

**MTL 101**  
**LINEAR ALGEBRA AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**  
**RE-MINOR EXAM**

**Total: 20 Marks**

**Time: 1:00 Hrs.**

**Question 1: (4 Marks)**

- a) Let  $v_1, \dots, v_5$  be nonzero vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^5$ . Let  $W = \{a_1v_1 + \dots + a_5v_5 \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R}, a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = 0\}$ . Show that  $W$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^5$ .  
b) Suppose  $S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $V = \{f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$  is a collection of all functions from  $S$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ . Find a basis for the vector space  $V(\mathbb{R})$ .

**Question 2: (3 Marks)** Let  $B = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  be a basis of the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R})$ . Suppose  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  is a linear transformation such that the matrix  $[T]_B$  of  $T$  with respect to the basis  $B$  is given by

$$[T]_B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 11 & -2 & -6 \\ 21 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Find the kernel of  $T$ .

**Question 3: (5 Marks)** Consider the function  $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$f((x, y, z), (x', y', z')) = 2xx' + xz' + zx' + yy' + zz'.$$

- (a) Prove that  $f$  is an inner product on the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R})$ .  
(b) Let  $B = \{e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$  be the standard basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R})$ . Find an orthonormal basis for the above inner product space by applying Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization process on the basis  $B$ .

**Question 4: (5 Marks)**

- a) Prove or disprove whether the following function  $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is Lipschitz continuous

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} t^2 \cos \frac{1}{t^2} & \text{if } t \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } t = 0 \end{cases}$$

- b) Determine the maximum interval in which the solution of the following IVP exist.

$$\ln t \, x'(t) + x(t) = \cot t, \quad x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \pi.$$

**Question 5: (3 Marks)** Find the general solution of system of ODEs:

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x} \text{ with } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$