Name .	UI# & Section:	
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- This is a closed-book, closed-notes exam. No electronic aids are allowed.
- Read each question carefully. Unless otherwise stated you need to justify your answer. Do not use results not proven in class.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided on the question sheets. If you need extra room, use the back sides of each page. If you must use extra paper, make sure to write your name on it and attach it to this exam.
- Do not unstaple or detach pages from this exam.

Question	Points	Score
1	15	
2	15	
3	15	
4	15	
5	25	
6	15	
Total:	100	

- 1. Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix.
 - (a) (4 points) Show that $A + A^T$ is a symmetric matrix.

(b) (4 points) Show that $A - A^T$ is a skew-symmetric matrix.

(c) (7 points) Prove that A can be written as sum of a symmetric and a skew-symmetric matrix.

2. (15 points) Solve the following linear system by using Cramer's rule:

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 2y + 6z = 0 \\ 2x + 6y + 8z = 2 \\ 6x + 8y + 18z = 0 \end{cases}$$

(Hint: you can use the fact that the determinant of the coefficient matrix is 80.)

3. (15 points) Find the quadratic polynomial $f(x) = a + bx + cx^2$ that best fits the data points (-1, -1), (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 0).

(Hint: solve the previous problem first!)

4. (a) (8 points) Calculate the determinant of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 & 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(b) (7 points) Let A and B are similar matrices (AS = SB or $A = SBS^{-1}$). Show that A and B have the same characteristic polynomial, that is, $f_A(\lambda) = f_B(\lambda)$.

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- 5. Consider the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 7 \\ 7 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 - (a) (7 points) Find the characteristic polynomial of A and determine the eigenvalues and their algebraic multiplicities.

(b) (8 points) Find the eigenspaces associated with each eigenvalue and determine the geometric multiplicities.

(c) (5 points) Is A diagonalizable? If so, find an invertible matrix S and a diagonal matrix D such that AS = SD.

(d) (5 points) Find a matrix C such that $C^3 = A$. (Note: don't leave the answer as product of matrices.)

- 6. Select one! (on question (b) select three). No justification is required.
 - (a) (3 points) If A is skew-symmetric matrix then A^2
 - (a) must be skew-symmetric too.
 - (b) must be a symmetric matrix.
 - (c) may or may not be symmetric.
 - (b) (3 points) (Select 3) If A and B are orthogonal matrices then

- (a) $A^2 B^2$, (b) $A^3 B^{-6}$, (c) A + B, (d) $A^2 + B^2$, (e) A^{-1} , (f) $A^T B^2$.

must be orthogonal matrices too.

- (c) (3 points) $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ is an orthogonal transformation with $T(\begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\2 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$. Then $T(\begin{vmatrix} 1\\1\\-1\end{vmatrix})$ can be
 - (a) $\begin{bmatrix} -2\\2\\2 \end{bmatrix}$, (b) $\begin{bmatrix} -1\\-1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$, (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1\\-1\\-1 \end{bmatrix}$, (d) $\begin{bmatrix} -2\\-2\\-2 \end{bmatrix}$,

- (d) (3 points) If A is a 5×5 matrix with $\det(A) = 3$, then the determinant of $\operatorname{adj}(A)$, the adjoint of A, must be
 - (a) 9
 - (b) 27
 - (c) 81
- (e) (3 points) Let V be the set of all 3×3 matrices A such that tr(A) = 0 (the trace of A). Then V is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^{3\times 3}$.
 - (a) True
 - (b) False

7. (Bonus problem, 5+5 points) A square matrix P is called a *projection matrix* if $P^T = P$ and $P^2 = P$. The following are examples of projection matrices:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right], \qquad \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array}\right].$$

Note that in each case the matrix is symmetric $(P^T = P)$ and when we square the matrix we obtain the same matrix $(P^2 = P)$. Prove the following:

(a) If P is a projection matrix then 2P - I is symmetric and orthogonal.

(b) If Q is symmetric and orthogonal then $\frac{1}{2}(Q+I)$ is a projection matrix.