



RAN-2303080304020002

M. Sc. (Sem.-IV) Examination September - 2025

Maths : Advanced Linear Algebra - 402

સૂચના : / Instructions

- (1) ઉપરોક્ત દર્શાવેલ વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the above details on your answer book
- (2) There are five questions in this question paper
- (3) Answer all questions
- (4) Figure to the right indicates full marks of the questions.

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

Q.1. Attempt any Two

[14]

- A. Define Homomorphism and If V and W are vector space over a field F then show that $Hom(V, W)$ is also a vector space over F .
- B. If V be a finite dimensional vector space over F and $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ be a basis of V .

Let $\hat{v}_i(v_j) = \begin{cases} 0; i \neq j \\ 1; i = j \end{cases}$ then show that $\hat{v}_i$ is a linear transformation for

all $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $\{\hat{v}_1, \hat{v}_2, \dots, \hat{v}_n\}$ is a basis of $\widehat{V}$. Hence prove that

$$\dim \widehat{V} = \dim V.$$

- C. If the system of homogeneous linear equation

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &= 0 \\ \vdots & \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

where $a_{ij} \in F$ is of rank r then show that there are $n - r$ linearly independent solution in $F^{(n)}$.

Q.2. Attempt any Two

[14]

- A. Find rank and nullity of the system of equation,

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 &= 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 - x_4 - 3x_5 &= 0 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 - 5x_5 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- B. If A is an algebra with a unit element over F then prove that A is isomorphic to a subalgebra of $A(V)$ for some vector space V over F .
- C. If V is a finite dimensional vector space over F , then for $S, T \in A(V)$ prove the following
 - a) $r(ST) \leq r(T)$
 - b) $r(TS) \leq r(T)$
 - c) $r(ST) = r(TS) = r(T)$ for S is regular in $A(V)$.

Q.3. Attempt any Two

[14]

- A. Define Characteristic Root and if V is a vector space over F and elements $\lambda \in F$ is a characteristic root of $T \in A(V)$ then show that for any polynomial $q(x) \in F[x]$, $q(\lambda)$ is a characteristic root of $q(T)$.

- B. Let V is a vector space over F and $S, T \in A(V)$ also S is regular then show that T and STS^{-1} have the same minimal polynomial.
- C. If $W \subseteq V$ is invariant under T then prove that
1. T induces a linear transformation $\bar{T}$ on V/W defined by $(v + W) \bar{T} = vT + W$
 2. If T satisfies the polynomial $q(x) \in F[x]$ then so does $\bar{T}$.
 3. If $p_1(x)$ is the minimal polynomial for $\bar{T}$ over F and if $p(x)$ is that for T then $p_1(x) | p(x)$.

Q.4. Attempt any Two [14]

- A. Define similar matrices and if the matrix $A \in F_n$ has all its characteristic roots in F , then prove that there is a matrix $C \in F_n$ such that CAC^{-1} is a triangular matrix.
- B. Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over F and if $T \in A(V)$ is nilpotent then show that invariants of T are unique.
- C. Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over F , $T \in A(V)$ and $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$ where V_1 and V_2 are subspaces of V is invariant under T . Let T_1 and T_2 be the linear transformations induced by T on V_1 and V_2 respectively. If the minimal polynomial of T_1 and T_2 over F is $P_1(x)$ $P_2(x)$ respectively then show that the minimal polynomial for T over F is the least common multiple of $P_1(x)$ and $P_2(x)$.

Q.5. Attempt any Two [14]

- A. If $T \in A(V)$ and V is finite dimensional vector space over F has minimal polynomial $p(x) = q(x)^e$; where $q(x)$ is monic irreducible polynomial over F then show that there is a basis for V in which the matrix of T is of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} C(q(x)^{e_1}) & & & \\ & C(q(x)^{e_2}) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & C(q(x)^{e_r}) \end{pmatrix} \text{ Where } e_1 \geq e_2 \geq \dots \geq e_r \text{ and } e = \sum_{i=1}^r e_i.$$

- B. If F is a field of rational numbers then find all possible rational canonical forms and elementary divisors for 8×8 matrices in F_8 having $(x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x - 7)(x - 3)^2$ as minimal polynomial.

- C. Find Jordan canonical form of $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$