

Indian Association for Cultivation of Science
B. S. - First Year
End-Semester Examination 23-24, Semester II
Subject: Linear Algebra and Multivariate Calculus
Subject Code: MAT 1201 A Full Marks:—50
date: May 2, 2024 Time Allotted:—3 hours

1. The paper carries 60 Marks. You can answer as many questions as you wish. If you score X , your final score will be $\min\{X, 50\}$.
 2. You are free to use any theorem that is taught to you by me. However you must state them at least once in your answer-script because they carry credits.
 3. \mathbb{R} will denote the field of all real numbers. All Vector spaces are over the field of real numbers.
 4. Part-wise scores for each question is shown at the end of the question.
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- (1) Determine if the following matrix is non-singular or not.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \sqrt{2} & 17 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

If The matrix A is non-singular, determine its inverse also.

- [2 + 3]
- (2) Show that the vectors $(4, 2, 2)$, $(0, 1, 2)$ and $(1, 0, 3)$ are linearly independent. (Give a complete answer.)
- [10]
- (3) Show that every vector space of dimension n is linearly isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n .
- [10]
- (4) Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function such that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ exist and equals 0 at all the points of the domain of f . Show that f is a constant function.
- [10]
- (5) Let $f(x, y) = \cos(x^2 + y^2)$, $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Show the following:
- (a) f is differentiable at all points.
 - (b) Find the total derivative (or differential) $df((x, y); \bar{h})$ of f at all (x, y) .

(c) For any (x, y) and any $|\bar{u}| = 1$, compute the directional derivative $D_{\bar{u}}f(x, y)$.

[6 + 6 + 3]
(6) Let $f : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. Define the function $I : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$I(x) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

Show that the function $I : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous.

[10]