

**Math 291-2: Midterm 2**  
**Northwestern University, Winter 2016**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. (10 points) Determine whether each of the following statements is true or false. If it is true, explain why; if it is false, give a counterexample.

(a) If a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A$  only has 1 as an eigenvalue and  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  are both eigenvectors corresponding to 1, then  $A$  is diagonalizable.

(b) If  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  is an affine transformation, then  $T$  is differentiable. (Recall that  $T$  being affine means  $T$  is of the form  $T(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$  for some  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A$  and  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .)

Problem	Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Total	

**2.** (10 points) Suppose  $A$  is a symmetric  $n \times n$  matrix. Show that there exists a symmetric  $n \times n$  matrix  $B$  such that  $B^5 = A$ . Hint: Diagonalization.

**3.** (10 points) For  $k \neq 0$ , determine the point(s) on the surface

$$-x^2 + y^2 - z^2 + 4xz = k$$

which are closest to  $(0, 0, 0)$ . (The answer will depend on  $k$ .) You should justify that your answers are correct, but doing so based on the shape of the surface is good enough.

4. (10 points) Suppose that  $K$  and  $L$  are compact subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Show that their union  $K \cup L$  is compact as well. Hint: To show  $K \cup L$  is closed, first show that  $\partial(K \cup L) \subseteq \partial K \cup \partial L$ .

For grading purposes, 5 points will be given for showing that  $K \cup L$  is closed and 5 points for showing it is bounded, so if you get stuck on one portion you should still do the other.

5. (10 points) Define  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 + x + \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 1 & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

Show that  $f$  is differentiable at  $(0, 0)$ .

**Bonus (3 extra points):** Use the formal  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  definition of a limit to show that

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 1,$$

thereby verifying that  $f$  is continuous at  $(0, 0)$ .