Your PRINTED name is:

## Please circle your recitation:

| (R01) | T10 | $2-132$ | HwanChul Yoo | Grading |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (R02) | T11 | $2-132$ | HwanChul Yoo | $-\mathbf{1}$ |
| (R03) | T12 | $2-132$ | David Shirokoff |  |
| (R04) | T1 | $2-131$ | Fucheng Tan | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| (R05) | T1 | $2-132$ | David Shirokoff |  |
| (R06) | T2 | $2-131$ | Fucheng Tan | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| (R07) | T2 | $2-146$ | Leonid Chindelevitch |  |
| (R08) | T3 | $2-146$ | Steven Sivek | Total: |

Problem 1. Let $A=\left(\begin{array}{cc}1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1\end{array}\right)$.
(A) Find the eigenvalues and the eigenvectors of $A$.
(B) Solve the differential equation $\frac{d \mathbf{u}(t)}{d t}=A \mathbf{u}(t)$ with the initial condition $\mathbf{u}(0)=\binom{0}{2}$.
(C) Find a symmetric matrix $B$ which is similar to $A$.
(D) Find the singular values $\sigma_{1}$ and $\sigma_{2}$ of $A$.

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Problem 2. Consider the matrix

$$
A=\left(\begin{array}{lll}
1 & t & 0 \\
t & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 2
\end{array}\right)
$$

which depends on a parameter $t$.
(A) Find all values of the parameter $t$ when the matrix $A$ is positive definite.
(B) Suppose that $t=0$. Find a $3 \times 3$ matrix $R$ such that $A=R^{T} R$.
(C) Suppose that $t=0$. Verify directly that $A$ satisfies the energy-based definition of a positive definite matrix, as follows. For a vector $\mathbf{x}=(x, y, z)^{T}$, write out $\mathbf{x}^{T} A \mathbf{x}$; show that this can be written as a sum of squares; and deduce that $\mathbf{x}^{T} A \mathbf{x}>0$ for any non-zero $\mathbf{x}$.

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Problem 3. Let $A=\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2\end{array}\right)$.
(A) Indicate which of the following statements are true and which are false:
(1) $A$ is symmetric;
(2) $A$ is orthogonal;
(3) $A$ is invertible;
(4) $\frac{1}{3} A$ is a Markov matrix
(B) Find the eigenvalues and the eigenvectors of $A$. (Hint: Part (A) might help you.)
(C) Find an orthogonal matrix $Q$ and a diagonal matrix $\Lambda$ such that $A=Q \Lambda Q^{T}$.
(D) Calculate the limit $\mathbf{u}_{\infty}$ of $\mathbf{u}_{k}=\left(\frac{1}{3} A\right)^{k} \mathbf{u}_{0}$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, for $\mathbf{u}_{0}=\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{array}\right)$.

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