

Circle Your Recitation:

Your Name:

Optional Code:

Grading:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

## 18.06 Hour Exam III

22 November, 1993

Do all your work on these 5 pages. No calculators or notes. 25 points per question.

1 (a) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b) Diagonalize  $A$  in the form  $S^{-1}AS$ . You do not have to calculate  $S^{-1}$  explicitly.

(c) Write down two linearly independent vector solutions  $\mathbf{u}(t)$  of the equation

$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}(t)}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}(t).$$

(d) As  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , what is the limiting behavior of the solution to  $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$  with initial condition  $\mathbf{u}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ?

2. Suppose  $A$  is a square matrix with eigenvalues  $\lambda_1 = 0$ ,  $\lambda_2 = c$  (real) and  $\lambda_3 = 2$ , and eigenvectors

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

In each of the following questions, you must give a reason in order to get full credit.

(a) For which values of  $c$  (if any) is  $A$  a diagonalizable matrix? Why?

(b) For which values of  $c$  (if any) is  $A$  a symmetric matrix? Why?

(c) For which values of  $c$  (if any) is  $A$  a positive definite matrix? Why?

(d) For which values of  $c$  (if any) is  $A$  a Markov matrix? Why?

(e) For which values of  $c$  (if any) is  $P = \frac{1}{2}A$  a projection matrix? Why?

3. Suppose that  $A$  has eigenvalues  $\lambda = 0, 1, 2$ , with respective eigenvectors  $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ .

(a) Describe the null space, column space, and row space of  $A$  in terms of  $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ .

(b) Find all solutions to  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w}$ .

(c) Prove that  $A$  is not an orthogonal matrix.

4. (a) The sequence of numbers  $c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots$  satisfy the recurrence relation

$$c_{n+2} = 2c_{n+1} + 3c_n.$$

Find a matrix  $A$  such that  $\begin{bmatrix} c_{n+2} \\ c_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} c_{n+1} \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of  $A$ .

(c) If  $c_0 = 2$ , find a value of  $c_1$  such that the sequence of numbers  $c_n$  does not blow up (i.e.  $|c_n| \leq \text{constant}$ ).