

# Linear Algebra and its Applications

## HW#9

1. If  $Q$  is an orthogonal matrix, so that  $Q^T Q = I$ , prove that  $\det Q$  equals  $+1$  or  $-1$ .  
What kind of box is formed from the rows (or columns) of  $Q$ ?
2. What is the volume of the parallelepiped with the four of its vertices at  $(1, 1, 1)$ ,  $(0, 3, 3)$ ,  $(3, 0, 3)$  and  $(3, 3, 0)$ ?
3. Let  $P$  be the projection matrix that projects any vector in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  onto  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$ . Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of  $P$ .
4. Suppose the matrix  $A$  has eigenvalues  $0, 1, 2$  with eigenvectors  $v_0, v_1, v_2$ . Describe the nullspace and the column space. Solve the equation  $Ax = v_1 + v_2$ . Show that  $Ax = v_0$  has no solution.
5. “Suppose  $Ax = \lambda x$ . If  $\lambda = 0$ , then the eigenvector  $x$  is in the nullspace. If  $\lambda \neq 0$ , then the eigenvector  $x$  is in the column space of  $A$ . The eigenvectors in the column space has  $r$  (rank of  $A$ ) linearly independent vectors and the eigenvectors in the nullspace has  $n - r$  linearly independent vectors. Since  $n + (n - r) = n$ , any  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  must have  $n$  linearly independent eigenvectors.” What is wrong in the statement to lead to the incorrect conclusion? Find a  $2 \times 2$  example (from the internet) that shows the statement is incorrect. Is the statement correct when  $A$  is a projection matrix?
6. Show that the eigenvalues of  $A$  equal the eigenvalues of  $A^T$ . Show by an example that the eigenvectors of  $A$  and  $A^T$  are not the same.
7. A  $3$  by  $3$  matrix  $B$  is known to have eigenvalues  $0, 1, 2$ . Is this information enough to find: (a) the rank of  $B$ , (b) the determinant of  $B^T B$ , (c) the eigenvalues of  $B^T B$ ? How?
8. Which of these matrices cannot be diagonalized?

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

9. Find the matrix  $A$  whose eigenvalues are  $1$  and  $4$ , and whose eigenvectors are  $(3, 1)^T$ , and  $(2, 1)^T$ , respectively. (Hint:  $A = S \Lambda S^{-1}$ )
10. Find all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of

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

and write two different diagonalizing matrices  $S$