

MATH 110 - I Linear Algebra  
Spring 2000 I. Novik

## Midterm II

1. (30 pts) Supply short proofs for the following statements. Each part is worth 6 pts

(a) If  $V$  is a finite-dimensional vector space, then its dual space  $V^*$  has the same dimension as  $V$ .

(b) If  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix satisfying  $A^5 = 0$ , then  $\det(A) = 0$ .

(c) If matrix  $B$  is similar to matrix  $C$ , then  $B^2$  is similar to  $C^2$ .

(d) If  $T : V \rightarrow V$  is a linear transformation on a finite-dimensional vector space  $V$  and  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of  $T$ , then  $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 7$  is an eigenvalue of  $T^3 - 3T^2 + 7I$ .

(e) Let  $T : V \rightarrow V$  be a linear operator on an inner product space  $V$ . Show that if  $\langle T(u), v \rangle = 0$  for every  $u, v \in V$  then  $T = 0$ .

2. (15 pts) What are the algebraic multiplicities of the eigenvalues of the differentiation transformation  $D$  ( $D(P) = P'$ ) on the space  $P_3(\mathbb{R})$  of polynomials of degree  $\leq 3$ ? What are the dimensions of eigenspaces? Is  $D$  diagonalizable?

3. (15 pts) Let  $V$  be a vector space over  $\mathbf{R}$ , and let  $T : V \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$  be a one-to-one linear transformation. Show that for  $u, v \in V$  the formula

$$\langle u, v \rangle_V := \langle T(u), T(v) \rangle$$

defines an inner product on  $V$ . (Here  $\langle -, - \rangle$  is the standard inner product on  $\mathbf{R}^n$ ).

## 4. (20 pts)

- (a) Consider an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  with the property that the row sums all equal the same number  $s$ . Show that  $s$  is an eigenvalue of  $A$ .  
(Hint: Find an eigenvector)
- (b) Consider an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  with the property that the column sums all equal the same number  $s$ . Show that  $s$  is an eigenvalue of  $A$ .

5. (20 pts) Let  $T \in L(V, V)$ , and let  $\beta = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  be a basis of  $V$  consisting of eigenvectors of  $T$ , with corresponding eigenvalues  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ , respectively. Prove that  $f(T)$  is a zero map, where

$$f(t) = (t - \lambda_1)(t - \lambda_2) \cdots (t - \lambda_n).$$

Hint: what is  $(f(T))(v_i)$ ? (also see Problem 1d)