

Linear Algebra

(20%) 1. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 11 & -4 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

- (a) Find a basis for the row space of A . (5%)
 (b) Find a basis for the column space of A . (5%)
 (c) Find a basis for the null space of A . (10%)

(20%) 2. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$. Use the Gauss-Jordan method to determine whether A is invertible. If it is, find its inverse and express A as a product of elementary matrices.

(10%) 3. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ a & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- (a) Find all values of the complex number a for which A is diagonalizable. In this case, find a diagonal matrix D such that A is similar to D . (5%)
 (b) Find all values of the complex number a for which A is unitarily diagonalizable. In this case, find a diagonal matrix C such that A is unitarily equivalent to C . (5%)

(10%) 4. If A is an $n \times n$ (real) matrix with the property that $\|Ax\| = 1$ for any unit vector x in \mathbb{R}^n , prove that A is an orthogonal matrix.

- (20%) 5. (a) Prove that no invertible square matrix is nilpotent. (Recall that a matrix A is nilpotent if $A^k = 0$ for some positive integer k .) (5%)
 (b) Determine all linear transformations from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} . Prove your assertion. (\mathbb{R} is the set of all real numbers.) (5%)
 (c) Let $a \neq 0$ and b be vectors in \mathbb{R}^n . Find the projection of b on $\text{sp}(a)$, the subspace spanned by a . Prove your assertion. (5%)
 (d) If A and B are $n \times n$ matrices satisfying $AB = 0$, prove that $\text{rank } A + \text{rank } B \leq n$. (5%)

(20%) 6. (a) If A is a square matrix with

$$\begin{aligned} \text{nullity } (T - 2I) &= 4, & \text{nullity } (T - 3I) &= 5, \\ \text{nullity } (T - 2I)^2 &= 6, & \text{nullity } (T - 3I)^2 &= 7, \\ \text{nullity } (T - 2I)^3 &= 8, & \text{nullity } (T - 3I)^3 &= 7, \\ \text{nullity } (T - 2I)^4 &= 9, \\ \text{nullity } (T - 2I)^5 &= 10, \end{aligned}$$

use these data to find a Jordan canonical form of A . (10%)

(b) Find the algebraic and geometric multiplicities for every eigenvalue of A . (5%)

(c) Find the characteristic polynomial and the determinant of A . (5%)