Throughout, X is a finite-dimensional Euclidean space.

- 1. Define the *index* of a real symmetric matrix A to be the number of strictly positive eigenvalues minus the number of strictly negative eigenvalues. Suppose A and B are real symmetric matrices and $x^T A x \leq x^T B x$ for all $x \in X$. Prove that the index of A is at most the index of B.
- 2. Let $H, M: X \to X$ be self-adjoint mappings, and M positive definite. Define

$$R_{H,M}(x) = \frac{(x, Hx)}{(x, Mx)}.$$

- (a) Let $\mu = \inf\{R_{H,M}(x) \mid x \in X\}$. Show that μ exists, and that there is some $v \in X$ for which $R_{H,M}(v) = \mu$, and that μ and v satisfy $Hv = \mu Mv$.
- (b) Show that the constrained minimum problem

$$\min\{R_{H,M}(y) \mid (y, Mv) = 0\}$$

has a nonzero solution $w \in X$, and that this solution satisfies $Hw = \kappa Mw$, where $\kappa = R_{H,M}(w)$.

- 3. Let $H, M: X \to X$ be self-adjoint mappings, and M positive definite.
 - (a) Show that there exists a basis v_1, \ldots, v_n of X where each v_i satisfies an equation of the form

$$Hv_i = \mu_i Mv_i \quad (\mu_i \text{ real}), \qquad (v_i, Mv_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

- (b) Compute (v_i, Hv_j) , and show that there is an invertible real matrix U for which $U^*MU = I$ and U^*HU is diagonal.
- (c) Characterize the numbers μ_1, \ldots, μ_n by a minimax principle.
- 4. Let $H, M: X \to X$ be self-adjoint mappings, and M positive definite.
 - (a) Prove that all the eigenvalues of $M^{-1}H$ are real.
 - (b) Prove that if H is positive-definite, then all the eigenvalues of $M^{-1}H$ are positive.
 - (c) What if M is not positive definite?
- 5. Let $N: X \to X$ be a normal mapping of a Euclidean space. Prove that $||N|| = \max |n_i|$, where the n_i s are the eigenvalues of N.
- 6. Let A(t) be a matrix-valued function that is differentiable and invertible. Use the product rule $\left(\frac{d}{dt}[A(t)B(t)] = \dot{A}B + A\dot{B}\right)$ to derive

$$\frac{d}{dt}A^{-1} = -A^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{dt}A\right)A^{-1}.$$