

# Preliminary Exam in Linear Algebra

April 2006

## Part 1: Final Exam in Math 2371 Linear Algebra 2

Work each problem on a separate set of paper. Label the solutions carefully. Fully justify all steps in terms of the major results in linear algebra.

1. Let  $\|\cdot\|$  be a norm on  $\mathcal{R}^N$  and let  $P$  be an  $N \times N$  invertible, real matrix. Define the new norm

$$\|x\|_P := \|P^{-1}x\|.$$

(a) Show that the induced matrix norm is

$$\|A\|_P := \|P^{-1}AP\|.$$

(b) Show that if  $A$  is a real  $N \times N$  matrix that is diagonalizable, then there exists a norm  $\|\cdot\|_*$  under which (where  $spr(A)$  denotes spectral radius of  $A$ )

$$\|A\|_* = spr(A).$$

2. Let  $D$  be a real  $N \times N$  diagonal matrix,  $D = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N)$  and let  $P$  be a real  $N \times N$  matrix with  $|P_{ij}| \leq 1$  for all  $i$  and  $j$ . Let

$$A = D + \varepsilon P, \quad 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1.$$

Show that for every eigenvalue  $\lambda(A)$  there exists  $d_i$  such that

$$|\lambda(A) - d_i| \leq N\varepsilon.$$

3. Let  $V$  be a finite dimensional, complex inner product space and let  $A : V \rightarrow V$  be a Hermitean operator. Show that there exist Hermitean operators  $P$  and  $N$  such that

$P$  is positive semi-definite,  $N$  is negative semi-definite,

$$\text{Rge}(P) \perp \text{Rge}(N), \text{ and } A = P + N.$$

4. Let  $V := \mathcal{P}_3$ , the polynomials with complex coefficients of degree  $\leq 3$ . Consider the linear operator  $A : V \rightarrow V$  defined by

$$A : p(t) \mapsto p'(t).$$

- (a) Find the matrix representation of  $A$  with respect to the basis  $\{1, t, t^2, t^3\}$ .  
(b) Find the Jordan canonical form of this matrix.

**Part 2: for students taking the Prelim.**

5. Let  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  be subspaces of a vector space  $V$ .
- (a) Show that there exists a basis of  $V$  such that it contains as subsets bases for each of  $W_1$  and  $W_2$ .
- (b) Give an example of a vector space  $V$  and three subspaces  $W_1$ ,  $W_2$ , and  $W_3$  such that any basis of  $V$  does not contain as subsets bases for each of the three subspaces.
6. Let  $A$  be an  $N \times N$  real matrix. If  $\text{rank}(A) = p$ , what is  $\text{rank}(A^t A)$ ? Prove your assertion.