## Final Exam, MTH 512, Spring 2015

## Ayman Badawi

QUESTION 1. (i) Let $T: V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation such that $\operatorname{dim}(V)=\operatorname{dim}(W)<\infty$. If $T$ is onto (surjective), prove that $T$ is one to one.
(ii) Given $M$ is a $3 \times 3$ matrix and $M \neq I_{3}$ such that $M^{2}=M$. Find all possible rational forms of $M$ and all possible Jordan forms of $M$.
(iii) Let $S=\left\{A \in R^{3 \times 3} \mid A^{T}=A\right\}$ and $N=\left\{B \in R^{3 \times 3} \mid B^{T}=-B\right\}$. Then $S, N$ are subspaces of $R^{3 \times 3}$ (don't show that). Find $\operatorname{dim}(\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{N})$. Show the work. Now let $T: R^{3 \times 3} \rightarrow R^{3 \times 3}$ be a linear transformation such that $T(D)=D$ for every $D \in S$ and $T(F)=F$ for every $F \in N$. Let $H \in R^{3 \times 3}$. What is $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{H})$ ? show the work.
(iv) Let $W, H$ be finite dimensional subspaces of a vector space $V$ such that $W^{\perp}=H^{\perp}$. Prove that $W=H$.
(v) Let $A=\left[\begin{array}{cc}\cos (t) & \sin (t) \\ -\sin (t) & \cos (t)\end{array}\right]$ and assume that $A$ is diagnolizable over $R$ for some real number $t$. Prove that $A$ itself must be a diagonal matrix.
(vi) Let $T=A \oplus B=\left[\begin{array}{cccc}0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0\end{array}\right]$ Find the Jordan Form of $T$. Find the rational form of $T$. Find the minimum polynomial of $T$.
(vii) Given the points $(1,3),(2,4),(4,5)$. Find the best fitting line between them (use the least square method). In order to do that. Consider the normal dot product on $R^{2}$.
a. Rewrite the question in the form of $A X=B$.
b. Let $S$ be the column space of $A$. Find the projection of $B$ over $S$.
c. Now use (part b) to find the solution or choose another method to find the solution (but all must do part b).
(viii) Give me an example of a $6 \times 6$ matrix over $R$, say $A$, such that the minimal polynomial of $A$ is $m_{A}(x)=$ $\left(x^{2}+1\right)\left(x^{2}+4\right)$. Let $B$ be an $n \times n$ matrix over $R$ where $n \geq 5$ is an odd integer . Prove that it is impossible that $m_{B}(x)=m_{A}(x)$.

## Faculty information

Ayman Badawi, Department of Mathematics \& Statistics, American University of Sharjah, P.O. Box 26666, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. E-mail: abadawi@aus.edu, www.ayman-badawi.com

