# Linear Algebra (Math 338) Midterm Exam 3 

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NAME: $\qquad$

Problem 1. Let $S=\left\{u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{3}\right\}$ be a basis for $\mathbf{R}^{3}$, where

$$
u_{1}=\left[\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
-1 \\
2
\end{array}\right], u_{2}=\left[\begin{array}{c}
0 \\
-1 \\
1
\end{array}\right], u_{3}=\left[\begin{array}{l}
0 \\
1 \\
1
\end{array}\right]
$$

(a) Start the Gram-Schmidt Process with $v_{1}=u_{1}$. Find $v_{2}$ and $v_{3}$.
(b) What are the vectors $\left\{w_{1}, w_{2}, w_{3}\right\}$ of the orthonormal basis?

## Problem 2.

(a) Let $V=\operatorname{span}\{(-1,1,2),(2,4,-2)\}$ be a subset of $\mathbf{R}^{3}$. Find a basis for $V^{\perp}$. Hint: Use a matrix.
(b) If $A^{2}=A^{T}$, what are the possible real eigenvalues of $A$ ? Justify.

Problem 3. $A=\left[\begin{array}{rr}3 & 1 \\ -5 & -3\end{array}\right]$
(a) Find the eigenvalues of $A$.
(b) Diagonalize $A$ (i.e, find $P$ and $D$ such that $P^{-1} A P=D$ ).
(c) Use part (b) to find the exact formula for $A^{k}$.

