

Exam 3 for Math 215 Name: _____

1. (12) Find the eigenvalues of the following matrices.

(a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$.

(b) $B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

2. (15) The matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ has eigenvalue -1.

(a) $\det(A + I) =$

(b) Find all of the eigenvectors of A corresponding to the eigenvalue -1.

(c) Find a basis for the eigenspace of A corresponding to the eigenvalue -1.

3. (18)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 6 \\ -6 & -7 & -6 \\ 6 & 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ -0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The above equation represents the product: $A = P \cdot D \cdot P^{-1}$

(a) Find the eigenvalues of A.

(b) Find the determinant of A.

(c) How many eigenspaces are there?

(d) Find bases for the eigenspaces.

4. (12) Let $\vec{v} = [2, 1, 3, 4]^T$ and let L be the line determined by \vec{v} .

(a) Find the projection of $\vec{u} = [1, 8, 7, 2]^T$ onto the line L .

(b) Find the distance from the point $(1, 8, 7, 2)$ to the line L .

5. (10) Let $W = \text{span}\{[1, 7, 2, 3]^T, [3, -2, 7, 1]^T\}$. Find the projection of $\vec{u} = [4, 2, 8, 7]^T$ onto W .

6. (8) Let $\vec{u} = [1, 8, 7, 2, 7]^T$. Let $W = \{\vec{w} \in R^5 : \vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} = 0\}$. Determine the dimension of W .

7. (12) A is a 4×4 matrix with given characteristic polynomial. What conditions, if any, must be imposed so that A is diagonalizable?

(a) $(\lambda - 2)^2 \cdot (\lambda - 4) \cdot (\lambda + 7)$.

(b) $(\lambda) \cdot (\lambda - 2) \cdot (\lambda - 4) \cdot (\lambda + 7)$.

(10) Label each of the following statements as True (T) or False (F).

(a) A has an eigenvalue of 0 if and only if $\det(A) = 0$. T or F

(b) Let W be a subspace of dimension 3 in R^7 . Then W has an orthonormal basis. T or F

(c) Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix whose columns are orthonormal. The $\det(A) = 1$. T or F

(d) If \vec{u} is an eigenvector of A , then \vec{u} is an eigenvector of A^2 . T or F

(e) If U is a matrix with non-zero orthogonal columns, then $U^T \cdot U$ is a diagonal matrix. T or F