



*(Knowledge for Development)*

**KIBABII UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER**  
**SPECIAL/ SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**  
**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (IT)**

**COURSE CODE:** MAT 211

**COURSE TITLE:** LINEAR ALGEBRA

**DATE:** 05/10/18

**TIME:** 11.30 AM -1.30 PM

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer Question One and Any other TWO Questions

TIME: 2 Hours

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

### QUESTION ONE (30 MKS)

- (a) (i) Define a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ . (3mks)
- (ii) Show that an  $n$ -dimensional Euclidean space is a vector space (4mks)
- (b) Show that the function  $h(x) = 4x^2 + 3x - 7$  lies in the space  $\text{span}\{f, g\}$  generated by  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 5$  and  $g(x) = x + 1$ . (3mks)
- (c) (i) Distinguish between linear dependence and independence. (1mks)
- (ii) Determine whether the set  $\{(1,2,0), (0,1,-1), (1,1,2)\}$  is linearly dependent in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . (2mks)
- (d) Prove that  $\{(1,3,-1), (2,1,0), (4,2,1)\}$  is a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . (3mks)
- (e) (i) Show that the row space and the column space of a matrix  $A$  have the same dimension. (3mks)
- (ii) Find the basis for the row space of the following matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  and determine its rank. (3mks)
- (f) (i) Define a linear transformation (1mks)
- (ii) Prove that the following transformation  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  defined by  $T(x, y) = (2x, x + y)$  is linear. (2mks)
- (g) Define
- (i) Kernel (2mks)
- (ii) Range (2mks)
- (h) Find the kernel and the Range of the linear operator:  $T(x, y, z) = (x, y, 0)$ . (3mks)

### QUESTION FOUR (20 MKS)

- (a) Define an invertible linear transformation
- (b) Show that the linear transformation  $T(x, y, z) = (x, y, 0)$  kernel is a zero vector

### QUESTION TWO (20MKS)

(a) Solve the following homogeneous system of linear equations. Interpret the set of solutions as a subspace and sketch the subspace of solutions.

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$$

$$-x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 = 0$$

(10mks)

(b) Analyse the solutions to the following system of equations

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 1 \quad x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 4$$

$$3x_1 - 5x_2 + 5x_3 = 5$$

$$x_1 - x_2 - 2x_4 = 3$$

(10mks)

### QUESTION THREE (20 MKS)

(a)i) Define a vector basis.

(2mks)

ii) Let  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  be a basis for a vector space  $V$ . If  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$  is a set of more than  $n$  vectors in  $V$ . Show that this set is linearly dependent.

(5mks)

(b) Prove the following

i) the origin is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

ii) the one dimensional subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  are lines through the origin.

iii) the two dimensional subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  are planes through the origin.

(9mks)

c) Let  $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  be defined by  $T(u) = A(u)$ . Show that the range of  $T$  is spanned by the column vector of  $A$ .

(4mks)

### QUESTION FOUR (20MKS)

(a) Define an invertible linear transformation on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

(2mks)

(b) Show that the linear transformation  $T$  is one-to-one if and only if the

kernel is a zero vector.

(4mks)

(c) Consider the linear transformation :  $T(x, y, z) = (3x + 4y, 5x + 7y)$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ .

(i) Prove that  $T$  is invertible and find the inverse of  $T$ . (4mks)

(ii) Determine the pre-image of the vector  $(1, 2)$ . (2mks)

(d) i) Define a vector subspace (2mk)

ii) Show that the set  $U$  of a  $2 \times 2$  diagonal matrices is a subspace of the vector space  $M_{22}$  of  $2 \times 2$  matrices. (3mks)

iii) Let  $W$  be a set of vectors of the form  $(a, a, a + 2)$ .

Show that  $W$  is not a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . (3mks)

#### QUESTION FIVE (20MKS)

(a) Determine the kernel and the Range of the transformation defined by the

matrix =  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ . (6mks)

(b) Given  $T: U \rightarrow V$  is a linear transformation, show that

$\dim \text{Ker}(T) + \dim \text{range}(T) = \dim \text{domain } T$ . (7mks)

(c) Let be a linear transformation of  $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ . Show that  $T$  is invertible if and only if it is singular, its inverse is unique and it is linear. (7mks)