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- 1. Prove that two similar matrices have the same eigenvalues. (10%)
- 2. Let A be a real symmetric  $n \times n$  matrix. Prove that (15%)
  - (a) every eigenvalue of A must be real;
  - (b) two eigenvectors corresponding to two distinct eigenvalues of A must be orthogonal.
- 3. (15%)
  - (a) Find the eigenvalues and the eigenvectors of the matrix

$$A = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

(b) Compute

$$e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} \ .$$

- 4. Let A be a real  $m \times n$  matrix and let b be a real m-vector. Prove that Ax = b is solvable if and only if  $b^Ty = 0$  for all y satisfying  $A^Ty = 0$ . (15%)
- 5. Given a nonsingular  $n \times n$  matrix A. Define a norm

$$\parallel C \parallel = \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} |c_{ij}|^{2}\right)^{1/2}$$
 if  $C = [c_{ij}]$ .

Prove that there is a positive constant  $\delta$  depending on A such that B is nonsingular for any B satisfying  $\parallel B-A\parallel < \delta$ . (15%)

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6. We define a real  $k \times k$  matrix A is positive definite if

$$x^T A x > 0$$
 for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^k \setminus \{0\}$ .

Let B be a real  $m \times n$  matrix and let

$$A = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} I_m & B \\ B^T & I_n \end{array} \right]$$

where  $I_m(I_n)$  is the  $m \times m(n \times n)$  respectively) identity matrix. Prove that A is positive definite if and only if  $0 \le \lambda < 1$  for any eigenvalue  $\lambda$  of  $B^TB$ . (20%)

7. Suppose that A and B are real symmetric positive definite  $k \times k$  matrices. Prove that every eigenvalue of AB is positive. (10%)