

**Notes.**

- (a) Justify all your steps.  
 (b)  $\mathbb{Z}$  = integers,  $\mathbb{Q}$  = rational numbers,  $\mathbb{R}$  = real numbers,  $\mathbb{C}$  = complex numbers,  $\mathbb{F}_p = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ .  
 (c) By default,  $F$  denotes a field.
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1. [30 points] Let  $A$  denote the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 & -6 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (i) Find the characteristic polynomial, the eigenvalues and a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  consisting of eigenvectors of  $A$ .  
 (ii) Find an invertible  $3 \times 3$  matrix  $X$  such that  $XAX^{-1}$  is a diagonal matrix and verify by explicitly multiplying out that  $XAX^{-1}$  is indeed diagonal.  
 (iii) Using (ii) or otherwise calculate  $A^{100}$ .  
 (iv) Find the minimal polynomial of  $A$ .

2. [16 points] Let  $v_1, \dots, v_r$  be an orthonormal set of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

- (i) Prove that there exists a matrix  $A \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$  such that the  $i$ -th column of  $A$  is  $v_i$ .  
 (ii) If  $w_1, \dots, w_r$  is another orthonormal set of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , prove that there is a matrix  $B \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $Bw_i = v_i$ .

3. [16 points] Let  $T: V \rightarrow W$  be a linear map where  $V, W$  are finite dimensional vector spaces.

- (i) Define  $\text{rank}(T)$  and  $\text{Nullity}(T)$ .  
 (ii) Prove that  $\text{rank}(T) + \text{Nullity}(T) = \dim(V)$ .

4. [12 points] Prove or Disprove:

For all possible choices for every entry  $*$ , the two matrices  $A$  and  $B$  are similar.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 2 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 2 & 0 \\ * & * & * & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. [16 points]

- (i) Let  $A$  be a normal matrix. Prove that if  $Av = \lambda v$  then  $A^*v = \bar{\lambda}v$ .  
 (ii) Let  $A$  be a Hermitian symmetric matrix. Prove that every eigenvalue of  $A$  is real.

6. [10 points] Prove that every element of  $SO_2(\mathbb{R})$  corresponds to a rotation in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .