

INSTRUCTION: To earn partial credits, show your work. No calculators allowed.

1. (25pts) Let \mathbf{A} be the matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (i) (7pts) Find the characteristic polynomial of \mathbf{A} .
(ii) (8pts) Find the eigenspaces.
(iii) (10pts) Find the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{A} .

2. (25pts) Let \mathbf{B} be the matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (i) (13pts) *Justify* Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix \mathbf{B} .
(ii) (12pts) Using (i), give an expression of the inverse \mathbf{B}^{-1} in terms of $\mathbf{I}_3, \mathbf{B}, \dots$, and find the second column vector of \mathbf{B}^{-1} .
3. (25pts) Let $\beta_1 = \{t-1, t^2+1, t^2-t\}$ and $\beta_2 = \{2t^2-t-3, 5t^2-2t-3, -2t^2+5t+5\}$ be a pair of ordered bases for $\mathbf{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$, all real polynomials with a degree $n \leq 2$.
Find the change of coordinate matrix that change β_2 -coordinates into β_1 -coordinates.
4. (25pts) Let $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$, all real polynomials, with the inner product $\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(t)q(t)dt$.
(i) (15pts) For the subspace $\mathbf{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$, apply the Gram-Schmit process to the standard ordered basis $\beta = \{1, t, t^2\}$ to obtain an orthonormal basis γ for $\mathbf{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$.
(ii) (10pts) Find the orthogonal projection of t^3 on $\mathbf{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$.