

This examination document contains 7 pages, including this cover page, and 4 problems. You must verify whether there any pages missing, in which case you should let the instructor know. **Fill in** all the requested information on the top of this page, and put your initials on the top of every page, in case the pages become separated.

You may *not* use your books, notes, or any calculator on this exam.

You are required to show your work on each problem on this exam. The following rules apply:

- (A) **If you use a lemma, proposition or theorem which we have seen in the class or in the book, you must indicate this** and explain why the theorem may be applied.
- (B) **Organize your work**, in a reasonably neat and coherent way, in the space provided. Work scattered all over the page without a clear ordering will receive little credit.
- (C) **Mysterious or unsupported answers will not receive full credit.** A correct answer, unsupported by calculations, explanation, or algebraic work will receive little credit; an incorrect answer supported by substantially correct calculations and explanations will receive partial credit.
- (D) If you need more space, use the back of the pages; clearly indicate when you have done this.

Problem	Points	Score
1	25	
2	25	
3	25	
4	25	
Total:	100	

Do not write in the table to the right.

1. (25 points) Let $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ and consider the linear map $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ given by the matrix

$$A_f = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 & -4 \\ -3 & -1 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

in the standard coordinate basis.

- (a) (5 points) Find the eigenvalues of A_f .

- (b) (15 points) Find a basis of eigenvectors for A_f .

(c) (5 points) Write $A = S \cdot D \cdot S^{-1}$ where D is a diagonal matrix.

2. (25 points) Consider the vector space $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ and consider the \mathbb{R} -bilinear binary operation $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_A : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$\langle v, w \rangle_f = v^t \cdot A \cdot w, \quad \text{where } A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) (10 points) Show that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_A$ is an inner product.

- (b) (5 points) Compute the length of the vector $v = (1, 1, 1)$.

(c) (5 points) Show that $(1, 0, 0)$ and $(0, 0, 1)$ are *not* orthogonal with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_A$.

(d) (4 points) Find a non-zero vector w which is orthogonal to $(1, 0, 0)$.

3. (25 points) Let V be a finite-dimensional \mathbb{R} -vector space and write $n = \dim(V)$.
- (a) (15 points) Show that $f : V \rightarrow V$ is invertible iff 0 is not an eigenvalue of f .
- (b) (10 points) Show that $\det(c \cdot f) = c^n \det(f)$, if $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $f : V \rightarrow V$ linear.

4. (25 points) For each of the sentences below, circle whether they are **true** or **false**. (You do *not* need to justify your answer.)

(a) (5 points) A square matrix with all eigenvalues positive defines an inner product.

- (1) True. (2) False.

(b) (5 points) If A is an invertible matrix, the eigenvalues of its inverse matrix A^{-1} must be minus the eigenvalues of A .

- (1) True. (2) False.

(c) (5 points) If $f : V \rightarrow W$ is a linear map, $\dim(W) = \dim(\ker(f)) + \dim(\text{im}(f))$.

- (1) True. (2) False.

(d) (5 points) Let $f : V \rightarrow W$ and $g : W \rightarrow U$ be linear maps, then $\ker(f) \subseteq \ker(g \circ f)$.

- (1) True. (2) False.

(e) (5 points) The matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is invertible.

Hint: there are simpler ways than computing the determinant by brute force.

- (1) True. (2) False.