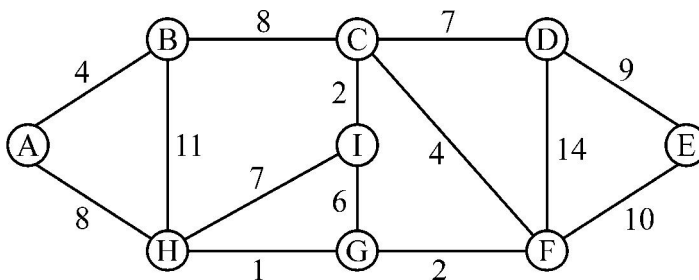


AJ-103

April-2025

Integrated, M.Sc. (CA & IT), Sem.-IV**Matrix Algebra and Graph Theory (NEP)****Time : 2:00 Hours]****[Max. Marks : 50****Instruction :** Use of simple calculator is allowed.1. Attempt any **two** : **10**

- (1) Let G be a k -regular graph such that k is an odd number. Prove that the number of vertices in G must be an even number.
- (2) Prove that there does not exist a party of eleven people where each person know exactly five of others.
- (3) Use Kruskal's algorithm to calculate the minimal spanning tree from the following graph with steps :

2. Attempt any **two** : **10**

- (1) Show that in a graph G if every vertex has degree 2 or more then G must contain a cycle.
- (2) Let G be a graph with n vertices and $n-1$ edges. Prove that G must contain either an isolated vertex or a vertex of degree 1.
- (3) Let G be a graph. Show that there exists a unique path between each pair of vertices in G if and only if G is a tree.

3. Attempt any **two** : **10**

- (1) Check whether a mapping $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ defined by

$$T(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{4x - y + z}{3}, \frac{x + 4y - z}{3}, \frac{2z}{3}, \frac{-x + y + 4z}{3} \right) \text{ is a linear map or not ?}$$

(2) Check whether a set $U = \{(3, 0, 2), (0, 3, 2), (3, 2, 0)\}$ forms a Basis of \mathbb{R}^3 .

(3) Find a linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ such that

$$T(1, 0, 1) = (2, -3),$$

$$T(0, 1, 1) = (-1, 2),$$

$$T(1, 1, 0) = (-1, 1).$$

Also, find $T(3/2, 1/5, -1/2)$.

4. Attempt any **two** :

10

(1) How many permutations are possible using all letters of the word “**HEXAGON**” ?
In dictionary order of these words, which place will this word occupy ?

(2) Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear transformation defined by

$$T(x, y, z) = (-2x + 3y - z, x + 2y - 3z, 2x - 3y + 4z) . \text{ Find Ker}(T).$$

(3) If $3\binom{n}{4} = 5\binom{n-1}{5}$, find n .

5. Attempt any **ten** :

10

(1) Define linear transformation.

(2) Define kernel of a linear transformation.

(3) Define basis.

(4) Define tree.

(5) Give an example of bipartite graph which is not complete bipartite.

(6) Define adjacent vertices.

(7) Define connect graph.

(8) Write a vector $(-3, 4)$ as a linear combination of $(1, 2)$ and $(3, 0)$.

(9) Does there exists a self-complementary graph on 11 vertices ? Justify your answer properly.

(10) Define Eulerian graph.

(11) Define path.