

1. (7 points) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & b \\ 1 & 4 & b^2 \end{bmatrix}$, where b is a real number.

(a) Find, showing all steps, the determinant of A . (Your answer will be in terms of b .)

(b) For what value(s) of b is the matrix A invertible? Explain.

2. (11 points) For parts (a) and (b), suppose

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) Compute the matrix B^2 .

- (b) Find the inverse (if it exists) of the matrix

$$I_4 - B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (c) Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix such that A^2 is the matrix all of whose entries are zero. Show that

$$I_n - A$$

is invertible. (Here, as usual, I_n is the $n \times n$ identity matrix.)

3. (9 points) Let $\mathbf{S} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation that reflects vectors across the line $x = 3y$.
- (a) Find, with complete justification, a basis \mathcal{B} of \mathbb{R}^2 for which the matrix of \mathbf{S} with respect to \mathcal{B} is diagonal.

- (b) If A is the matrix satisfying $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x}$ for all \mathbf{x} , what are the eigenvalues of A ? Explain fully.

4. (11 points)

(a) Let $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_5\}$ be a basis for \mathbb{R}^5 . Let $\mathbf{T} : \mathbb{R}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^5$ be a linear transformation such that

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_1) = \mathbf{v}_5, \quad \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_2) = \mathbf{v}_4, \quad \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_3) = \mathbf{v}_3, \quad \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_4) = \mathbf{v}_2, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_5) = \mathbf{v}_1$$

Find the matrix B of \mathbf{T} with respect to the basis \mathcal{B} .

(b) Calculate the determinant of B .

For easy reference, \mathbf{T} from the previous page satisfies:

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_1) = \mathbf{v}_5, \quad \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_2) = \mathbf{v}_4, \quad \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_3) = \mathbf{v}_3, \quad \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_4) = \mathbf{v}_2, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_5) = \mathbf{v}_1$$

(c) Now suppose we know additionally that the vectors in the basis \mathcal{B} are as follows:

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the matrix A of \mathbf{T} with respect to the standard basis.

5. (9 points) Consider the matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) Find the eigenvalues of B , showing all steps.

(b) Is B diagonalizable? Justify your answer.

(c) Find a basis for each eigenspace of B , showing all reasoning.

6. (11 points) Suppose A is a 2×2 *symmetric* matrix with eigenvalues 2 and 4. Further, assume $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ is an eigenvector for A with eigenvalue 4.

(a) Find, with reasoning, an eigenvector for A with eigenvalue 2.

(b) Let $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Does there exist a matrix C such that $B = C^{-1}AC$? If so, find it. If not, explain why not.

- (c) (problem continued from previous page) Consider the matrix $M = A^{10}$. Give all eigenvalues of M , and provide an eigenvector for each eigenvalue, with complete justification.

7. (8 points)

(a) Show that if the $n \times n$ matrix A satisfies $A^T = -A$, then A^2 is a symmetric matrix.

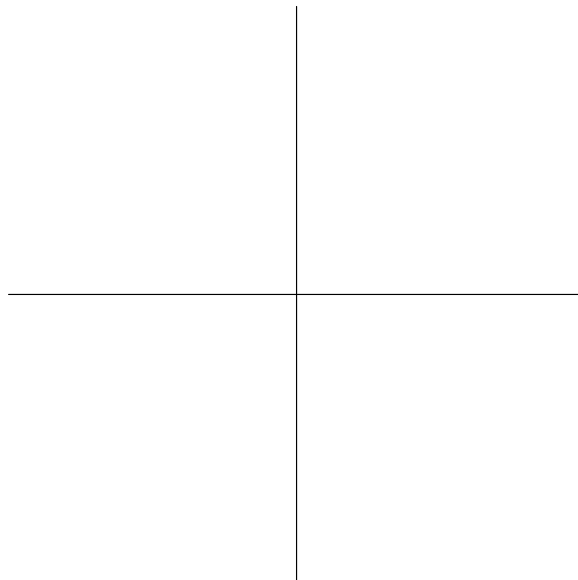
(b) Now let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

By part (a), the matrix A^2 is symmetric; determine with justification the definiteness of the quadratic form Q associated to A^2 .

8. (10 points) Let $f(x, y) = |x - 2y|$.

- (a) On the axes provided below, sketch and *label* the sets $f^{-1}(0)$, $f^{-1}(1)$, and $f^{-1}(2)$, that is, the level sets of f at levels 0, 1, and 2. Be sure to label the scales on your axes for full credit.



- (b) Consider a particle moving in \mathbb{R}^2 along the parameterized path $\mathbf{r}(t) = (2t + 3, 2t^2 + 3t + 1)$. Compute $\mathbf{r}'(t)$, also known as the velocity vector.

- (c) Determine all values of t for which the path of the particle is tangent to one of the level sets of f (or show that there is no such t).