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VI Semester B.Sc. Degree Examination, July/August-2024

MATHEMATICS

Linear Algebra and Calculus of Variations

(NEP Scheme)



Time : 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

*Instructions to Candidates :***Answer All the questions.****I. Answer any Six questions.**

(6×2=12)

1. In a ring $(R, +, \cdot)$, prove that $a(-b) = (-a)b = -(a \cdot b) \forall a, b \in R$.
2. Define a sub ring of a Ring.
3. Prove that in any vector space $V(F)$, $a \cdot 0 = 0, \forall a \in F$ where '0' be the zero vector of V .
4. Define Basis and Dimension of a finite dimensional vector space.
5. Verify whether $T: V_2(R) \rightarrow V_2(R)$ defined by $T(x, y) = (3x + 2y, 3x - 4y)$ is a linear transformation or not.
6. Define Rank and Nullity of a linear transformation.
7. Write the necessary condition of the euler's equation for the functional to be an extremum.
8. Find the extremal of the functional $I = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} (1 + xy' + xy'^2) dx$.

II. Answer any Three questions.

(3×4=12)

9. Prove that the set $S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ is a commutative ring with respect to addition modulo 6 and multiplication modulo 6.
10. Prove that the necessary and sufficient condition for a non-empty subset S of a ring R to be a subring of R are
 - a) $a \in s, b \in s \Rightarrow a - b \in s$
 - b) $a \in s, b \in s \Rightarrow ab \in s, \forall a, b \in s$.

[P.T.O.]



11. Find all the principal ideals of a Ring $R = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ with respect to \oplus_8 and \otimes_8 .
12. If $f: R \rightarrow R'$ be a homomorphism with kernel K , then show that f is one-one if and only if $K = \{0\}$.
13. If $f: R \rightarrow R'$ be an isomorphism of rings R into R' , then prove that
 - a) If R is a commutative ring, then R' is also a commutative ring.
 - b) If R is without zero divisors, then R' is also without zero divisors.

III. Answer any Three questions.**(3×4=12)**

14. Show that the intersection of any two subspaces of a vector space $V(F)$ is also a subspace of $V(F)$.
15. Prove that a set of non-zero vectors $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ of a vector space $V(F)$ is linearly dependent if and only if one of the vectors α_k ($2 \leq k \leq n$) is expressed as a linear combination of its preceding ones.
16. Express $\alpha = (3, 7, -4)$ in R^3 as a linear combination of the vectors $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 3)$, $\alpha_2 = (2, 3, 7)$, and $\alpha_3 = (3, 5, 6)$.
17. Show that the set of vectors $\{(1, 2, 3), (3, 1, 0), (-2, 1, 3)\}$ is not a basis of R^3 . Determine the dimension and basis of the subspace spanned by the given vectors.
18. If w_1 and w_2 are subspaces of a vector space $V(F)$, then show that $w_1 + w_2$ is also a subspace of $V(F)$.

IV. Answer any Three questions.**(3×4=12)**

19. Find a linear transformation $T: V_2(R) \rightarrow V_3(R)$ such that $T(-1, 1) = (-1, 0, 2)$, $T(2, 1) = (1, 2, 1)$.
20. Find the matrix of linear transformation $T: R^2 \rightarrow R^2$ defined by $T(x, y) = (x + 4y, 2x - 3y)$ relative to the basis $B_1 = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$ and $B_2 = \{(1, 3), (2, 5)\}$.
21. If $B_1 = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\} = \{(1, 2), (3, 5)\}$ and $B_2 = \{\beta_1, \beta_2\} = \{(1, -1), (1, -2)\}$ be two bases of R^2 . Find the transition matrix from B_1 to the new basis B_2 .



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22. Find the range space, null space, rank and nullity of the linear transformation $T:V_3(R) \rightarrow V_2(R)$ defined by $T(x,y,z) = (y-x, y-z)$.
23. Find the eigen values and the corresponding eigen vectors for $T:V_2(R) \rightarrow V_2(R)$ defined by $T(1,0) = (1,2)$, $T(0,1) = (4,3)$.

V. Answer any Three questions.

(3×4=12)

24. Solve the variational problem $\int_0^{\pi/2} (y^2 - y'^2) dx$ when $y(0) = 0$, $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2$.

25. Show that an extremal of $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\frac{y'}{y}\right)^2 dx$ is expressible in the form of $y = ae^{bx}$.

26. Prove that the geodesics on a plane are straight lines.

27. If a cable hangs freely under gravity between two fixed points, then show that the shape of the curve is catenary.

28. Show that the extremal of the functional $\int_0^1 y'^2 dx$ subject to the constraint

$\int_0^1 y dx = 1$ and having $y(0) = 0$, $y(1) = 1$ is a parabolic arc.
