

**MATH 110, SUMMER 2013**  
**PRACTICE PROBLEMS FOR 2ND MIDTERM**  
**MONDAY, JULY 29TH**

JAMES MCIVOR

- (1) Find all eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the operator  $T: P_3(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow P_3(\mathbb{F})$  given by  $Tp(x) = x^2p''(x)$ .
- (2) Suppose an operator  $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  satisfies  $T^n = 0$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove that 0 is the only eigenvalue of  $T$ .
- (3) Let  $T$  be an operator on  $V$  which satisfies  $\langle Tv, v \rangle \geq 0$  for all  $v \in V$ . Prove that any eigenvalues of  $T$  must be nonnegative real numbers.

- (4) Let  $S: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be the map given by multiplication by the matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . Find all invariant subspaces for  $S$ . Possible hint: use the factorization

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

to try to understand the map  $S$  geometrically.

- (5) Give examples of the following:
- (a) An operator with no eigenvalues.
  - (b) An operator which has eigenvalues but is not diagonalizable.
  - (c) An orthonormal basis for  $P_2(\mathbb{F})$ .
- (6) If  $(e_1, \dots, e_n)$  is an orthonormal basis for an inner product space  $V$ , and  $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  is the operator defined by  $T(e_i) = e_{n-i}$ , prove that  $\langle Tv, Tw \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle$  for all  $v, w \in V$ .
- (7) Let  $V$  be an  $n$ -dimensional inner product space, and fix a vector  $v \in V$ . Define a map  $\phi_v: V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  by  $\phi_v(u) = \langle u, v \rangle$ .
- (a) What is the dimension of  $\text{Null } \phi_v$ ? Does it depend on our choice of  $v$ ?
  - (b) Now let  $U = \text{Span}(v)$ , for this same choice of  $v$  above. Prove that  $\phi_v|_{U^\perp}$  is the zero map.
- (8) If  $T$  is an operator on the inner product space  $V$  such that  $\|Tv\| = \|v\|$  for all  $v \in V$ , prove that  $T$  is invertible.