

## Practice Midterm 2

**Problem 1.** Consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculate its characteristic polynomial. Determine bases for each of the eigenspaces of  $A$ . Diagonalize  $A$  if possible.

**Problem 2.** Find numbers  $x$  and  $y$  so that the product  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$  is as close as possible to the vector  $\begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 40 \\ 80 \end{bmatrix}$ .

**Problem 3.** Let  $W \subset \mathbb{R}^4$  be the subspace

$$W = \text{span}\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}, \quad u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find an orthogonal basis for  $W$ .

**Problem 4.** Give an example of a  $3 \times 3$  matrix with eigenvalues  $1, 2 \pm 3i$ .

**Problem 5.** TRUE or FALSE (justify your answers)

- If  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix so that  $A^2 = A$  then its only possible eigenvalues are 0 and 1.
- Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix. If there is an orthonormal basis in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  consisting of eigenvectors of  $A$  then  $A$  must be symmetric.
- Any triangular matrix is diagonalizable.
- If  $A$  is a square matrix with  $A^T A = I$  then its rows are orthogonal.