

**Self Assessment :**

1. Let  $A : \mathbb{R}^{6 \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{5 \times 1}$  and  $A : \mathbb{R}^{5 \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{7 \times 1}$  be two linear transformations. Then which of the following can be true.

- (a) A and B are one-one
- (b) A is one-one and B is not one-one.
- (c) A is onto and B is one-one
- (d) A and B both are onto.

Ans: A is onto and B is one-one

2. If  $T : U \rightarrow V$  is any linear transformation from U to V then

- (a) the kernel of T is a subspace of U
- (b) the kernel of T is a subspace of V
- (c) the range of T is a subspace of U
- (d) V is always the range of T

Ans-(a)

3. Which of the following is not a linear transformation ?

- (a)  $T(x, y, z) = (x, 2y, 3x - y)$
- (b)  $T(x, y, z) = (x - y, 0, y - z)$
- (c)  $T(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$
- (d)  $T(x, y, z) = (1, x, z)$

Ans-(d)

4. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) If A is any  $n \times m$  matrix, then the transformation T defined by  $T(x) = Ax$  is always a linear transformation.
- (b) If  $T : U \rightarrow V$  is any linear transformation from U to V then  $T(xy) = T(x)T(y)$  for all vectors x and y in U.
- (c) If  $T : U \rightarrow V$  is any linear transformation from U to V then  $T(-x) = -T(x)$  for all vectors x in U.
- (d) If  $T : U \rightarrow V$  is any linear transformation from U to V then  $T(0) = 0$  in V for 0 in U.

Ans: (b)

5. Which of the following is a linear transformation ?

- (a)  $T(x, y, z) = (x+1, 4y, 2x+y)$
- (b)  $T(x, y, z) = (x+y, x, y - z)$
- (c)  $T(x, y, z) = (1, 2, 3)$
- (d)  $T(x, y, z) = (1, x, z)$

Ans-(b)

6. If  $T : U \rightarrow V$  be a L.T, then which of the following is correct

- (a) Rank  $T$  + Nullity  $T$  = dim  $V$
- (b) Rank  $T$  . Nullity  $T$  = dim  $V$
- (c) Rank  $T$  - Nullity  $T$  = dim  $V$
- (d) Rank  $T$  / Nullity  $T$  = dim  $V$

Ans-(a)

7.If  $T : U \rightarrow V$  be a L.T, then which of the following is correct

- (a) Range  $T \cap$  Ker  $T = \{1\}$
- (b) Range  $T \cap$  Ker  $T = \{2\}$
- (c) Range  $T \cap$  Ker  $T = \{3\}$
- (d) Range  $T \cap$  Ker  $T = \{0\}$

Ans:(d)