

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING  
Final exam, Apr 21, 2023, 150 Minutes INSTRUCTOR: S.  
Zabanfahm

First Name: (write as legibly possible within the boxes)

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Family Name:

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Student Id Number:

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Reminder:

- No textbook notes, calculator or other aids are allowed.

Question	Maximum Mark
1	6
2	6
3	3
4	3
5	5
6	3
7	3
8	3
Total	32

**Question 1.** (7 points) Determine if the following statements are **True** or **False**. In case that they are false, provide a counter example.

- (1) If matrix  $A$  is in reduced row-echelon form, then at least one of the entries in each column must be 1.
- (2) Given that  $U$  and  $V$  are subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , then  $U \cap V$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
- (3) If  $A$  is an orthogonal matrix, then  $\det(A) = 1$ .
- (4) If  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix with  $n$  distinct eigenvalues, then  $A$  is symmetric.
- (5) If  $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  is a linear map corresponding to projection to a subspace  $W$ , and  $S : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  is reflection about  $W^\perp$ , then  $T \circ S$  is not invertible.
- (6) The matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  is similar to  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

**Question 2.** (6 points) Give an example of

- (a) A linear map  $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  with  $\text{rank}(A) = 2$  and  $\text{tr}(A) = 3$ .
- (b) A  $3 \times 3$  matrix  $A$ , such that  $AA^T = 4I_3$ .
- (c) Linear map  $S, T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  such that  $\text{rank}(S \circ T) = 2$  and  $\text{rank}(T \circ S) = 2$ .
- (d) A  $4 \times 4$  upper triangular matrix  $A$ , such that  $A$  is orthogonally diagonalizable and  $\det(A) = \text{tr}(A)$ .
- (e) A matrix that is diagonalizable but not orthogonally diagonalizable.
- (f) A matrix with no real eigenvalues.

**Question 3.** (3 points) Consider the plane  $2x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0$ .  
Find a basis  $\mathcal{B}$  for this plane such that  $[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , where

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

**Question 4.** (3 points) Find the projection of  $e_3 \in \mathbb{R}^4$  on the subspace spanned by

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Question 5.** (5 points) Let

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

- (1) Find an orthonormal eigenbasis for  $A$ .
- (2) compute  $A^{10}$ .

**Question 6.** (3 points) Find the  $QR$  factorization of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -25 \end{bmatrix}.$$

**Question 7.** (3 points) Find the inverse of the following matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 & -5 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Hint: Note that the columns of  $A$  are orthogonal to each other.)



**Question 8.** (3 points) Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$  be an orthogonal transformation. With real distinct eigenvalues  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  each with algebraic multiplicity 2.

- (1) What is the relation between  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$
- (2) Suppose that  $T \circ T \neq I_4$ , is it possible for  $T$  to be orthogonally diagonalizable?

*Briefly Justify your answer for each part.*