EE25BTECH11032 - Kartik Lahoti

Question:

Consider the linear transformation $T: \mathbb{C}^3 \to \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$\mathbf{T}(x, y, z) = \left(x, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y - \frac{1}{2}z, \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z\right)$$

where \mathbb{C} is the set of all complex numbers and $\mathbb{C}^3 = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- 1) There exists a non-zero vector \mathbf{X} such that $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}) = -\mathbf{X}$
- 2) There exists a non-zero vector **Y** and a real number $\lambda \neq 1$ such that $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{Y}) = \lambda \mathbf{Y}$
- 3) **T** is diagonalizable
- 4) $T^2 = I_3$, where I_3 us the 3×3 identity matrix

Solution:

Let this function be written as

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{x} \tag{4.1}$$

where , \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} are complex vector in \mathbb{C}^3 Now,

$$\mathbf{Te_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{4.2}$$

$$\mathbf{Te_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{4.3}$$

$$\mathbf{Te_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ \frac{-1}{2}\\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{4.4}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{4.5}$$

Now.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{T} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \lambda - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{vmatrix}$$
(4.6)

$$= (\lambda - 1) \left(\left(\lambda - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \right) \tag{4.7}$$

This gives eigen values as

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}, \lambda_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i\frac{1}{2}$$
 (4.8)

Option 1 : INCORRECT . \therefore No Eigen Value = -1

Option 2: INCORRECT.: No Eigen Value other than 1 is real.

Option 3: CORRECT. : All eigen values are distinct!

Hence, Answer: Option (3)