STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI - 600086
(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2015-16 \& thereafter)
SUBJECT CODE : 15MT/MC/VL65

## B.SC. DEGREE EXAMINATION, April 2021 <br> BRANCH I - MATHEMATICS <br> SIXTH SEMESTER

## COURSE : MAJOR CORE <br> PAPER : VECTOR SPACES AND LINEAR TRANSFORMATIONS TIME : 90 minutes

MAXIMUM MARKS : 50

## SECTION -A

Answer $\boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{L}$ the questions ( $3 \times 2=6$ )

1. Let $V=\mathbb{R}^{2}$ be a vector space over the field $\mathbb{R}$ of real numbers. Check whether the subset $W_{1}=\{(a, b) \mid a \geq 0, b \geq 0\} \subseteq V$ is a subspace of $V$.
2. Show that the orthogonal complement of a subspace of a vector space $V$ is a subspace of $V$.
3. Construct an isomorphism from the vector space of symmetric $2 \times 2$ matrices onto $\mathbb{R}^{3}$.

## SECTION -B

Answer ANY THREE questions ( $3 \times 8=24$ )
4. Prove that if V is the internal direct sum of $U_{1}, U_{2}, \ldots, U_{n}$, then V is isomorphic to the external direct sum of $U_{1}, U_{2}, \ldots, U_{n}$.
5. Prove that if $V$ is a vector space and $u, v \in V$, then $|\langle u, v\rangle| \leq\|u\|\|v\|$.
6. Prove that if $V$ is finite-dimensional vector space over $F$, then $T \in A(V)$ is regular if and only if $T$ maps $V$ onto $V$.
7. Orthogonally diagonalize the matrix $\left[\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4\end{array}\right]$.

## SECTION -C

Answer ANY ONE question ( $1 \times 20=20$ )
8. (a) State and prove the homomorphism theorem for vector spaces.
(b) Prove that if $v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots, v_{n}$ is a basis of the vector space $V$ over $F$, and if $w_{1}, w_{2}, \ldots, w_{m}$ in $V$ are linearly independent over $F$, then $m \leq n$.
9. (a) State and prove Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization process.
(b) Let $U$ be a vector space with bases $B$ and $B^{\prime}$. Let $P$ be the transition matrix from $B^{\prime}$ to $B$. If $T$ is a linear operator on $U$, having matrices $A$ and $A^{\prime}$ with respect to the bases $B$ and $B^{\prime}$ respectively, then obtain the relation between $P, A$ and $A^{\prime}$.

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(12+8)
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