

Your PRINTED NAME indicates you read Chapter 4 of the notes: _____.

Problem 31 Let $W_1 = \{tI \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ where I is the $n \times n$ identity matrix and W_2 is defined by $W_2 = \{A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \mid A^T = A, \operatorname{tr}(A) = 0\}$ and $W_3 = \{A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \mid A^T = -A\}$.

(a.) Show $W_1 + W_2 + W_3 = \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

(b.) Show W_1, W_2, W_3 are independent subspaces

Problem 32 Let $T(f(x)) = f(x) + xf'(x)$ for $f(x) \in P_3(\mathbb{R})$. Let $\beta_1 = \{1, x^2\}$ and $\beta_2 = \{x, x^3\}$ provide bases for $W_1 = \operatorname{span}(\beta_1)$ and $W_2 = \operatorname{span}(\beta_2)$.

(a.) show W_1 and W_2 are invariant subspaces of T ,

(b.) Find $[T_{W_1}]_{\beta_1, \beta_1}$ and $[T_{W_2}]_{\beta_2, \beta_2}$

(c.) verify $[T]_{\beta, \beta} = [T_{W_1}]_{\beta_1, \beta_1} \oplus [T_{W_2}]_{\beta_2, \beta_2}$ where $\beta = \beta_1 \cup \beta_2$

Problem 33 Let $T : \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be defined by $T(A) = \operatorname{tr}(A)I$. Show T is diagonalizable.

Problem 34 Let $V = \operatorname{span}\{2^t, 3^t, 4^t\}$. Define T by linearly extending the rules

$$T(2^t) = 2^t, \quad T(3^t) = 2(2^t) + 2(3^t), \quad T(4^t) = 3(2^t + 3^t + 4^t).$$

Find an eigenbasis β for T and show $[T]_{\beta, \beta}$ is diagonal.

Problem 35 Suppose $A \in \mathbb{R}^{14 \times 14}$ and $\operatorname{rk}((A - 7I)^5) = 4$, $\operatorname{rk}((A - 7I)^4) = 4$, $\operatorname{rk}((A - 7I)^3) = 5$, $\operatorname{rk}((A - 7I)^2) = 7$, $\operatorname{rk}(A - 7I) = 10$ and $\operatorname{rk}((A - 3I)^2) = 10$, $\operatorname{rk}(A - 3I) = 12$. Here $\operatorname{rk}(M) = \dim(\operatorname{Col}(M))$ is the **rank** of the matrix M .

(a.) Find the Jordan form of A .

(b.) If $P_A(x) = \det(xI - A)$ then find the formula for $P_A(x)$ in factored form.

(c.) Let $m_A(x)$ be the **minimal polynomial** of A ; that is, let $m_A(x)$ be the monic polynomial of least degree for which $m_A(A) = 0$. Find $m_A(x)$.

Problem 36 Let $A = J_2(2) \oplus J_2(6)$ and $B = J_2(6) \oplus M$. If A and B are similar then prove $M = J_2(2)$.

Problem 37 Recall $e^{(\alpha + i\beta)t} = e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t + ie^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$. Suppose T is a linear transformation on $V = \operatorname{span}_{\mathbb{R}} \Upsilon$ where $\Upsilon = \{e^t \cos 2t, e^t \sin 2t, \cos 3t, \sin 3t\}$. Given that the complexification of T has

$$T_{\mathbb{C}}(e^{(1+2i)t}) = (4 + 5i)e^{(1+2i)t} \quad \& \quad T_{\mathbb{C}}(e^{3it}) = (7 + 8i)e^{3it}$$

Find the real Jordan form of T .

Problem 38 Suppose $A = J_3(7) \oplus R_4(1 + 3i)$. Calculate e^{tA} and solve $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax$.

Problem 39 Let $T : V \rightarrow V$ have Jordan basis β . Let $S = T + cId_V$ where c is a scalar. Find the Jordan form of S .

Problem 40 Let $T, U \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. Prove T and U are simultaneously diagonalizable iff $TU = UT$. Note, **simultaneous diagonalizability** of U and T means there exists basis β for which $[T]_{\beta, \beta}$ and $[U]_{\beta, \beta}$ are both diagonal.