

Department of Basic Sciences — Philadelphia University

Final Exam

Linear Algebra 2

25–01–2022

- (3 points) Given the transition matrix  $P_{A \rightarrow B} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $P_{B \rightarrow C} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ .  
Find the transition matrix  $P_{C \rightarrow A}$
- (4 points) Given  $p = x^2$  and  $q = x^2 + x - 1 \in P_2$  with the integral inner product  $\langle p, q \rangle = \int_0^1 pq \, dx$ .  
Part (a) Find  $d(p, q)$   
Part (b) Find  $proj_p(q)$

- (5 points) Find (a) the rank (b) basis for Column Space (c) LDE for the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (3 points) Given  $\langle v, w \rangle = 6$  and  $\|v\| = 5$  and  $\|w\| = 3$ , find  $\langle 2v + w, v - 2w \rangle$
- (4 points) Given  $w = (12, -4)$  and the basis  $B = \{(1, 2), (1, -2)\}$  for  $R^2$   
(a) Prove that  $B$  is orthonormal using the inner product  $\langle v, w \rangle = \frac{1}{2}v_1w_1 + \frac{1}{8}v_2w_2$   
Part (b) Find  $[w]_B$  using inner product

- (4 points) Find all the eigenvalues (only eigenvalues) of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 11 & -5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$
- (4 points) Given the eigenvalue  $k = 2$  for  $A$ , find basis for the eigenspace

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 0 & 16 & 0 \\ 20 & 8 & 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 6 & 20 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (5 points) Compute  $A^6$  using diagonalization, using the given  $P$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (3 points) Let  $S = \{A \in M_{2,2} \mid \det A \geq 0\}$   
Prove  $S$  is a subspace or not a subspace of  $M_{2,2}$
- (4 points) Transform the set  $\{(1, 0, 2), (2, 0, 0)\}$  to orthonormal set using the inner product  $\langle v, w \rangle = 3v_1w_1 + 2v_2w_2 + v_3w_3$