



EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF  
M.A. AND B.Sc.

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Mathematics 2B - Linear Algebra

*An electronic calculator may be used provided that it does not have a facility for either textual storage or display, or for graphical display.*

*Candidates must attempt all questions.*

**Specimen written section of the exam paper - 30 marks**

1. We consider a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  in the form

$$\mathcal{C} = \{[1, 1, 0], [0, 1, 1], [0, 0, 1]\}$$

- (i) Show that  $\mathcal{C}$  forms a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

- (ii) Construct the change-of-basis matrix  $P_{\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \mathcal{E}}$ , where  $\mathcal{E}$  is the standard basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$

- (iii) Consider the vector  $\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ . Using your solution to part(ii), or otherwise, compute the coordinates of  $\mathbf{w}$  with respect to the basis  $\mathcal{C}$ .

2. Consider two  $n \times n$  matrices  $C$  and  $D$ , where  $D$  is invertible. Prove that the matrix  $C$  is non-invertible if and only if the matrix  $DC$  is non-invertible.
3. Consider an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$ . Suppose that  $A$  has an eigenvalue  $\lambda$ . Show that the eigenspace  $E_\lambda$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
4. Let  $U$  be the subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$  spanned by

$$(1, 1, 0, 0), \quad (2, 0, 1, 0), \quad (1, 0, 2, 1)$$

Use the Gram-schmidt Process to find an orthogonal basis for  $U$ .

5. Consider the transformation  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  defined by

$$(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (x_1 + 2x_2, -x_1).$$

Show that  $T$  is a linear transformation.

6. Let  $q$  be the quadratic form defined by

$$q(x_1, x_2) = -3x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 - 6x_1x_2.$$

- (i) Find a non-singular change of variables  $\mathbf{x} = Q\mathbf{y}$ , where

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

such that  $q(y_1, y_2) = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2$ , for some  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- (ii) Find a diagonal matrix  $D$  such  $Q^T A Q = D$ , where  $A$  is the matrix associated to  $q$  and determine the rank and the signature of  $q$ .

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