

Math 290 ELEMENTARY LINEAR ALGEBRA
QUIZ – XIV

April 15 (Tue), 2008

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Line #: 74449 / 82588 .

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[I] (20pts) For $A = \begin{bmatrix} t + s & t^{-1} - s \\ t - s^{-1} & t^{-1} + s^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$, where

$$t \neq 0, \quad s \neq 0, \quad t \neq s, \quad ts \neq 1.$$

(1) The characteristic polynomial of A is

$$\begin{aligned} & \chi_A(\lambda) \\ &= \lambda^2 - \left(\boxed{} \right) \lambda \\ & \quad + \left(\boxed{} \right) \left(\boxed{} \right) - \left(\boxed{} \right) \left(\boxed{} \right) \\ &= \lambda^2 - \left(\boxed{} \right) \lambda \\ & \quad + \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} \\ &= \left(\lambda - \left(\boxed{} + \boxed{} \right) \right) \left(\lambda - \left(\boxed{} + \boxed{} \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

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([I] continued)

(2) The eigenvalues λ of A are

$\lambda =$ _____ , _____ .

○ For $\lambda =$ _____ , the eigenvector $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{} \\ \boxed{} \end{bmatrix}$,

○ For $\lambda =$ _____ , the eigenvector $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{} \\ \boxed{} \end{bmatrix}$.

Work.

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[II] (30pts) Let a, b, c, d be real numbers, such that

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 1.$$

Let $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d & -c \\ -d & 0 & b \\ c & -b & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$(1) \quad B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d & -c \\ -d & 0 & b \\ c & -b & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d & -c \\ -d & 0 & b \\ c & -b & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{-c^2 - d^2} & \boxed{bc} & \boxed{bd} \\ \boxed{} & \boxed{} & \boxed{} \\ \boxed{} & \boxed{} & \boxed{} \end{bmatrix} .$$

(2) $\text{Tr } B =$ _____ .

(3) $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & d \\ -d & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -c \\ c & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$ _____ .

(4) $\det B =$ _____ .

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([II] continued)

(5) $\chi_B(\lambda) =$ _____ .

(6) $I + 2aB + 2B^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{bmatrix} 2a \boxed{} & 2a \boxed{} & 2a \boxed{} \\ 2a \boxed{} & 2a \boxed{} & 2a \boxed{} \\ 2a \boxed{} & 2a \boxed{} & 2a \boxed{} \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) & 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) & 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) \\ 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) & 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) & 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) \\ 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) & 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) & 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2 & 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) & 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) \\ 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) & a^2 - b^2 + c^2 - d^2 & 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) \\ 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) & 2 \left(\boxed{} \right) & a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + d^2 \end{bmatrix} . \\ &= A. \end{aligned}$$

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([II] continued)

(7) Let A be your answer in (6).

$$AA^T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

Justification. Using $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d & -c \\ -d & 0 & b \\ c & -b & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, we may write AA^T as

$$\begin{aligned} AA^T &= (I + 2aB + 2B^2)(I - 2aB + 2B^2) \\ &= I + (4 - 4 \cdot \boxed{}^2) B^2 + 4B^4 \\ &= I + 4(\boxed{}^2 + \boxed{}^2 + \boxed{}^2) B^2 + 4B^4 \\ &= I + 4B \left[\underbrace{(\boxed{}^2 + \boxed{}^2 + \boxed{}^2) B + B^3}_{\parallel} \right] = I, \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \chi_B(B) = \boxed{} \end{aligned}$$

where the last step is by _____ theorem.

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([II] continued)

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad & A \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2 & 2(bc + ad) & 2(bd - ac) \\ 2(bc - ad) & a^2 - b^2 + c^2 - d^2 & 2(cd + ab) \\ 2(bd + ac) & 2(cd - ab) & a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + d^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{a^2b + b^3 - bc^2 - bd^2 + 2bc^2 + 2acd + 2bd^2 - 2acd} \\ \boxed{2b^2c - 2abd + a^2c - b^2c + c^3 - cd^2 + 2cd^2 + 2abd} \\ \boxed{2b^2d + 2abc + 2c^2d - 2abc + a^2d - b^2d - c^2d + d^3} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{a^2b + b^3 + bc^2 + bd^2} \\ \boxed{} \\ \boxed{} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \left(\boxed{} \right) \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence A has eigenvalue $\lambda = 1$.

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([II] continued)

(9) From (8), and the fact $\det A = 1$, the characteristic polynomial $\chi_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A)$ is

$$\chi_A(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - \left(\boxed{} \right) \lambda^2 + \left(\boxed{} * \right) \lambda - \boxed{} .$$

\parallel
Tr A

\parallel
det A

Denote the other two eigenvalues of A by $\lambda = p$, $\lambda = q$. Thus

$$\chi_A(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - \left(\boxed{1} + p + q \right) \lambda^2 + \left(\boxed{} * \right) \lambda - \left(\boxed{1} \cdot p q \right) .$$

By comparing the above two expressions of $\chi_A(\lambda)$,

$$p + q = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad pq = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

Solve $\lambda^2 - (p + q)\lambda + pq = 0$, and

$$\lambda = \boxed{} \pm 2a \sqrt{-\left(\boxed{} \right)} .$$