

Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore

B. Math.

First Year, Second Semester

Linear Algebra-II

Final Examination

Maximum marks: 100

Date : 25 May 2022

Time: 10.00AM-1.00PM

Instructor: B V Rajarama Bhat

Note: Consider standard inner product on \mathbb{R}^n and \mathbb{C}^n unless some other inner product has been specified.

- (1) Consider a block matrix

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

where A, D are square matrices. Show that: (i) If D is invertible, then

$$\det(P) = \det(A - BD^{-1}C) \cdot \det(D).$$

(ii) If A is invertible, then

$$\det(P) = \det(A) \cdot \det(D - CA^{-1}B).$$

[15]

- (2) Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix (with $n \geq 1$). Show that

$$\langle x, y \rangle_A := \langle x, Ay \rangle, \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

defines an inner product on \mathbb{C}^n if and only if A is strictly positive (positive and invertible). [15]

- (3) Let M be the subspace of \mathbb{C}^3 defined by

$$M = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

Explicitly write down the projection onto M (as a matrix in the standard basis).

[15]

- (4) Let V, W be finite dimensional inner product spaces and let $A : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map. Show that

$$[\text{Range}(A)]^\perp = \ker(A^*),$$

where A^* denotes the 'Hermitian adjoint' of A .

[15]

- (5) Write down spectral decomposition, polar decomposition and singular value decomposition of following matrices.

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

[15]

- (6) If B is a positive matrix show that

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} B & -B \\ -B & B \end{bmatrix}$$

is a positive matrix. (Hint: You may use the spectral theorem for B , though this is not necessary.) [15]

- (7) Let

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(i) Compute the eigenvalues of N and find their geometric and algebraic multiplicities. (ii) Use Cayley-Hamilton theorem to compute the inverse of N . [15]