Math 2550 Matrix Algebra Exam 3 **Form D**
Dec. 4, 2014

[18] 1.) Find the characteristic equation and diagonalize $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 \\ 6 & -18 \end{bmatrix}$

NOTE: A is clearly not invertible (since det(A) = 0 or equivalently columns are linearly dependent or equivalently (since A square) rows or linearly dependent). Thus 0 is an eigenvalue of A.

Find eigenvalues:

$$det(A-\lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -2-\lambda & 6 \\ 6 & -18-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-2-\lambda)(-18-\lambda)-36 = 36+20\lambda+\lambda^2-36 = \lambda^2+20\lambda = \lambda(\lambda+20) = 0$$

Characteristic equation of $A = \underline{\lambda(\lambda+20) = 0}$.

Find eigenvectors:

$$\lambda = 0: \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 \\ 6 & -18 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ implies } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_2$$

$$\text{Check: } \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 \\ 6 & -18 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -20: \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 6 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ implies } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3}x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_2.$$

Thus $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is an e. vector of A. Hence $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is also an e-vector of A.

$$\text{Check: } \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 \\ 6 & -18 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ -60 \end{bmatrix} = -20\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$detP = 9+1 = 10$

$$\underline{P = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}} \qquad \underline{D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -20 \end{bmatrix}} \qquad \underline{P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{10} & \frac{1}{10} \\ -\frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{10} \end{bmatrix}}.$$

Note: if you forgot the formula for P^{-1}, you could (either derive it or) notice that A is symmetric and P is orthogonal. Thus we can normalize the columns of P so that for the new orthonormal P, $P^{-1} = P^T$ (since columns of new P are orthonormal). Thus alternative answer:

$$\underline{P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \end{bmatrix}} \qquad \underline{D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -20 \end{bmatrix}} \qquad \underline{P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \end{bmatrix}}$$

[16] 2.) Use Gram-Schmidt to find the QR factorization of $M = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Note one can work with scaled vectors to find Q (think of the pictures relating to orthogonal projection and orthogonal component), but not R. For those not comfortable with scaling, we will work with the vectors as given.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 36+36+9 = 81 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 18+0+9 = 27$$

$$proj_{\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{27}{81} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Orthogonal component = $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Normalize: length of $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{81} = 9$ length of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{1+4+4} = 3$

Thus $Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{6}{9} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{6}{9} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{3}{9} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$.

$M = QR$ implies $Q^T M = Q^T QR = R$

Thus $R = Q^T M = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4+4+1 & 2+0+1 \\ 2-4+2 & 1-0+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

NOTE: Columns of Q are orthonormal and R is upper triangular.

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \qquad R = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

D

Part 2: Multiple Choice (multiple choice problems are worth 6 points each).

Problem 1. The eigenspace corresponding to a particular eigenvalue of A contains an infinite number of vectors.

- A. True
- B. False

Problem 2. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -7 & -6 \\ 0 & 7 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Is A = diagonalizable?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -7 & -6 \\ 0 & 8 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- A. yes
- B. no
- C. none of the above

Problem 3. Suppose $A \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -16 \\ 8 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Then an eigenvalue of A is

-4

- A. -4
- B. -3
- C. -2
- D. -1
- E. 0
- F. 1
- G. 2
- H. 3
- I. 4
- J. none of the above

Problem 4. 0 is an eigenvalue of A if and only if $\det(A) = 0$

- A. True
- B. False

Problem 5. If the characteristic polynomial of $A = (\lambda+1)^9(\lambda-5)^2(\lambda+2)^3$, then the algebraic multiplicity of $\lambda = 5$ is

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 0 or 1
- F. 0 or 2
- G. 1 or 2
- H. 0, 1, or 2
- I. 0, 1, 2, or 3
- J. none of the above

Problem 6. Suppose $A = PDP^{-1}$ where D is a diagonal matrix. Suppose also the d_{ii} are the diagonal entries of D. If $P = [\ \vec{p}_1\ \vec{p}_2\ \vec{p}_3\ ]$ and $d_{11} = d_{22}$, then $4\vec{p}_1 + 3\vec{p}_2$ is an eigenvector of A

- A. True
- B. False

Problem 7. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 5 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. Is A = diagonalizable?

- A. yes
- B. no
- C. none of the above

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 8.
If the characteristic polynomial of $A = (\lambda - 8)^3(\lambda + 8)(\lambda + 1)^3$, then the geometric multiplicity of $\lambda = -8$ is

$-8 + 8$

- A. -4
- B. -3
- C. -2
- D. -1
- E. 0
- F. 1
- G. 2
- H. 3
- I. 4
- J. none of the above

Problem 9. If x is not in a subspace W, then $x - \text{proj}_W(x)$ is not zero.

- A. True
- B. False

Problem 10. If A is symmetric, then A is diagonalizable.

- A. True
- B. False

Problem 11. Suppose the orthogonal projection of $\begin{bmatrix} -147 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$ onto $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is (z_1, z_2, z_3). Then $z_1 =$

- A. -4
- B. -3
- C. -2
- D. -1
- E. 0
- F. 1
- G. 2
- H. 3
- I. 4
- J. none of the above

$$\frac{\begin{bmatrix} -147 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{-147 - 15 + 36}{1 + 25 + 16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 147 \\ 36 \\ \hline -111 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{-126}{42} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \end{bmatrix}$$