

**Definition**

Consider an eigenvalue  $\lambda$  of an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$ . Then the kernel of the matrix  $A - \lambda I_n$  is called the *eigenspace* associated with  $\lambda$ , denoted by  $E_\lambda$  :

$$E_\lambda = \ker(A - \lambda I_n) = \{\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n : A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}\}$$

**Problem**

Find the eigenspaces of the matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ . Diagonalize matrix  $A$  if you can..

**Problem**

Which of the following statements are true?..(Explain why)

- (S1) Every  $2 \times 2$  matrix has an eigenvector
- (S2) if  $A$  and  $B$  are two  $n \times n$  matrices such that  $AB = BA$ , and if  $u$  is an eigenvector of  $B$ , then  $Au$  is an eigenvector of  $B$  as well
- (S3) if  $u$  and  $v$  are the eigenvectors of a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A$ , then  $u - v$  is also an eigenvector of  $A$