



LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 600 034

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – STATISTICS

THIRD SEMESTER – APRIL 2025

UST 3502 – MATRIX AND LINEAR ALGEBRA



Date: 29-04-2025

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 01:00 PM - 04:00 PM

SECTION A - K1 (CO1)

Answer ALL the Questions

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. Define the following

- a) Hermitian matrix.
- b) Rank of a matrix.
- c) Vector Space.
- d) Eigen values and vectors.
- e) Quadratic forms.

2. Fill in the blanks

- a) A matrix whose diagonal elements are the same and all other elements are zero is called _____ matrix.
- b) The rank of a null matrix is _____.
- c) The system of equations $Ax = B$ is _____ if rank of $(A) = \text{rank } (A|B)$.
- d) _____ theorem can be used in computing inverse of a matrix.
- e) _____ matrices have determinant equal to zero.

SECTION A - K2 (CO1)

Answer ALL the Questions

(10 x 1 = 10)

3. Match the following

- a) The diagonal elements of a Skew symmetric matrix is 2
- b) Rank of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ Diagonal Matrix (D)
- c) $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$ I
- d) $AA' = A' A =$ 0
- e) $P^{-1}AP$ orthogonal matrix

4. True or False

- a) $|A|$ of a non-singular matrix is zero.
- b) $(AB)^T = A^T B^T$
- c) The number of linearly independent solutions of $(A - \lambda I) = 0$ is equal to $n - \text{rank of } |A - \lambda I|$.
- d) 0 is a Characteristic root of a matrix iff the matrix is singular.
- e) The number of non - zero eigen values of the matrix A is called rank of the quadratic form.

SECTION B - K3 (CO2)

Answer any TWO of the following in 100 words each.

(2 x 10 = 20)

5. Solve the equation $2(x+B) = 3(x+A) + C$ where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.	Solve the equations using cramer rule. $x + y + z = -1$ $x + 2y + 3z = -4$ $x + 3y + 4z = -6$
7.	Categorize the properties of linear dependence/independence.
8.	Obtain the matrices corresponding to the quadratic forms (i) $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 4xy + 5yz + 6zx$ (ii) $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy$
SECTION C – K4 (CO3)	
Answer any TWO of the following in 100 words each. (2 x 10 = 20)	
9.	Categorize the properties of Determinants without proof.
10.	Examine for what values of λ, μ the system of equations $x + y + z = 6$ $x + 2y + 3z = 10$ $x + 2y + \lambda z = \mu$ have (i) no solution, (ii) a unique solution and (iii) an infinite number of solutions.
11.	Examine the properties of Characteristic roots & vectors.
12.	Discuss Homogenous and Non-Homogenous system of equations.
SECTION D – K5 (CO4)	
Answer any ONE of the following in 250 words (1 x 20 = 20)	
13.	Find the matrix where $Y = AX$ represents a linear transformation for which $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Also find the images of the vectors $a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ and $c = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ under this transformation and show that (i) a and b are linearly independent. (ii) Aa and Ab are linearly independent (iii) a,b,c are linearly dependent.
14.	State and prove Cayley - Hamilton theorem.
SECTION E – K6 (CO5)	
Answer any ONE of the following in 250 words (1 x 20 = 20)	
15.	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -6 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -8 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Prove that (i) $A^2 = B^2 = C^2 = 1$ (ii) $AB = BA = C$ (iii) $BC = CB = A$ (iv) $AC = CA = B$.
16.	Reduce the following symmetric matrix to a fundamental form and interpret the result of the quadratic forms : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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