

LINEAR ALGEBRA SET 1, DUE APRIL 29

1(2 pts). Compute

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ a_1 & 1 + a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & 1 + a_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

2 (3 pts). Compute the following determinant (a, b are arbitrary)

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & 0 & \dots & b & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix},$$

where the size of the matrix is $2n \times 2n$.

3 (4 pts). Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix whose entry on the i -th row and j -th column is

$$\frac{1}{\min(i, j)},$$

for all $i, j = 1, \dots, n$. Compute $\det A$.

4 (1 pt). Let A be a $n \times n$ matrix, where n is odd. Prove that $\det(A - A^t) = 0$.

5 (2 pts). Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix such that $A^3 = A + I_n$. Prove that $A + I_n$ is invertible.

6 (2 pt). Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix whose entries are odd integers. Show that $\det A$ is divisible by 2^{n-1} .

7 (2 pt). Let A be a 2×2 matrix so that $\operatorname{tr}(A) = \operatorname{tr}(A^2) = 0$. Prove that $\det(A) = 0$.

8 (1 pt). Let A and B be 2×2 matrices with $\det A = \det B = 1$. Prove that

$$\operatorname{tr}(AB) - \operatorname{tr}(A)\operatorname{tr}(B) + \operatorname{tr}(AB^{-1}) = 0.$$