Your PRINTED name is
1.

Your Recitation Instructor (and time) is $\qquad$
Instructors: (Pires)(Hezari)(Sheridan)(Yoo)
2.
3.

Please show enough work so we can see your method and give due credit.

1. ( 8 pts. each) Suppose $a_{1}$ and $a_{2}$ are orthogonal unit vectors in $\mathrm{R}^{5}$.
(a) What are the requirements on a matrix $P$ to be a projection matrix? Verify that $P=a_{1} a_{1}^{T}+a_{2} a_{2}^{T}$ satisfies those requirements.
(b) If $a_{3}$ is in $\mathrm{R}^{5}$, what combination of $a_{1}$ and $a_{2}$ is closest to $a_{3}$ ?
(c) Find a combination $c$ of $a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}$ that is perpendicular to $a_{1}$ and $a_{2}$. If possible, choose $c \neq 0$. Describe all cases when $c=0$ is the only possibility.
(d) Show that $a_{1}$ and $a_{2}$ and $c$ are eigenvectors of $P($ if $c \neq 0)$ and find their eigenvalues.
2. (7 pts. each)

$$
A=\left[\begin{array}{rrrr}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
0 & 0 & 9 & 10 \\
0 & 0 & 11 & 12
\end{array}\right]
$$

(a) Find all nonzero terms in the big formula $\operatorname{det} A=\sum \pm a_{1 \alpha} a_{2 \beta} a_{3 \gamma} a_{4 \delta}$ and combine them to compute $\operatorname{det} A$.
(b) Find all the pivots of $A$.
(c) Find the cofactors $C_{11}, C_{12}, C_{13}, C_{14}$ of row 1 of $A$.
(d) Find column 1 of $A^{-1}$.
3. (8 pts. each) Suppose $A$ is a 2 by 2 matrix and $A x=x$ and $A y=-y(x \neq 0$ and $y \neq 0)$.
(a) (Reverse engineering) What is the polynomial $p(\lambda)=\operatorname{det}(A-\lambda I)$ ?
(b) If you know that the first column of $A$ is $(2,1)$, find the second column:

$$
A=\left[\begin{array}{ll}
2 & ? \\
1 & ?
\end{array}\right]
$$

(c) For that matrix in part (b), find an invertible $S$ and a diagonal matrix $\Lambda$ so that $A=S \Lambda S^{-1}$.
(d) Compute $A^{101}$. (If you don't solve parts (b) -(c), use the description of $A$ at the start. In all questions show enough work so we can see your method and give due credit.)
(e) If $A x=x$ and $A y=-y$ (with $x \neq 0$ and $y \neq 0$ ) prove that $x$ and $y$ are independent. Start of a proof: Suppose $z=c x+d y=0$. Then $A z=$ (follow from here.)

