

Note:

- **Question No. 1 is compulsory.**
- Answer any **three** from the remaining five questions.
- Assume suitable data if necessary and justify the same.
- Figures to the right indicate the marks.

- Q1.**
- a Why QR factorization is important? 5
- b Define eigen value and eigen vector. 5
- c How subspace is different from subset? 5
- d Prove that if cholesky factorization exists then the matrix is positive definite. 5
- Q2.**
- a If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 3 & 5 \\ 10 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  Solve  $Ax=b$  using PLU factorization. 15
- Compare PLU factorization with simple LU factorization?
- b Define Singular Value Decomposition. 5
- Q3.**
- a Explain Gauss Seidal iterative technique to solve sparse linear systems. 10
- Compare it with Jacobi method.
- b Determine the values of '**b**', at which the following system of equations are consistent. Under such condition how many solutions exist? Justify your answer. 10
- $$3x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 4$$
- $$2x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 = \mathbf{b}$$
- $$2x_1 + 4x_2 + 6x_3 = 8$$
- Q4.**
- a Least square problem can not be solved uniquely if the columns of '**A**' are not linearly independent. Why? If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  solve the Least square problem using QR factorization method. 10
- b Define span and base vector for a vector space. Two vectors are given as  $V_1 = (1, 2, 3)$  and  $V_2 = (2, 1, 3)$  construct a vector  $V_3$  such that the vectors  $V_1, V_2$  and  $V_3$  span the entire  $R^3$  space. 10

- Q5.** a Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find all the eigen values of 'A' using iterative 15  
techniques. Convergence is guaranteed in this case. Why?
- b Write Shifted QR algorithm to determine the eigen values iteratively. 5
- Q6.** a Determine the QR factorization of A, using Gram Schmidt process of 10  
orthogonalization where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- b Construct a '2x2' matrix whose determinant is very large but the 10  
condition number is the best. Justify your answer.

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