



Instructor: Sal Barone

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

GT username: \_\_\_\_\_

1. No books or notes are allowed.
2. All calculators and/or electronic devices are not allowed.
3. Show all work and fully justify your answer to receive full credit.
4. Please BOX your answers.
5. Good luck!

Page	Max. Possible	Points
1	15	
2	25	
3	20	
4	24	
5	16	
Total	100	

1. Diagonalize the matrix.

(15 pts.)

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

2. Find all eigenvalues of the matrix.

(15 pts.)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Let  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the linear transformation which first rotates vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  by  $180^\circ$ , and then projects the result to the  $x$ -axis. Find two linearly independent eigenvectors of the standard matrix of  $T$  and state the associated eigenvalues. (10 pts.)

4. Find all complex eigenvalues of the matrix  $A$ , and find an associated eigenvector for each eigenvalue. (10 pts.)

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

5. Let  $A$  be a  $2 \times 2$  matrix which satisfies  $A\mathbf{v}_1 = 2\mathbf{v}_1$  and  $A\mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{v}_2$  where  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . If  $\mathbf{x}$  is the vector  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , compute  $A^4\mathbf{x}$ . (10 pts.)

6. The matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$  has eigenvalues  $\lambda = a + b$  and  $\lambda = a - b$ . Find an associated eigenvector for each eigenvalue. You may assume that neither  $a$  nor  $b$  is zero. (12 pts.)

7. Suppose  $A$  is a  $2 \times 2$  matrix with  $\lambda = 0$  and  $\lambda = 1$  as eigenvalues. Show that  $A^2 = A$ . (12 pts.)

8. If the eigenvalues of  $A$  are  $-1$ ,  $3$ , and  $5$ , then what are the eigenvalues of  $A^3$ ? (8 pts.)

9. Show that the statement is true or give a counterexample: If  $A$  has  $n$  linearly independent eigenvectors, then  $A$  has  $n$  distinct eigenvalues. (8 pts.)