



**Gandhi Institute of Engineering and Technology University, Odisha, Gunupur
(GIET UNIVERSITY)**

M.Sc. (First Semester - Regular) Examinations, January – 2026

**24MPCMA11001 – Linear Algebra
(Mathematics)**

Time: 3 hrs

Maximum: 60 Marks

**Answer ALL questions
(The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks)**

PART – A **(2 x 5 = 10 Marks)**

- Q.1. Answer **ALL** questions
- | | CO # | Blooms Level |
|--|------|--------------|
| a. What is orthogonal decomposition? | CO4 | K1 |
| b. If the eigenvalues of a 3 by 3 matrix are 0,1,2 then find the trace and determinant of the matrix. | CO2 | K2 |
| c. Write down an example to show the rank and nullity of a matrix. | CO1 | K2 |
| d. What is triangle inequality? Proof it. | CO4 | K2 |
| e. Find the minimal polynomial of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. | CO3 | K2 |

PART – B **(10 x 5 = 50 Marks)**

- Answer ALL the questions
- | | Marks | CO # | Blooms Level |
|---|-------|------|--------------|
| 2. a. Let L be the set of all vectors of the form $(x, 2x, -3x, x)$ in V_4 . Then L is a subspace of V_4 . | 5 | CO1 | K1 |
| b. If V has a basis of n elements, then every other basis for V also has n elements. | 5 | CO1 | K2 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. What do you mean by Algebraic multiplicity and Geometric multiplicity? | 3 | CO2 | K1 |
| d. Determine the algebraic and geometric multiplicity of $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. | 7 | CO2 | K2 |
| 3.a. Write the statement for the Caley-Hamilton Theorem and verified by it by example. | 3 | CO2 | K1 |
| b. Prove the Caley-Hamilton Theorem. | 7 | CO3 | K1 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. Show that for any X , Hermitian form is real. | 2 | CO3 | K1 |
| d. Find the modal matrix and diagonalizes the matrix $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. | 8 | CO3 | K3 |
| 4.a. The set $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is L.D. iff v_1, v_2 and v_3 are coplanar. | 5 | CO1 | K1 |
| b. Determine the nature, index and signature of the quadratic form $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$. | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. If f is finite dimensional and $v \neq 0 \in V$, then there is an element $f \in \hat{V}$ such that $f(v) \neq 0$. | 10 | CO4 | K2 |

5.a.	If $\dim_F(V) = m$, then $\dim_F(\text{Hom}(V, F)) = m$.	6	CO4	K2
b.	Let $B = \{(1,0,1), (1,2,1), (0,0,1)\}$ be a basis for $V = R^3$. Find the dual basis \hat{V} .	4	CO4	K3
	(OR)			
c.	Define norm linear space with example.	3	CO4	K3
d.	State and Prove Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalization Process.	7	CO4	K1
6.a.	What is orthogonalization? Give an example.	3	CO5	K1
b.	Write the derivation for Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalization Process.			
	Show that $(1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2), (1/2, 1/2, -1/2, -1/2), (1/2, -1/2, -1/2, 1/2), (-1/2, 1/2, -1/2, 1/2)$ is an Orthonormal bases of F^4 .	7	CO5	K1
	(OR)			
c.	What do you mean by self-adjoint? Let $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be an inner product space and $T \in A(V)$ be self-adjoint. Then $T = 0$ iff $\langle Tx, x \rangle = 0 \forall x \in V$.	10	CO5	K2
	--- End of Paper ---			