

T1: Show no work.

a The author(s) of our textbook is/are

.....

b Matrix $\mathbf{P} \in \text{MAT}_{5 \times 5}(\mathbb{R})$ is *positive definite* precisely means that

.....

.....

.....

c Perm $\nu := [5, 7, 2, 9, 6, 8, 4, 1, 3]$ has $\text{Sgn}(\nu) = +1$ **-1**.

Perm-sign: This ν switches a 3-block with a 5-block, hence can be realized with $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ transpositions, hence is an odd perm.

Alternatively, since $3 \perp 8$, this block-switch makes ν a single 8-cycle, so the number of even-len-cycles [**EL-cycles**] is 1. Thus $\text{Sgn}(\nu) = [-1]^1 = -1$.

In CCN [Canonical Cycle Notation],

$$\nu = \zeta 8 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 3 \zeta .$$

d Let \mathbb{S}_8 denote the set of permutations of $[1..8]$. For an 8×8 matrix $\mathbf{M} = [\beta_{i,j}]_{i,j}$, write *the Leibniz formula for determinant*

$$\text{Det}(\mathbf{M}) = \sum \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{.....} \end{array} \right].$$

e

Apply Cramer's Rule to write x_1 as a *rational function*,

$x_1 =$ _____, of variables

$$A, G, R, T, U, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \text{ where } \begin{bmatrix} R & U & G \\ 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}.$$

f

An example of a 3×3

\mathbb{R} -matrix with min-poly

$$\Upsilon_A(x) = [x + 5]^2, \text{ is } A = \text{_____}.$$

g

Let $P: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be orthogonal projection on the θ -angle line. [Picture on blackboard.] In terms of numbers $c := \cos(\theta)$ and $s := \sin(\theta)$, then,

w.r.t the std-basis, $[P]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{E}}$ equals $\begin{bmatrix} & \\ & \end{bmatrix}$.

Projection Matrix: Rotate the line by $-\theta$, orthoproject on the x -axis, then rotate back. So $[P]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{E}}$ is the product

$$\begin{bmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c & 0 \\ s & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{\text{note}}{=} \begin{bmatrix} cc & cs \\ sc & ss \end{bmatrix}.$$

This matrix is indeed a rank-1 (as the middle product shows).

h

A map $f: \mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{W}$ (where $\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{W}$ are \mathbb{R} -vector-spaces) is **bilinear** if $\forall \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2 \in \mathbf{V}, \forall \mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2 \in \mathbf{E}$ and

\forall :
 $\left[\dots \right] \left[\dots \right]$


and
 $\left[\dots \right] \left[\dots \right]$.

A map $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ from $\mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an **inner product** if

I1: $\left[\dots \right]$

I2: $\left[\dots \right]$

I3: $\left[\dots \right]$

 Define $\mathbf{b}_0 := \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{b}_1 := \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Then inner-product (on 2×1 colvecs) $\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w} \rangle := \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{w}$, makes

$\mathcal{B} := \{\mathbf{b}_0, \mathbf{b}_1\}$ into an

orthonormal basis, for

2×2 pos-definite matrix $\mathbf{P} =$

I'm positive that I'm DEFINITE! The numbers get too big for the following problem to be on an in-class exam.

Given colvecs \mathbf{b}_0 and \mathbf{b}_1 (defined below), we compute the unique positive-definite matrix \mathbf{P} such that the inner-product (acting on colvecs)

$$(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_1) \mapsto \text{TPose}(\mathbf{x}_0) * \mathbf{P} * \mathbf{x}_1$$

makes $\{\mathbf{b}_0, \mathbf{b}_1\}$ an ortho-normal basis of \mathbb{R}^3 .

LISP CODE

```
;; For testing purposes, define the std basis:
(setq e0 (mat-make-colvec 1 0) e1 (mat-make-colvec 0 1))
[ 1 ] [ 0 ]
[ 0 ] , [ 1 ]

(setq b0 (mat-make-colvec -1 4) b1 (mat-make-colvec 5 2))
[ -1 ] [ 5 ]
[ 4 ] , [ 2 ]

;; This will realize B-orthonormal IP, once I compute matrix P.
(defun IP-by-P (x0 x1) (mat-E (mat-mul (mat-tpose x0) P x1) 0 0))

;; Computing 2x2 matrix P:
(setq Id-ToE-FrB (mat-Horiz-concat b0 b1))
[ -1 5 ]
[ 4 2 ]

(setq Id-ToB-FrE (mat-inverse? Id-ToE-FrB))
1 [ -2 5 ]
--- * [ ]
22 [ 4 1 ]

;; Let's check that we have the correct CoB matrix.
(mat-mul Id-ToB-FrE b0) => [ 1 ]
[ 0 ]
```

```
(mat-mul Id-ToB-FrE b1) => [ 0 ]
[ 1 ]
```

```
(setq P (mat-mul (mat-tpose Id-ToB-FrE) Id-ToB-FrE))
1 [ 10 -3 ]
----- * [ ]
2 * 11^2 [ -3 13 ]
```

```
(IP-by-P b0 b1) => 0
```

```
(IP-by-P b0 b0) => 1
```

```
(IP-by-P b1 b1) => 1
```

Cool...



OYOP: Essays: *Write on every **second** line, so that I can easily write between the lines.*

T2: Linear trn $T: V \rightarrow V$ has T -invariant subspace $W \subset V$ [i.e. $T(W) \subset W$]. Vectors u and v are eigenvectors, with eigenvalues 5 and 2, respectively. Further, sum $u+v \in W$.

Prove that $u \in W$. [Hint: Review our proof that the family of eigenspaces of a lin-trn is an LI-family. This is **Eigenspace LI theorem** on P.22 of “[LinAlg-Notes \(pdf\)](#)” on our webpage.]

[Hint: On P.322 of our textbook, see problem #23.]

T3: Fix a lin.trn $T: X \rightarrow X$, where X is a (possibly ∞ -dim'al) vectorspace.

.1 Subspace $U \subset X$ is **T -invariant** if _____

.2 Consider a collection $\mathcal{C} := \{U_1, U_2, \dots\}$ of T -invariant subspaces. Prove that intersection $W := \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n$ is an X -subspace, and is **T -invariant**.

End of Practice-T

NAME: _____ Ord: _____

HONOR CODE: *“I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor.”*

Signature: *Energetic Student* _____