

STUDENT NAME:

Linear Algebra Graduate Comprehensive Exam, May 2017  
Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Work out 6 of the following problems

Write down detailed proofs of every statement you make.

**No Books. No Notes. No calculators.**

1. Let  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  be the set of  $n$  by  $n$  real matrices, equipped by the metric given by any norm.
  - (i). Show that the subset of diagonalizable matrices of  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is dense.
  - (ii). Is the set of diagonalizable matrices of  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  open? (Prove or disprove).
2. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be Hermitian  $n \times n$  complex matrices.
  - (i). If  $A$  is positive definite, show that there exists an invertible matrix  $P$  such that  $P^*AP = I$  and  $P^*BP$  is diagonal.
  - (ii). If  $A$  is positive definite and  $B$  is positive semidefinite, show that

$$\det(A + B) \geq \det(A).$$

3. Let  $V = \mathbb{R}^5$  and  $T$  is a linear transformation from  $V$  to itself defined by  $T(a, b, c, d, e) = (2a, 2b, 2c + d, a + 2d, b + 2e)$ .
  - (i). Find the characteristic polynomial and minimal polynomial of  $T$ .
  - (ii). Determine a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^5$  consisting of eigenvectors and generalized eigenvectors of  $T$ .
  - (iii). Find the Jordan form of  $T$  with respect to your basis.
4. Fredholm Alternative: Let  $A$  be an  $m \times n$  real matrix and  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ . Show that exactly one of the following systems has a solution:
  - (i).  $Ax = b$
  - (ii).  $A^T y = 0, \quad y^T b \neq 0$ .
5. Let  $U$  and  $W$  be subspaces of the finite-dimensional inner product space  $V$ .
  - (i). Prove that  $U^\perp \cap W^\perp = (U + W)^\perp$ .
  - (ii). Prove that

$$\dim(W) - \dim(U \cap W) = \dim(U^\perp) - \dim(U^\perp \cap W^\perp).$$

6. Find a basis for the intersection of the subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$  spanned by  $(1, 1, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1, 1, 0)$ ,  $(0, 0, 1, 1)$  and the subspace spanned by  $(1, 0, t, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1, 0, t)$ , where  $t$  is given.
7. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be  $n \times n$  complex matrices such that  $AB = BA$ . Show that if  $A$  has  $n$  distinct eigenvalues, then  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $AB$  are all diagonalizable.