

**BITS F218: GENERAL MATHEMATICS III**  
**BITS Pilani Hyderabad Campus**  
**First Semester, 2022- 2023**  
**Mid-semester Examination (Closed Book)**

**Date: November 1, 2022**

**Duration: 11.00 am - 12.30 pm**  
**Total Marks: 30**

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*This question paper contains 6 questions. Answer all questions.*

*All notations have their usual meaning as per the Text book.*

*Any standard results can be used without proof. Only provide the precise statement of the result.*

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1. State **TRUE** or **FALSE** with proper justification for each of the following statements: **[3 × 2]**

- (a) The sum of the diagonal entries of a skew-symmetric matrix is zero.
- (b) There exists a linear system with exactly 199 distinct solutions.
- (c) Let  $A$  be an  $3 \times 3$  matrix. If  $B$  is the matrix obtained from  $A$  by replacing the 1<sup>st</sup> column  $a_1$  of  $A$  by  $3a_1$  then the systems  $Ax = 0$  and  $Bx = 0$  are equivalent.

2. Use the Gauss Jordan method to find the solution of the following linear system:

$$2x + y = 2, \quad x + y + z = 4, \quad x + z = 8.$$

Hence show that  $\text{Span} \{(2, 1, 0), (1, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1)\} = \mathbf{R}^3$ . **[3 + 2]**

3. Consider the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -5 & 10 & -9 \\ -3 & 6 & c \end{bmatrix}$ . Can you choose the parameter  $c$  so that the  $\text{Rank}(A) = 3$ ? **[3]**

4. Let  $P$  be any  $n \times n$  invertible matrix. If  $u, v, w$  are linearly independent vectors in  $\mathbf{R}^n$ , then show that  $Pu, P(u - v), P(v + w)$  are linearly independent. **[3]**

5. Consider

$$W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbf{R}^4 : x_4 = 2x_2 - x_1 + x_3\}.$$

Show that  $W$  is a subspace of  $\mathbf{R}^4$ . Find a basis for  $W$ . Also, determine the dimension of  $W$ .

**[3 + 3 + 1]**

6. Find the linear transformation  $T : \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  such that  $T(1, 1, 0) = (2, 5)$ ,  $T(1, -1, 0) = (1, -2)$  and  $T(1, 0, 1) = (3, 7)$ . Also, find the matrix of the linear transformation  $T$  with respect to the ordered basis  $\mathcal{B} = \{(1, 1, 0), (1, -1, 0), (1, 0, 1)\}$  and  $\mathcal{C} = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$ , respectively. **[3 + 3]**

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**END**

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