

OLLSCOIL NA hÉIREANN, GAILLIMH
THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY

SUMMER EXAMINATIONS 1999

SECOND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

MATHEMATICS [MA283]

HONOURS

Second Paper

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Time allowed: *Two* hours.

Answer *three* questions.

- A1. Explain the terms (i) spanning set and (ii) linearly independent set as applied to a set of vectors v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n of a finite-dimensional vector space V .

Let u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m be a linearly independent set and v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be a spanning set in V . Prove that $m \leq n$.

Show that the vectors:

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= (1, -1, 2, 1, 3), & v_2 &= (2, 1, 0, 1, 1) \\ v_3 &= (-1, 2, 1, -1, 0), & v_4 &= (3, -4, 1, -1, -2) \end{aligned}$$

are linearly independent in R^5 .

- A2. Let f be a linear mapping from a vector space U to a vector space V . Prove that $\text{Ker } f = \{u \in U : f(u) = 0_v\}$ and $\text{Im } f = \{v \in V : v = f(u) \text{ for some } u \in U\}$ are subspaces of U and V respectively. Prove that

$$\dim U = \dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f.$$

For the linear transformation defined by the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 5 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

find a basis for $\text{Im } A$.

p.t.o.

A3. Let L be the linear mapping $L : R^4 \rightarrow R^3$ given by

$$L(x, y, z, w) = (x + 2y + w, x + 3y + z + 2w, 2x + 5y + z + 3w).$$

Find the natural matrix of L .

Find the matrix of L with respect to the bases:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0) \\ v_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0) \\ v_3 = (-2, 1, -1, 0) \\ v_4 = (1, 0, 1, -1) \end{array} \right. \quad \text{for } R^4 \text{ and } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} w_1 = (1, 1, 2) \\ w_2 = (2, 3, 5) \\ w_3 = (0, 0, 1) \end{array} \right. \quad \text{for } R^3$$

A4. Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix. Prove that A is diagonalisable if the eigenvectors of A form a basis.

Let A be symmetric with real number entries.

Prove that the eigenvalues of A are real.

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find an orthogonal matrix O and a diagonal matrix D such that

$$A = ODO^T.$$