

**Q3)** Find the nullity of the matrix  $B$ .

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Q2. Suppose  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  is a linear transformation defined by

$$T(x, y, z) = (x + y + z, x + 2y, y + z)$$

Let  $A$  denote the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to ordered bases

$\beta = \{(1, 1, 0), (2, 3, 4), (1, -1, 1)\}$  for the domain and  $\gamma = \{(0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1), (1, 0, 0)\}$  for the co-domain. Then the sum of the elements in the first row of  $A$  is

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Q3. Consider the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} x & -1 & 2 \\ y & 1 & 2 \\ z & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a linear transformation such that  $T(x, y, z) = \det(A)$ . Let  $B$  be the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to some ordered bases for the domain and co-domain. Let  $m \times n$  be the order of the matrix  $B$  and  $r$  be the nullity of  $B$ . Then find the value of  $m + n + r$ .

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Q4. Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear transformation defined by  $T(x, y, z) = (x + 2y, z - 3y, x - y + z)$ . Choose the correct option(s).

**Options:**

- A.  $\{(-4, 2, 6)\}$  is a basis for the kernel of  $T$
- B.  $\{(0, 1, 3), (-2, 1, 0)\}$  is a basis for the kernel of  $T$
- C. There exists an isomorphism from the range of  $T$  to  $\mathbb{R}^2$
- D. There exists an isomorphism from the range of  $T$  to  $\mathbb{R}$

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Q5. Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a linear transformation defined by  $T(x, y) = (x + y, x - y)$ . Choose the correct option(s) about  $T$ .

If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$  is the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to a basis  $\{(1, 1), (1, 2)\}$  for the domain and  $\{(1, 1), (1, -1)\}$  for the co-domain, then what is  $a + d$ ?



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Q6. Let  $U$  denote the set of all  $2 \times 2$  upper triangular matrices. Consider an ordered basis

$\beta = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ . Let  $T: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a linear transformation defined as

$T \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} = (a + b, c)$ . Let matrix  $A$  be the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to the

ordered basis  $\beta$  for  $U$  and the standard basis for the co-domain  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

Which of the following matrix is  $A$ ?

**Options:**

A.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

B.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

C.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

D.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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Q7. Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  and  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  be the matrix corresponding to the linear transformation  $T$  with respect to the bases  $\beta = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$  and  $\gamma = \{(1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1)\}$ . Using the above information answer the given subquestions

**Sub Questions:**

**Q1)** Choose the appropriate linear transformation  $T$  for the matrix  $A$ .

**Options:**

- A.  $T(x, y, z) = (x + y, y + z, z - x)$
- B.  $T(x, y, z) = (x, y - z, z + x)$
- C.  $T(x, y, z) = (x + y, y - z, z + x)$
- D.  $T(x, y, z) = (x + y, -z, z + x)$

**Q2)** Let  $B$  be the matrix corresponding to the linear transformation  $T$  with respect to the basis  $\{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$  for both domain and codomain.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

**Options:**

- A. The column space of  $B$  is spanned by  $\{(1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0)\}$
- B. The nullspace of  $B$  is spanned by  $\{(-1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1)\}$
- C.  $\text{rank}(B) = 2$  and  $\text{nullity}(B) = 1$
- D.  $\text{rank}(B) = 1$  and  $\text{nullity}(B) = 2$

**Q3)** Let  $B$  be the matrix corresponding to the linear transformation  $T$  with respect to the

basis  $\{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$  for both domain and codomain.

The trace of  $B$  is

**Q4)** Let  $B$  be the matrix corresponding to the linear transformation  $T$  with respect to the basis  $\{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$  for both domain and codomain.

The determinant of  $B$  is

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Q8. Suppose  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  is an isomorphism. Let  $A$  be the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to the standard ordered basis  $\mathcal{B} = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$  for both domain and co-domain and  $B$  be the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to the basis  $\mathcal{B}' = \{e_1, e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_3\}$  for both domain and co-domain

**Sub Questions:**

**Q1)** Find  $\text{Rank}(A)$

**Q2)** Find the dimension of the solution space of the homogeneous equation  $Bx = 0$

