Math 260 Summer 2013 Exam 4

NAME:

1. 10 pts. Compute the determinant

-1	1	2	0
0	3	2	1
0	4	1	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\7\end{array}$
3	1	5	7

by row or column expansions (i.e. use the definition of determinant).

2. 10 pts. Find the rank of the matrix

3	5	1	4
2	-1	1	1
8	9	3	9

using determinants.

3. 10 pts. Solve the system

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 1\\ x + 3y - 2z = 0\\ 4x - 3y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

using Cramer's Rule.

4. 10 pts. Let $a \neq 0$. Prove that the eigenvectors of the matrix

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

generate a 1-dimensional vector space, and give a basis for the space.

5. 15 pts. Let

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Use the characteristic polynomial to find the eigenvalues of **A**, then find a basis for each eigenspace.

6. Let

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) <u>5 pts.</u> Find the characteristic polynomial for **B**.
- (b) 5 pts. Find the eigenvalues of **B**.
- (c) 10 pts. Find bases for all eigenspaces of **B**.

7. 10 pts. Find the eigenvalues of

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

and then find the maximum value of the associated quadratic form on the unit circle.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0\\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0\\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots\\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

be an $n \times n$ diagonal matrix such that $\lambda_k \ge 0$ for $1 \le k \le n$. Show that there exists an $n \times n$ diagonal matrix **B** such that $\mathbf{B}^2 = \mathbf{A}$.