

Prof. JLF King
Touch: 16Mar2016

Recall that InClass-B will be on **04Nov, Friday**.

Please. Do **not** approx.: If your result is “ $\sin(\sqrt{\pi})$ ” then write that rather than .9797.... Write expressions unambiguously e.g., “ $1/a+b$ ” should be bracketed either $[1/a]+b$ or $1/[a+b]$. (Be careful with **negative** signs!)

PB0: Short answer: Show no work. Please write **DNE** in a blank if the described object does not exist or if the indicated operation cannot be performed.

a Binomial coefficient $\binom{7}{2} =$
Multinomial coeff $\binom{9}{3,4,2} =$

b Let $B := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. [Hint: Write B as a diag-matrix plus a nilpotent matrix.]

Then $B^{2005} =$

c $C := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Matrix $P_C(2) =$
And the char.poly is $p_C(x) =$

d Greek *stokhos* means

Below, let *AT* mean “Always True”, *AF* mean “Always False” and *Nei* mean “Neither always true nor always false”.

1 If 3 is an M-eval, then 9 is an M²-eval. *AT AF Nei*

2 If 9 is an M²-eval then 3 is an M-eval. *AT AF Nei*

3 Suppose $\mathbf{w} \neq \mathbf{0}$ is an evec for M^2 . Then \mathbf{w} is an evec for M . *AT AF Nei*

PB1: State and prove Cramer’s Thm. Let $E := \begin{bmatrix} x & y & z \\ 7 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Let $h(x, y, z)$ be the (3, 1)-entry of E^{-1} . Then $h(x, y, z) =$, a rational fnc.

PB2: Diagonalize the 3×3 matrix K , on the blackboard, and compute K^{4105} .

PB3: Matrix $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$, where A and D are 5×5 and 7×7 , resp. Suppose C is the 7×5 zero-matrix. Prove that $\text{Det}(M) = \text{Det}(A) \cdot \text{Det}(D)$.

PB4: Below, $G = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$, with A, B, C, D each 2×2 . Give an *example* where

$$\text{Det}(G) \neq \text{Det}(A) \cdot \text{Det}(D) - \text{Det}(B) \cdot \text{Det}(C).$$

Now produce an example where

$$\text{Det}(G) \neq \text{Det}(AD - BC).$$

PB5: Poly $h(x) = b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2 + b_3x^3$ satisfies that $h(2)=0, h(3)=1, h(5)=0, h(6)=2$. Use **Lagrange Interpolation** to compute $b_0 =$; $b_1 =$; $b_2 =$; $b_3 =$ Show the details.

PB6: OASSOP, write out the following sentences, and complete them to give the correct definitions. Be specific with phrases “every”, “some”, “there exists”, etc.. Define “trivial soln” before using it. Let $V := \mathbb{C}^5$. All matrices below are 5×5 complex matrices unless otherwise stated.

*A col-vector $\mathbf{v} \in V$ is an **eigenvector** for M if...*
*Collection $\mathcal{C} := \{\mathbf{W}_1, \mathbf{W}_2, \dots, \mathbf{W}_K\}$ of V -subspaces is **linearly independent** IFF ...*

*Matrix M is **nilpotent** if ...*
*Matrix M is an **orthogonal matrix** if ...*
*Matrix M is **unitary** if ...*

*Fix $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$. The M -**algebraic multiplicity** of β is The M -**geometric multiplicity** of β is*

*Matrices B, E are **similar** if They are **row equivalent** if*

*An $K \times N$ matrix R is in **reduced row echelon form** IFF ... (Define pivot col/row and free col.)*

*The **degree** of poly $f(x, y, z)$ is This poly f is **homogeneous** IFF*

*Degree-5 poly $g(x)$ **splits** over \mathbf{F} IFF ...*
*A field \mathbf{F} is **algebraically closed** if ...*

PB7: Produce, with proof, a \mathbb{Q} -matrix whose charpoly is $x^4 + 3$. State the Cayley-Hamilton Thm.

Please PRINT your *name* and *ordinal*. Ta:

Ord:

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LinA2005t.latex
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