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Spring 1996, Math 54, Lecture 2

19 March, 1996 9:40-11:00 AM

10 Evans Hall

Second Midterm

1. (26 points) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (a) (8 points) Find the eigenvalues of A.
- (b) (7 points) Find a basis of R^3 consisting of eigenvectors of A.
- (c) (6 points) Find an invertible matrix P such that $P^{-1}AP$ is diagonal.
- (d) (5 points) For P as above, find $P^{-1}AP$. (If you can get the answer without further calculation, do so!)
- 2. (24 points) Give an *example* of each of the following. You do not have to justify your answers or show any computations.
- (a) (4 points) Two 2×2 matrices A and B such that $AB \neq BA$.
- (b) (4 points) A nonzero matrix A and a nonzero vector \mathbf{x} such that $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.
- (c) (4 points) An inner product <, > on R^2 different from the standard inner product.

Describe this by showing explicitly how to evaluate $< \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} >$.

- (d) (4 points) A 2×2 orthogonal matrix.
- (e) (4 points) A vector space V and a set S which spans V but is not a basis of V.
- (f) (4 points) A vector \mathbf{v} which lies in the subspace of R^2 spanned by $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, and such that $\|\mathbf{v}\| = 1$.
- 3. (15 points) Suppose A is an $m \times n$ matrix, and b, c are column vectors of height m such that the equations $A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ and $A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{c}$ are both consistent. Show that the equation $A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}$ is also consistent.
- 4. (20 points) Find a 'least squares solution' to the system of equations

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 0,$$

 $x_1 + x_2 = 2,$
 $x_1 = -2.$

5. (15 points) Find all cube roots of -i; i.e., all complex numbers a+bi such that $(a+bi)^3 = -i$. (You will get *nearly* full credit if you correctly express these roots in terms of trigonometric functions; full credit if you use the exact algebraic values of those functions.)