

Nov 7 2019: Putnam Exam: meet Linear Algebra!

1. Do there exist square matrices  $A$  and  $B$  with  $AB - BA = I$ ?
2. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be  $n \times n$  matrices satisfying  $A + B = AB$ . Show that  $AB = BA$ ,
3. Suppose  $A, B, C, D$  are  $n \times n$  matrices, satisfying the conditions that  $AB^t$  and  $CD^t$  are symmetric and  $AD^t - BC^t = I$ . Prove that  $A^tD - C^tB = I$ .
4. Suppose  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix for which

$$|A_{ii}| > \sum_{j \neq i} |A_{ij}|$$

for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Prove that  $A$  is invertible.

5. An  $n \times n$  matrix  $M$  has the feature that  $M_{ij} = M_{kl}$  whenever  $i - j \equiv k - l \pmod{n}$ . Compute the eigenvalues of  $M$  (in terms of the entries in the first row of  $M$ :  $M_{11}, M_{12}, \dots, M_{1n}$ .)

6. Let  $H$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix all of whose entries are  $\pm 1$  and whose rows are mutually orthogonal. Suppose  $H$  has an  $a \times b$  submatrix whose entries are all  $+1$ . Show that  $ab \leq n$ .

7. Let  $M_3(\mathbf{C})$  denote the collection of  $3 \times 3$  matrices whose entries are complex numbers. Suppose  $A, B \in M_3(\mathbf{C})$  with  $B \neq 0$  and  $AB = 0$ . Prove that there exists a nonzero  $D \in M_3(\mathbf{C})$  such that

$$AD = DA = 0$$

(Here  $0$  means the  $3 \times 3$  matrix filled with zeros.)

8. Let  $S$  be a set of  $2 \times 2$  matrices with complex entries, and let  $T$  be the subset of  $S$  consisting of those matrices in  $S$  whose eigenvalues are  $\pm 1$  (i.e. the eigenvalues of each such matrix are either  $\{1, 1\}$ ,  $\{-1, -1\}$ , or  $\{1, -1\}$ ). Suppose there are exactly three matrices in  $T$ . Prove that there are matrices  $A$  and  $B$  (possibly equal) in  $S$  such that  $AB$  is not in  $S$ .

9. Let  $Z$  be the set of points in  $\mathbf{R}^n$  whose coordinates are all 0's and 1's. (That is,  $Z$  is the set of vertices of the unit hypercube in  $\mathbf{R}^n$ . For a fixed integer  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , what is the largest number  $N(k)$  of elements of  $Z$  which can be found in a subspace of  $\mathbf{R}^n$  of dimension  $k$ ?

10. Do there exist polynomials  $a(x), b(x), c(y), d(y)$  such that

$$1 + xy + x^2y^2 = a(x)c(y) + b(x)d(y)$$

holds identically?