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Academic Year	2024/5	Examiner	Fran
Semester	1	Question No.	1-8
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<p>1. <math>U_1 + U_2</math> direct unless <math>U_1 \leq U_2</math> since  <math>U_1 \cap U_2 = \{0\}</math> or <math>U_1</math>. <math>U_1 \leq U_2</math> iff  <math>(1, 0, -1) = \lambda(1, 1, 1) + \mu(1, -1, 0)</math> some <math>\lambda, \mu</math>  i.e. <math>\lambda = \mu = 0</math> <math>\lambda + \mu = 1</math> <math>\lambda = -1</math> is incompatible  <math>\therefore U_1 + U_2</math> direct.</p> <p><math>U_1 + U_3</math> direct unless <math>U_1 \leq U_3</math> but  <math>0 - 1 \neq 0 \therefore U_1 \not\leq U_3</math> so <math>U_1 + U_3</math> direct</p> <p><math>U_2 + U_3</math> not direct else <math>\dim U_2 + U_3 = 2 + 2 = 4 &gt; 3</math></p> <p>Alternatively <math>\lambda(1, 1, 1) + \mu(1, -1, 0) \in U_3</math>  iff <math>(\lambda - \mu) + \lambda = 0</math> so  <math>\lambda = 1</math> <math>\mu = 2</math> gives  <math>(3, -1, 1) \in U_2 \cap U_3</math>  so sum not direct.</p>			
Total			[4]



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<p>2. Either <math>W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\}</math> or <math>W_1 = W_2</math>  The latter holds iff <math>\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}</math> s.t.  <math>\lambda(1, 1, 1) + U = (2, 4, 6) + U</math> i.e.  <math>(\lambda - 2, \lambda - 4, \lambda - 6) = \mu(0, 1, 2)</math> some <math>\mu \in \mathbb{R}</math>  This gives <math>\lambda = 2</math> then  <math>(0, -2, -4) = \mu(0, 1, 2)</math> so  <math>\mu = -2</math> so <math>W_1 = W_2</math> and sum not direct.  [4]</p> <p>3. <math>m_A \mid p</math> so <math>m_A</math> could be  <math>(x-3), (x-7), (x-7)^2, (x-7)(x-3)</math>  or <math>(x-7)^2(x-3)</math>. [3]</p> <p>If <math>A</math> not diag it is not multiple of <math>I</math>  so drop <math>(x-3)</math> and <math>(x-7)</math>. [1]</p>			
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4. Only eigenvalue is  $\lambda$

$\text{Ker } A - I = \text{span}\{(1, 0)\}$

So see  $\forall$  s.t.  $(A - I)v = (1, 0)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

So  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$  will do  $\lambda$

$(1, 0), (0, 1/2)$  is Jordan basis.

[4]

5.  $4x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 + x_2^2 = (2x_1 - x_2)^2$

So rank = 1    Sig =  $(1, 0)$

[4]

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<p>(a) let <math>q: V \rightarrow V/U</math> be quotient map  <math>\gamma</math> <math>w_1, \dots, w_n</math> be basis of <math>V/U</math>.  Choose <math>v_1, \dots, v_n \in V</math> with <math>q(v_i) = w_i</math>  <math>\gamma</math> set <math>W = \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}</math>. <span style="color: red;">[2]</span></p> <p>Claim <math>V = U \oplus W</math>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>V = U + W</math>: let <math>v \in V</math> then  <math>q(v) = \sum \lambda_i w_i</math> some <math>\lambda_i</math>  <math>= q(\sum \lambda_i v_i)</math> so <math>v - \sum \lambda_i v_i \in \ker q</math>  <math>\parallel</math>  <math>U</math>  <math>\therefore v = \sum \lambda_i v_i + (v - \sum \lambda_i w_i)</math> <span style="color: red;">[2]</span>  <math>\in W</math> <math>\in U</math></li> <li><math>U \cap W = \{0\}</math>  let <math>\sum \lambda_i v_i \in U \cap W</math> then  <math>0 = q(\sum \lambda_i v_i) = \sum \lambda_i w_i \Rightarrow \lambda_i = 0 \forall i</math> since <math>w_1, \dots, w_n</math> basis <span style="color: red;">[2]</span>  <math>\Rightarrow \sum \lambda_i v_i = 0</math></li> </ul>			
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<p>(b)(i)</p> $\begin{vmatrix} 2-x & -1 & 0 \\ 6 & -3-x & -2 \\ -6 & 3 & 4-x \end{vmatrix} = (2-x) \begin{vmatrix} -(3+x) & -2 \\ 3 & 4-x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ -6 & 4-x \end{vmatrix} =$ $(2-x) \{ (x-4)(x+3) + 6 \} + 24 - 6x - 12 =$ $(2-x) (x^2 - x - 6) + 6(2-x) =$ $(2-x)x(x-1) = \Delta_A$ <p><math>\therefore M_A = -\Delta_A = x(x-1)(x-2)</math> [6]</p> <p>(ii) The eigenvals are <math>0, 1, 2</math> &amp; largest Jordan block is <math>1 \times 1</math></p>			
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<p><math>\therefore</math> JNF is <math>J(0,1) \oplus J(1,1) \oplus J(2,1)</math></p> <p><math>\therefore A</math> is diagonalisable. <span style="color: red;">[3]</span></p>							
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(a) (i)

$$\Delta_B = \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2-x & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1-x \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$(1-x)((2+x)(x-1)+3) - 1 =$$

$$(1-x)(x^2+x+1) - 1 =$$

$$x^2+x+1 - x^3 - x^2 - x - 1 = -x^3$$

∴  $M_B = x^2$  or  $x^3$  (not  $x$  since not zero)

$\text{Rank } B^2 =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ * \\ * \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

∴  $M_B = x^3$

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<p>(ii) Jordan basis is <math>v_1, v_2, v_3</math> with each <math>B \underline{v}_i = \underline{v}_{i-1}</math> or <math>0</math></p> $B \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $B \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>so given basis cannot be reordered to Jordan basis but</p> $B \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ so}$ <p><math>(-1, -1, -2), (0, 1, 1), (0, 0, 1)</math> is a Jordan basis.</p>			
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(b) let  $U_1 = \text{span}\{e_1\}$  then

for  $v = \lambda e_1 \in U_1$

$$B_A(v, v) = \lambda^2 B_A(e_1, e_1) = \lambda^2$$

so  $B_A$  pos-def on  $U_1$

∴  $p = \max\{\dim U \mid B_A|_{U \times U} \text{ pos def}\} \geq \dim U_1 = 1$

Similarly, let  $U_2 = \text{span}\{e_2\}$

then  $w = \lambda e_2$  has  $B_A(w, w) = -\lambda^2$

so  $B_A$  neg-def on  $U_2$

∴  $q \geq 1$  also

[5]