

Math 54, Spring 2012, F.Rezakhanlou

*Each question should be answered directly. Use the back of these sheets if necessary. Justify your assertions; include detailed explanation, and show your work. No aid (including calculators) are allowed.*

**Your Name:**

**Your GSI's Name:**

**Your Section:**

- 1. (a) (20 pts) Find a matrix  $P$  that orthogonally diagonalize the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (b) (10 pts) Find  $A^4$  and find a matrix  $B$  such that  $B^3 = A$ . (Express your answers in terms of  $P$ .)

- 2. (15 points) Find a basis for the column space of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & -3 & 15 & 18 \\ 0 & -2 & 10 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -10 \end{bmatrix}.$$

What is the rank of  $A$ ?

- 3. (10 points) Given a nonzero  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$ , define  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle = (A\mathbf{a}) \cdot (A\mathbf{b})$ . Under what conditions on  $A$ ,  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle$  defines an inner product for  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ? Explain your answer.

(b) (5 points) Let  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  be two vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \neq 0$ . Define  $T(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v} - \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b}$ . Find the dimension of the null space and the range of  $T$ .

• 4. (True - False) (20 points)

For each of the questions below, indicate if the statement is **true** or **false**. If true, **justify** (give a brief explanation or quote a relevant theorem from the course), and if false, give a counter-example or explain.

(a) If  $AA^T = A^T A$ , then  $\|Ax\| = \|A^T x\|$ .

(b) For all  $a, b, c, \theta$

$$(a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta + c)^2 \leq 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2).$$

(c) If  $A$  and  $B$  are orthogonal matrices of the same size, then  $AB$  is an orthogonal matrix.

(d) If  $\lambda_0$  is an eigenvalue of a matrix  $A$ , then the multiplicity of  $\lambda_0$  as a root of the characteristic polynomial, is the same as the dimension of the eigenspace corresponding to  $\lambda_0$ .

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