

CHUKA

UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELORS OF
EDUCATION SCIENCE/ARTS, BACHELORS OF SCIENCE, BACHELORS OF
ARTS(MATHS-ECONS), BACHELORS OF SCIENCE(ECON STATS)**

MATH 301: LINEAR ALGEBRA II

STREAMS: `` As above``

TIME: 2HRS

DAY/DATE:

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer Question **ONE** and any other **TWO** Questions
 - Sketch maps and diagrams may be used whenever they help to illustrate your answer
 - Do not write anything on the question paper
 - This is a **closed book exam**, No reference materials are allowed in the examination room
 - There will be **No** use of mobile phones or any other unauthorized materials
 - Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely
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QUESTION ONE: (30 MARKS)

- a) Given that , find the eigenvalues of (5 marks)
- b) Let A be an idempotent matrix (). Prove that $\det(A)$ is either 0 or 1 (3 mark)
- c) Find the symmetric matrix that correspond to the following quadratic form
(2 marks)
- d) Consider the basis U of spanned by the vectors , use the Gram Schmidt formula to find an orthonormal basis. (4 marks)

- e) State how elementary row operations affect the determinant of a square matrix, hence or otherwise show that if two rows are the same the determinant is zero. (5 marks)
- f) Verify whether or not the following statements are true. If they are give a proof. If not give a counter example.
- i. If two n -square matrices are similar, then they have the same characteristic polynomial
 - ii. For an n square matrix A to be diagonalizable, then it must have n distinct eigenvalues (5 marks)
- g) Determine whether the quadratic form is positive definite (2 marks)
- h) Find the minimal polynomial of the matrix (4 marks)

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

- a) Let b be a bilinear form on V defined by $b(x, y) = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3 + x_4y_4$. Find
- i. The matrix A of b in the basis B
 - ii. The matrix B of b in the basis C
 - iii. The change of basis matrix P from the basis B to the basis C and verify that $P^TAP = B$. (12 marks)
- b) Let A be the matrix

Apply diagonalization algorithm to obtain a matrix P such that $P^{-1}AP = D$ (8 marks)

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

- a) Given that $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ determine the number and the sum of principal minors of order 1, 2 and 4. (7 marks)
- b) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
- i. Find the characteristic polynomial of A . (3 marks)
 - ii. Find all the eigenvalues of A and their corresponding eigenvectors. (8 marks)
 - iii. Is A diagonalizable? If yes, Determine the matrices P and D such that $P^{-1}AP = D$ such that D is diagonal. (2 mark)

QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

- a) State Cayley-Hamilton theorem for a linear operator and verify the theorem using a linear operator defined by $T(x, y, z) = (x + y + z, x - y + z, x + y - z)$ (4 marks)

b) Let $V \subset \mathbb{R}[x]$ be the polynomials of degree 2 or less. let $T: V \rightarrow V$ be the linear operator $T(p(x))$

$= (x + 1)p'(x)$. Find the minimal polynomial of T (6 marks)

c) Suppose that Q is the quadratic form associated with the symmetric bilinear form B verify that Q when $x = 1$ (3 marks)

d) Consider the quadratic form Q and the linear substitution $x = y + z$ and

i. Rewrite Q in matrix notation and find the matrix A representing Q (1 mark)

ii. Rewrite the linear substitution using matrix notation and find the matrix P corresponding to the substitution (2 marks)

iii. Write the quadratic form Q in terms of y and z (2 marks)

iv. Verify part iii above using direct substitution (2 marks)

QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

a) i. Define a complex inner product space. (3 marks)

ii. Let V be a complex inner product space, verify that $\langle \alpha v, \beta w \rangle = \alpha \bar{\beta} \langle v, w \rangle$ (3 marks)

iii. Suppose $\langle v, w \rangle = 2 + 3i$, evaluate $\langle 4v, 5w \rangle$ (3 marks)

b) Prove that a set of orthonormal vectors is linearly independent (3 marks)

c) Calculate the coordinate matrix of v relative to the orthonormal basis determined by the vectors u_1, u_2 in V with the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.

(4 marks)

d) Find an orthonormal basis for the solution space to the orthonormal system of equations below

(4 marks)