

In the following, for a linear map  $f : V \rightarrow V$ ,  $\ker f$  and  $\operatorname{im} f$  denote the kernel and the image of  $f$ , respectively.

1. Let  $V$  be a finite-dimensional complex inner product space. Let  $d : V \rightarrow V$  be a linear map satisfying  $d^2 = 0$ . Let  $\delta : V \rightarrow V$  be the adjoint of  $d$  and  $\Delta = d\delta + \delta d$ . Prove the following.
  - (a) [5%]  $d\delta x = 0$  implies that  $\delta x = 0$ , and  $\delta dx = 0$  implies that  $dx = 0$ , for all  $x \in V$ .
  - (b) [10%]  $\ker \Delta = \ker d \cap \ker \delta$ .
  - (c) [10%] There is the orthogonal decomposition  $V = \ker \Delta \oplus \operatorname{im} d \oplus \operatorname{im} \delta$ .
  - (d) [5%] There is the orthogonal decomposition  $\ker d = \ker \Delta \oplus \operatorname{im} d$ .
2. [10%] Let  $V = \mathbb{R}^n$  be the space of column vectors, and  $M$  a positive definite symmetric  $n \times n$  real matrix. Suppose the matrix  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  satisfies  $MAM^{-1} = A^t$ . Show that there exists  $P \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  satisfying  $P^tMP = I_n$  such that  $P^{-1}AP$  is diagonal. (Here  $B^t$  denotes the transpose of the matrix  $B$ .)
3.
  - (a) [10%] Let  $M$  be an invertible  $n \times n$  complex matrix. Prove that there exists an invertible matrix  $A$  such that  $A^2 = M$ .
  - (b) [10%] Let  $n \geq 2$  and  $N$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix over a field such that  $N^n = 0$  but  $N^{n-1} \neq 0$ . Prove that there is no square matrix  $B$  such that  $B^2 = N$ .
4. [20%] Let  $V$  be a vector space over a field  $F$  and  $u_1, \dots, u_n \in V$  are linearly independent. Show that, for any  $v_1, \dots, v_n \in V$ ,  $u_1 + \alpha v_1, \dots, u_n + \alpha v_n$  are linearly independent for all but finitely many values of  $\alpha \in F$ .
5. [20%] Let  $P$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix with coefficients in a field. Suppose  $\operatorname{rank}(P) + \operatorname{rank}(I_n - P) = n$ . Prove that  $P^2 = P$ .