

1. Consider an  $n \times n$  matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

with eigenvalues  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ . Prove that

(a)  $\det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$ . (5%)

(b)  $a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn} = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n$ . (5%)

2. Let  $P$  and  $Q$  be  $n \times n$  orthogonal matrices and  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$  prove

(a)  $(Qx) \cdot (Qy) = x \cdot y$  (5%)

(b)  $PQ$  is also an orthogonal matrix. (5%)

3. If square matrix  $A$  is diagonalizable, prove that  $A^k$  ( $k > 1$ ) is also diagonalizable. (10%)

4. If  $u$  and  $v$  are vectors of a real inner product space  $V$ , prove that

$|\langle u, v \rangle| \leq \|u\| \times \|v\|$ . (10%)

5. Let  $W$  be the space spanned by  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ , where  $u_1 = (1, 4, 5, 2)$ ,  $u_2 = (2, 1, 3, 0)$  and  $u_3 = (-1, 3, 2, 2)$ . Find a basis for the orthogonal complement of  $W$ . (10%)

6. Let  $W$  be the space spanned by orthogonal set  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ , where  $v_1 = (1, 1, 0, -1)$ ,  $v_2 = (1, 0, 1, 1)$ , and  $v_3 = (0, -1, 1, -1)$ . If  $y = (3, 4, 5, 6)$  can be expressed in the form  $y = \bar{y} + z$ , where  $\bar{y}$  is in the space of  $W$ , and  $z$  is orthogonal to  $W$ . Please find  $\bar{y}$  and  $z$ . (10%)

7. Let  $v_1 = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $v_2 = (0, 1, 1)$  and  $v_3 = (0, 0, 1)$  Use the Gram-Schmidt process to convert the basis  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  into an orthonormal basis. (10%)

8. Consider the vectors in  $R^4$ , let  $y = (3, -1, 1, 13)$ ,  $v_1 = (1, -2, -1, 2)$ ,  $v_2 = (-4, 1, 0, 3)$ . Find the distance from  $y$  to the subspace spanned by  $\{v_1, v_2\}$ . (10%)

9. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

If we know one eigenvalue of  $A$  is 3, find a basis for the eigenspace corresponding to this eigenvalue. (10%)

10. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ -4 & -6 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

If we know the eigenvalues of  $A$  are 1, -2, -2. Determine whether matrix  $A$  is diagonalizable or not. You need to explain your answer. (10%)