

# Linear Algebra II

11/04/2012, Wednesday, 9:00-12:00

1 (8+7=15 pt)

Inner product spaces

---

- (a) Consider the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Show that  $\langle x, y \rangle = x^T M y$  is an inner product if and only if  $M \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is a symmetric positive definite matrix.
- (b) Let  $V$  be an inner product space and let  $\|v\| = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$ . Prove that

$$\|x - y\|^2 + \|x + y\|^2 = 2\|x\|^2 + 2\|y\|^2$$

for all  $x, y \in V$ .

2 (2+2+5+6=15 pt)

Orthogonal matrices

---

Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ .

- (a) Show that if  $(I + A)$  is nonsingular then  $(I - A)(I + A)^{-1} = (I + A)^{-1}(I - A)$ .
- (b) Show that if  $A = -A^T$  then  $(I + A)$  is nonsingular.
- (c) Show that if  $A = -A^T$  then  $(I - A)(I + A)^{-1}$  is an orthogonal matrix.
- (d) Show that if  $A$  is orthogonal and  $(I + A)$  is nonsingular then  $B = -B^T$  where  $B = (I - A)(I + A)^{-1}$ .

3 (8+7=15 pt)

Diagonalization and positive definite matrices

---

Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & c \\ 0 & b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $a, b, c,$  and  $d$  are real numbers.

- (a) For which values of  $(a, b, c, d)$  is the matrix  $A$  unitarily diagonalizable?
- (b) For which values of  $(a, b, c, d)$  is the matrix  $A$  positive definite? (Warning: The matrix  $A$  is not necessarily symmetric!)

4 (8+7=15 pt)

Cayley-Hamilton theorem

---

(a) Let  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ . Show that the subspace  $\text{span}\{v, Av, \dots, A^{n-1}v\}$  is invariant under  $A$ .

(b) Let

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1+a \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find  $(M + I)^{3000}$ .

5 (15 pt)

Singular value decomposition

---

Find a singular value decomposition for the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

and its best rank 1 approximation in the Frobenius norm.

6 (15 pt)

Jordan canonical form

---

Put the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

into Jordan canonical form.

---

**Hint:** Note that  $(a \pm 1)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2 + 3a \pm 1$ .

---

10 pt gratis