## Name: Solutions

The questions below are worth 5 points each, and the quiz is out of 10. You can either choose two, or solve all 3 for a maximum score of 15/10. Feel free to use the back of the page for extra space.

1. Suppose  $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  and  $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ . Prove that  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of T if and only if  $\overline{\lambda}$  is an eigenvalue of  $T^*$ .

We recall that for any operator  $S \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ , null  $S^* = (\text{range } S)^{\perp}$  and range  $S^* = (\text{null } S^*)^{\perp}$ . With these preliminaries out of the way, we have:

$$\lambda$$
 is an eigenvalue of  $T \Leftrightarrow T - \lambda I$  is not invertible  $\Leftrightarrow (T - \lambda I)^*$  is not invertible  $\Leftrightarrow T^* - \overline{\lambda}I$  is not invertible  $\Leftrightarrow \overline{\lambda}$  is an eigenvalue of  $T^*$ .

2. Suppopse  $S, T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  are self-adjoint. Prove that ST is self-adjoint if and only if ST = TS.

Since S and T are self-adjoint, we have

$$(ST)^* = T^*S^* = TS,$$

and from this it is clear that  $ST = (ST)^*$  if and only if ST = TS.

3. Suppose that T is a normal operator on V and that 3 and 4 are eigenvalues of T. Prove that there exists a vector  $v \in V$  such that  $||v|| = \sqrt{2}$  and ||Tv|| = 5.

Since 3 and 4 are eigenvalues of T, we can choose eigenvectors  $u_1, u_2$  such that  $Tu_1 = 3u_1$  and  $Tu_2 = 4u_2$ . By normalizing if necessary we may further assume that  $||u_1|| = ||u_2|| = 1$ . Now, we let  $v = u_1 + u_2$ . Since T is normal,  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  are orthogonal, and therefore, by the Pythagorean Theorem, we have

$$||v||^2 = ||u_1 + u_2||^2 = ||u_1||^2 + ||u_2||^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 = 2,$$

and we can conclude that  $||v|| = \sqrt{2}$ . Now, since any scalar multiples of orthogonal vectors are still orthogonal, we also have

$$||Tv||^2 = ||T(u_1 + u_2)||^2 = ||Tu_1 + Tu_2||^2 = ||3u_1 + 4u_2||^2 = ||3u_1||^2 + ||4u_2||^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2,$$
  
and thus  $||Tv|| = 5$ , as required.