

STUDENT NAME:

**Linear Algebra Graduate Comprehensive Exam, January 2017**  
**Worcester Polytechnic Institute**

**Work out at least 6 of the following problems**  
Write down detailed proofs of every statement you make.  
**No Books. No Notes. No calculators.**

1. Consider the following matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (i) Find the transformation matrix  $M$ , and its inverse, such that  $A = MJM^{-1}$  is the Jordan canonical form of  $A$ .
2. Consider the linear vector space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  with inner product  $\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i y_i$  for  $x, y \in \mathbb{C}^n$ . (i) Prove the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality.
3. Let  $A$  be a  $n \times m$  real matrix. (i) Prove that  $Ax = b$  has at least one solution if and only if  $b \in \mathcal{N}(A^T)^\perp$ .
4. The Tchebyshev polynomials (with real coefficients)  $T_0(x), T_1(x), T_2(x), \dots, T_n(x)$  on the interval  $[-1, 1]$  can be characterized by:
- (1) For each  $0 \leq i \leq n$ , the polynomial  $T_i(x)$  has degree  $i$
  - (2) For each  $0 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $T_i(1) = 1$
  - (3) For each  $0 \leq i \leq n$  and  $0 \leq j \leq n$  such that  $i \neq j$ ,  $T_i$  and  $T_j$  are orthogonal with respect to the following weighted inner product

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

- (i) Find  $T_0(x), T_1(x)$  and  $T_2(x)$ . Hint: Use  $x = -\cos(\theta)$
5. (i) Find the Euclidean orthogonal projection of the vector  $w$  on the subspace  $S = \text{Span}\{v_1, v_2\}$  described by

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. Let  $A$  be  $n \times m$  real matrix. (i) If the eigenvalues of  $A$  are all distinct, then  $A$  is diagonalizable. (ii) If in addition  $A = A^T$ , then the eigenvectors are orthogonal to each other.
7. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two  $n \times n$  matrices. (ii) Prove that  $\text{Rank}(AB) \leq \min\{\text{Rank}(A), \text{Rank}(B)\}$