

# LINEAR ALGEBRA

MIDTERM 2, 01.12.2005

NAME: .....

- (1) It is your responsibility to write clearly.
- (2) Show all your work. Correct answers without sufficient explanation will not get full credit.
- (3) Your answer should consist of complete sentences.

problem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
points to earn	10	10	10	15	15	15	10	15
points earned								

- (1) Complete the following sentences: a linear map  $L : U \rightarrow V$  is
  - injective (1 – 1) if and only if  $\dim U < \dim V$
  - surjective (onto) if and only if  $\dim U \geq \dim V$
  - an isomorphism if and only if  $\dim U = \dim V$

- (2) Let  $U$  be a subspace of the inner product space, and let  $u_1, u_2, u_3$  be a basis of  $U$ . Show that  $v_1, v_2, v_3$  are pairwise orthogonal vectors in  $U$ , where

$$v_1 = u_1,$$

$$v_2 = u_2 - \frac{(u_2, v_1)}{(v_1, v_1)} v_1,$$

$$v_3 = u_3 - \frac{(u_3, v_2)}{(v_2, v_2)} v_2 - \frac{(u_3, v_1)}{(v_1, v_1)} v_1.$$

- (3) Show that three pairwise orthogonal vectors  $v_1, v_2, v_3$  in an inner product space are always linearly independent.

- (4) Use the Gram-Schmidt process to find an orthonormal basis of the inner product space  $P_2$ , where  $(p, q) = \int_{-1}^1 p(t)q(t)dt$ .

- (5) Let  $M_2(\mathbb{C})$  be the vector space of  $2 \times 2$ -matrices with complex entries, and define an inner product on  $M_2(\mathbb{C})$  via  $(A, B) = \text{Tr}(\overline{B}^T A)$ . Find an orthonormal basis for the subspace  $W$  of  $M_2(\mathbb{C})$  spanned by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(6) Compute the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} ab & ac & 1 & bc \\ 1 & a & 0 & a^2 \\ 1 & b & 0 & b^2 \\ 1 & c & 0 & c^2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

(7) a) Consider the map  $L : P_2 \longrightarrow P_2$  defined by  $L(p) = p - tp'$ . Compute  $\ker L$ .

b) What is  $\dim \operatorname{im} L$ ?

(8) a) For which values of  $c$  does  $\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = x_1y_1 + x_1y_2 + x_2y_1 + cx_2y_2$  define an inner product on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?

b) Find a vector orthogonal to  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  with respect to this inner product (for general  $c$ ).